

Congressional Budget Justification

Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs



FISCAL YEAR 2017

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 9, 2016

In his recent State of the Union address, President Obama described a “smarter approach” to sustaining and strengthening America’s place as the pre-eminent force for peace, prosperity, and progress across the globe. He called for a “patient and disciplined strategy that uses every element of our national power,” explaining that U.S. leadership in the 21st century “means a wise application of military power...rallying the world behind causes that are right [and] seeing our foreign assistance as part of our national security, not something separate, not charity.”

The President underscored what we at the State Department and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) see every day on the front lines of our nation’s foreign policy: that our country’s ability to influence events abroad depends on our willingness to tap into all of the resources at our disposal; combining our unquestioned military might with creative diplomacy and tangible support for democracy, development, and human rights.

Our purpose in doing so is to promote the safety, prosperity, and overall wellbeing of the American people at a turbulent time in a complex world: to counter violent extremism; defeat terrorist organizations such as ISIL and al-Qa’ida; combat climate change; promote America’s economic interests; prevent the proliferation of dangerous weapons; curb international narcotics trafficking; protect the global environment; combat hunger and epidemic disease; respond to humanitarian emergencies; advance the status of women and girls; and encourage high standards of governance in countries across the globe.

The budget that follows outlines what is necessary to support our continued leadership and to advance the full range of America’s national security objectives.

This proposal is made with full awareness of the need for accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness in the use of taxpayer dollars. We are conscious that the money we devote to international programs, including everything from embassy security to counter-terrorism and non-proliferation, amounts to just one percent of the total federal budget, but it may well define the majority of the history written about our era.

This year, our budget request for the Department of State and USAID is \$50.1 billion.

This funding includes a base request of \$35.2 billion, which will directly support the people and programs that advance critical national security priorities. These resources will deepen cooperation with our allies and regional partners and bolster American leadership at the UN and other multilateral organizations. They will protect U.S. diplomatic personnel, facilities, and information worldwide. They will help us to mitigate the harmful consequences of climate change, promote human rights, combat trafficking in persons, and facilitate educational exchanges with promising young leaders. Worldwide, they will furnish life-saving humanitarian

aid, foster growth, reduce poverty, increase access to education, combat disease, and promote democratic governance and the rule of law.

The Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) portion of our budget request is \$14.9 billion, consistent with the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015. The OCO request will provide support to, respond to, recover from, or prevent crises abroad, including armed conflict, as well as human-caused and natural disasters. The OCO request will enable us to contribute to peacekeeping and UN special political missions; shield allies and partners from potential threats; aid Afghanistan and Pakistan; step up our efforts to destroy ISIL and confront and recover from other crises in the Middle East and Africa; and sustain security programs and embassy construction at high risk posts. The request includes a mechanism for supporting new or expanded peace operations.

While the Department welcomes the revised budget levels set by the Bipartisan Budget Act, shifts in funding for FY 2016 and FY 2017 result in OCO funding covering greater than 50 percent of select ongoing programs. The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. To mitigate perceptions that some of our core programs, including ongoing assistance to key partners such as Iraq and Afghanistan, our UN treaty commitments, and security and humanitarian responsibilities, are 'temporary' contingencies, the Department's enduring funding for ongoing operations must remain at a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018.

With your support, a strategic investment of \$50.1 billion in FY 2017 will advance U.S. national security priorities while confronting new and urgent global challenges; promote our economic interests and reaffirm America's indispensable role in the world.

Advancing Security, Confronting New Threats, and Global Challenges

The President's highest priority is to keep the American people safe. To fulfill this duty, our budget invests in the tools, programs, and platforms needed to counter violent extremism, defeat terrorist networks, stabilize zones of conflict, strengthen our alliances, and address urgent crises and threats in the Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe, Central America, South Asia, and elsewhere.

First and foremost, our request supports ongoing efforts to fight extremist groups perpetrating unspeakable acts of violence today and to prevent new terrorist organizations from gaining strength in the future. This includes help for programs to address failed governance, poor economic growth, and corruption that create environments that violent extremists exploit. The funding will also enable us to expand the newly launched Center for Global Engagement which is designed to strengthen the ability of our international partners to counter violent extremist groups.

The budget seeks resources to enhance our nation's leadership of the global coalition to degrade and destroy ISIL. Our strategy draws on every aspect of our power and that of our partners to intensify pressure against ISIL's leaders, infrastructure, and revenue sources. To that end, our request aims to stabilize communities liberated from ISIL in Syria and Iraq; disrupt ISIL's

decision-making, financing, and recruitment; discredit terrorist propaganda; and support a political solution to the Syrian civil war.

We will also continue our long-standing efforts to strengthen our key regional partners, including Israel and Jordan. We will provide humanitarian assistance to those impacted by the conflict inside Syria and in neighboring countries, and address the needs of refugees.

In addition to the battle against the forces of terror and violent extremism, our budget would protect U.S. interests by investing in peace, security, and stability in key regions.

In Europe, our request includes \$953.0 million to support a democratic Ukraine, and to enhance security, prosperity, energy independence and good governance in partner countries. These efforts will contribute to our long term strategic goal of an integrated, free, and peaceful Europe.

In our own Hemisphere, our budget ensures ongoing implementation of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America and dedicates over \$750.6 million – as part of the Administration’s \$1.0 billion request for appropriations and financing assistance to Central America - to a long-term, comprehensive approach designed to address the underlying factors of migration of unaccompanied children and families. These whole-of-government efforts are geared toward promoting economic opportunities for the Central American people; building democratic, accountable, transparent, and effective public institutions; and providing a safer and more secure environment for citizens in the region.

In South America, in anticipation of a possible peace agreement between the Colombian government and the rebel group FARC, the request provides assistance to address emerging security concerns in post-conflict areas and highlights the importance of demining efforts in the agreement, and supports civil society programs through increased security assistance, access to justice, and public services.

In Afghanistan and Pakistan, our proposal calls for \$3.4 billion to sustain our commitment to both countries. Our proposal requests \$2.5 billion for programs that reinforce Afghanistan’s security and development by maintaining the gains of the last decade, supporting military training and assistance, tackling corruption, countering the influence of extremists and terrorists, strengthening civil society, and supporting health, education, economic growth, and good governance.

The budget also includes \$859.8 million towards sustaining cooperative relationships with Pakistan and making progress to disrupt, dismantle and defeat violent extremist groups. The requested funding will support the country’s counter-insurgency missions, and bolster stability, energy access, economic growth, and social reform.

In Africa, the budget requests \$7.1 billion to bolster democracy, health, education, economic growth, and security. We are focused on strengthening civil society and democratic institutions, improving governance, spurring economic growth, and protecting human rights through such mechanisms as the President’s Stand With Civil Society Initiative. Our assistance is also designed to capitalize on democratic gains in Nigeria and support for critical democratic

transitions in Guinea and elsewhere. We are investing in regional prosperity through Power Africa. Finally, the budget supports regional stability by contributing to strategically important international peace operations, and by continuing efforts under the African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership as well as the Security Governance Initiative.

In the Asia Pacific, the budget requests \$1.5 billion to support the Administration's Asia Rebalance priorities that advances security, prosperity, and human dignity across the region. The request aligns resources and activities to strengthen U.S. alliances and partnerships with emerging powers, promote regional economic cooperation, and support the Trans-Pacific Partnership to help open markets and level the playing field for U.S. workers and businesses.

Beyond specific regions and countries, our budget provides the resources needed to address challenges that are global in nature and reach.

First, the budget requests \$983.9 million to support the Global Climate Change Initiative through the State Department's and USAID's multilateral and bilateral engagement with major and emerging economies. It includes funding for the Green Climate Fund, which will help developing countries leverage public and private financing to reduce carbon pollution and strengthen resilience to climate change.

Second, the budget requests \$6.2 billion to address humanitarian challenges around the world, including help for internally displaced persons, refugees, and communities affected by conflict or natural disasters.

Third, our proposal includes \$2.7 billion for Democracy, Human Rights and Governance (DRG), one of the core strategic goals of this Administration. Our assistance programs help to safeguard national security, foster global prosperity, and demonstrate our continued commitment to principles that reflect American values and identity. A lack of democratic governance creates an enabling environment for instability, violent extremism, and humanitarian crises, which often are a result of corruption, poor governance, and weak or nonexistent democratic institutions. The request reflects this reality with strong support for critical democracy, human rights and governance programs worldwide.

Finally, the request includes over \$4.7 billion in assessed dues and voluntary contributions for international organizations and peacekeeping efforts and to enhance the ability of other countries to participate in peacekeeping and stability operations. These funds strengthen our strategic relationships across the globe and enable the U.S. to advance global security, protecting not only our citizens but those in other critical allied nations, such as Israel. Our assistance to the UN is crucial to ensuring that other nations to share the burdens of leadership. These resources also support contingency funding for new or expanded peace operations that may emerge outside the regular budget cycle; and possible security sector reform efforts in the aftermath of conflict.

Promoting Prosperity, Health, and Development

The FY 2017 request reaffirms our country's leading role in the global economy by supporting American jobs, promoting new and open markets for U.S. firms, and helping our companies

compete for foreign government and private contracts. This budget will expand U.S. engagement on global information and communication technology policy, which shapes standards for Internet freedom and digital privacy. In so doing, it will support our companies' access to information technology and marketplaces.

The budget provides for U.S. consular and border security programs and operations. Consular fees and surcharges support a range of activities that are critical to ensuring U.S. border security, including services for American citizens overseas, passport issuance, visa adjudications, and fraud prevention. The availability of passport and visa revenues remains vital to enabling secure travel to and from the United States; such travel is critical to America's multi-billion dollar tourism industry. Our budget also responds to continued growth in visa demand for business, tourists, and student travel to the U.S., and to the corresponding security mandates.

Our proposal increases the Administration's commitment to global health – because a healthy global population is critical to sustained economic growth and poverty reduction. The budget requests \$8.6 billion for global health programs, including strong support for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Global Health Security programs, Gavi, and other key programs to address important health issues such as preventing avoidable child and maternal deaths. The budget requests increased support for the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) in support of President Obama's call to end the scourge of malaria. This includes a total increase of \$200.0 million (30 percent) above last year's level, including an increase of \$71.0 million for the PMI program and a proposal to redirect \$129.0 million in remaining Ebola emergency funds toward malaria programs. The request also includes vital support for the Global Fund, a unique public-private partnership dedicated to the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

To bolster development, the budget supports the President's Power Africa initiative, which encourages investment in Africa's energy portfolio and in building greater economic and institutional capacity among our partners. The budget also invests in the President's Feed the Future initiative, which is on track to significantly reduce poverty and malnutrition in targeted areas. And the budget contributes to other important goals, such as democracy, human rights, good governance, trade, education for children (including adolescent girls), clean water, and the conservation of natural resources.

Our People, Our Platforms, and Our Global Engagement

To achieve America's international objectives, we must give State Department and USAID personnel the tools and resources they need to do their jobs well.

Our budget request includes a \$169.0 million net increase for Diplomatic and Consular Programs ongoing operations, reflecting heightened investments in such areas as processing Freedom of Information Act requests, cyber security, counterterrorism, and intelligence and research. The Budget also includes \$1.4 billion for the USAID Operating Expenses account to maintain the Agency's workforce and sustain on-going global operations to meet foreign policy objectives, implement Presidential initiatives, and expand global engagement. As recommended by the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR), the budget supports increased

diversity through expanded recruitment and fellowship opportunities for America's future foreign policy leaders. In addition to the proposed 1.6 percent pay raise for American employees, the request includes \$57.0 million to provide more competitive wages for the locally employed staff that make up the majority of our workforce. Our locally employed staff provide the area expertise, language skills, and important contacts with local officials that are critical to achieving our objectives abroad. Providing them the wages necessary given everyday exchange rate fluctuations is an obligation we have in each local environment.

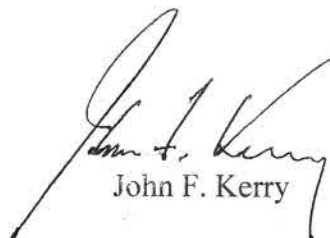
A large portion of the Department's operating platform consists of security programs and overseas facilities, and the request proposes \$6.1 billion for these activities. The \$3.7 billion request for Worldwide Security Protection includes Diplomatic Security (DS) operations, IT network and infrastructure protection, medical support at selected posts, and emergency planning and preparedness. The \$2.4 billion request for diplomatic facility construction and maintenance sustains the Department's commitment to implementing the security recommendations of the Benghazi Accountability Review Board, while providing ongoing repair and maintenance to our overseas real property assets.

The FY 2017 request will also help fulfill our global engagement priorities. Our \$1.2 billion request for public diplomacy programs and educational exchanges promotes U.S. interests – including our campaign against violent extremism --by countering misinformation about American society and policies. These programs also enhance our relationships with foreign populations, including future international leaders.

I have been in public life for more than three decades, on Capitol Hill and now in the Executive branch. I have never seen a time when the United States was more deeply engaged in more parts of the world than we are today. This is a reflection of the depth of our global interests, the challenges we face, the opportunities we have, and the ongoing need for our leadership.

As Members of Congress, the direct representatives of the American people, you play a major foreign policy role through the oversight you provide, the counsel you give, and the resources you make available to pursue the international priorities of our country. I look forward to working with you as you consider this budget request for Fiscal Year 2017.

With your support, you may be sure that the success of our diplomatic and development efforts abroad – the alliances we forge, the agreements we negotiate, the cooperation and collaboration we engender, the assistance we provide and the investments we make – will have a direct and positive impact on the security and prosperity of the American people and on the democratic values that define us and continue to inspire the world.



John F. Kerry

Congressional Budget Justification

Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

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Appendix 1: Department of State Diplomatic Engagement Fiscal Year 2017

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Appendix 2: Foreign Operations Fiscal Year 2017

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Appendix 3: Foreign Operations – Regional Perspectives Fiscal Year 2017

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DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2015 - FY 2017
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	FY 2015 Enduring Actual	FY 2015 OCO Actual	FY 2015 Actual Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Estimate Enduring	FY 2016 Estimate OCO	FY 2016 Estimate Total	FY 2017 Request Enduring	FY 2017 Request OCO	FY 2017 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	42,622,529	9,365,240	51,987,769	2,526,381	39,818,148	14,895,000	54,713,148	39,373,354	14,894,989	54,268,343	(444,805)
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150 Account) Only	42,499,580	9,365,240	51,864,820	2,526,381	39,695,430	14,895,000	54,590,430	39,252,060	14,894,989	54,147,049	(443,381)
Total - State Department and USAID (including 300)	38,417,053	9,355,987	47,773,040	2,526,381	35,770,612	14,884,300	50,654,912	35,179,939	14,894,989	50,074,928	(579,984)
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT & RELATED ACCOUNTS	14,047,714	1,767,156	15,814,870	36,420	11,016,281	5,282,775	16,299,056	11,629,184	5,260,189	16,889,373	590,317
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT	13,277,759	1,757,903	15,035,662	36,420	10,242,094	5,272,075	15,514,169	10,813,457	5,260,189	16,073,646	559,477
Administration of Foreign Affairs	9,444,232	1,683,503	11,127,735	36,420	7,903,332	3,376,259	11,279,591	8,477,003	3,425,949	11,902,952	623,361
State Programs	6,612,469	1,350,803	7,963,272	36,420	5,688,570	2,561,808	8,250,378	6,552,532	2,132,249	8,684,781	434,403
Diplomatic and Consular Programs¹	6,556,069	1,350,803	7,906,872	36,420	5,622,170	2,561,808	8,183,978	6,539,932	2,132,249	8,672,181	488,203
Ongoing Operations	4,427,954	361,097	4,789,051	36,420	4,193,702	595,176	4,788,878	4,640,453	317,039	4,957,492	168,614
Worldwide Security Protection	2,128,115	989,706	3,117,821	-	1,428,468	1,966,632	3,395,100	1,899,479	1,815,210	3,714,689	319,589
Capital Investment Fund	56,400	-	56,400	-	66,400	-	66,400	12,600	-	12,600	(53,800)
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance²	2,063,450	260,800	2,324,250	-	1,473,896	747,851	2,221,747	1,117,859	1,238,800	2,356,659	134,912
Ongoing Operations	822,950	10,800	833,750	-	785,097	12,650	797,747	759,208	10,800	770,008	(27,739)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,240,500	250,000	1,490,500	-	688,799	735,201	1,424,000	358,651	1,228,000	1,586,651	162,651
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	768,313	71,900	840,213	-	740,866	66,600	807,466	806,612	54,900	861,512	54,046
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) ³	22,732	15,000	37,732	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Inspector General	73,400	56,900	130,300	-	72,700	66,600	139,300	87,069	54,900	141,969	2,669
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs ^{4, 5, 6, 7}	594,915	-	594,915	-	590,900	-	590,900	639,773	-	639,773	48,873
Representation Expenses	8,030	-	8,030	-	8,030	-	8,030	8,263	-	8,263	233
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30,036	-	30,036	-	30,036	-	30,036	30,344	-	30,344	308
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	7,900	-	7,900	-	7,900	-	7,900	7,900	-	7,900	-
Buying Power Maintenance Account ⁸	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,300	-	1,300	-	1,300	-	1,300	1,300	-	1,300	-
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	31,963	-	31,963	1,963
International Organizations	3,540,950	74,400	3,615,350	-	2,011,032	1,895,816	3,906,848	2,097,821	1,834,240	3,932,061	25,213
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) ⁹	1,422,159	74,400	1,496,559	-	1,344,458	101,728	1,446,186	1,290,891	96,240	1,387,131	(59,055)
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	2,118,791	-	2,118,791	-	666,574	1,794,088	2,460,662	806,930	1,588,000	2,394,930	(65,732)
Mechanism for Peace Operations Response (MPOR) ¹⁰	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	150,000	150,000
Related Programs	168,700	-	168,700	-	203,700	-	203,700	115,500	-	115,500	(88,200)
The Asia Foundation	17,000	-	17,000	-	17,000	-	17,000	12,000	-	12,000	(5,000)
National Endowment for Democracy	135,000	-	135,000	-	170,000	-	170,000	103,500	-	103,500	(66,500)
East-West Center ²¹	16,700	-	16,700	-	16,700	-	16,700	-	-	-	(16,700)
Trust Funds	928	-	928	-	1,312	-	1,312	1,839	-	1,839	527
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	106	-	106	-	122	-	122	122	-	122	-
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	265	-	265	-	400	-	400	350	-	350	(50)
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	24	-	24	-	47	-	47	47	-	47	-
International Chancery Center	533	-	533	-	743	-	743	1,320	-	1,320	577
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)	158,900	-	158,900	-	158,900	-	158,900	158,900	-	158,900	-

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2015 - FY 2017
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	FY 2015 Enduring Actual	FY 2015 OCO Actual	FY 2015 Actual Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Estimate Enduring	FY 2016 Estimate OCO	FY 2016 Estimate Total	FY 2017 Request Enduring	FY 2017 Request OCO	FY 2017 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
International Commissions (Function 300)	122,949	-	122,949	-	122,718	-	122,718	121,294	-	121,294	(1,424)
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	44,707	-	44,707	-	45,307	-	45,307	48,134	-	48,134	2,827
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	29,000	-	29,000	-	28,400	-	28,400	28,400	-	28,400	-
American Sections	12,561	-	12,561	-	12,330	-	12,330	12,258	-	12,258	(72)
International Joint Commission	7,663	-	7,663	-	7,508	-	7,508	7,552	-	7,552	44
International Boundary Commission	2,525	-	2,525	-	2,422	-	2,422	2,304	-	2,304	(118)
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,373	-	2,373	-	2,400	-	2,400	2,402	-	2,402	2
International Fisheries Commissions	36,681	-	36,681	-	36,681	-	36,681	32,502	-	32,502	(4,179)
Broadcasting Board of Governors	734,655	9,253	743,908	-	738,887	10,700	749,587	777,843	-	777,843	28,256
International Broadcasting Operations	726,655	9,253	735,908	-	734,087	10,700	744,787	768,143	-	768,143	23,356
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	8,000	-	8,000	-	4,800	-	4,800	9,700	-	9,700	4,900
Other Programs	35,300	-	35,300	-	35,300	-	35,300	37,884	-	37,884	2,584
United States Institute of Peace	35,300	-	35,300	-	35,300	-	35,300	37,884	-	37,884	2,584
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	26,829,815	7,598,084	34,457,899	2,489,961	26,793,025	9,612,225	36,405,250	26,101,850	9,634,800	35,736,650	(669,490)
U.S Agency for International Development	1,275,936	125,464	1,401,400	24,663	1,377,914	139,262	1,517,176	1,440,085	232,300	1,672,385	155,209
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,099,836	125,464	1,216,300	19,037	1,143,614	139,262	1,282,876	1,306,340	98,460	1,404,800	121,924
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	130,815	-	130,815	-	168,300	-	168,300	66,145	133,840	199,985	31,685
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	54,285	-	54,285	5,626	66,000	-	66,000	67,600	-	67,600	1,600
Bilateral Economic Assistance	15,352,857	5,757,650	21,110,507	2,459,998	15,772,379	6,964,777	22,737,156	15,037,124	7,502,756	22,539,880	(197,276)
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	8,458,110	-	8,458,110	-	8,503,450	-	8,503,450	8,576,500	-	8,576,500	73,050
Global Health Programs - USAID ¹⁶	[2,788,110]	-	[2,788,110]	312,000	[2,833,450]	-	[2,833,450]	[2,906,500]	-	[2,906,500]	[73,050]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-
Development Assistance (DA)	2,507,001	-	2,507,001	-	2,780,971	-	2,780,971	2,959,573	-	2,959,573	178,602
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	560,000	1,335,000	1,895,000	1,436,273	874,763	1,919,421	2,794,184	125,000	1,832,000	1,957,000	(837,184)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	47,000	20,000	67,000	-	30,000	37,000	67,000	15,000	62,600	77,600	10,600
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	20,000	30,000	50,000	-	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	-
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[60,000]	-	[60,000]	[20,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,120	-	8,120	-	8,120	-	8,120	10,000	-	10,000	1,880
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20}	2,640,240	2,245,536	4,885,776	711,725	1,879,595	2,422,673	4,302,268	2,408,454	3,672,153	6,080,607	1,778,339
Democracy Fund	130,500	-	130,500	-	150,500	-	150,500	-	-	-	(150,500)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA) ¹⁸	-	-	-	-	546,094	438,569	984,663	-	-	-	(984,663)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) ¹⁹	931,886	2,127,114	3,059,000	-	938,886	2,127,114	3,066,000	922,597	1,876,003	2,798,600	(267,400)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	10,000	40,000	50,000	-
Independent Agencies	1,331,500	-	1,331,500	-	1,363,500	-	1,363,500	1,460,400	-	1,460,400	96,900
Peace Corps	379,500	-	379,500	-	410,000	-	410,000	410,000	-	410,000	-
Millennium Challenge Corporation	899,500	-	899,500	-	901,000	-	901,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	99,000
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	22,500	-	22,500	-	22,500	22,200	-	22,200	(300)
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	28,200	-	28,200	(1,800)
Department of Treasury	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	33,500	-	33,500	10,000
International Affairs Technical Assistance	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	33,500	-	33,500	10,000

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2015 - FY 2017
(\$000)

	FY 2015 Enduring Actual	FY 2015 OCO Actual	FY 2015 Actual Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Estimate Enduring	FY 2016 Estimate OCO	FY 2016 Estimate Total	FY 2017 Request Enduring	FY 2017 Request OCO	FY 2017 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
International Security Assistance	6,704,491	1,714,970	8,419,461	5,300	6,323,225	2,508,186	8,831,411	6,206,373	1,899,744	8,106,117	(725,294)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ^{13, 18}	853,055	439,195	1,292,250	-	839,846	371,650	1,211,496	813,773	324,240	1,138,013	(73,483)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) ¹⁴	586,260	95,240	681,500	5,300	506,381	379,091	885,472	454,196	214,254	668,450	(217,022)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	144,993	328,698	473,691	-	131,361	469,269	600,630	126,291	349,100	475,391	(125,239)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	106,074	-	106,074	-	108,115	-	108,115	110,300	-	110,300	2,185
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ¹²	5,014,109	851,837	5,865,946	-	4,737,522	1,288,176	6,025,698	4,701,813	1,012,150	5,713,963	(311,735)
Multilateral Assistance	2,770,814	-	2,770,814	-	2,628,970	-	2,628,970	2,617,921	-	2,617,921	(11,049)
International Organizations and Programs ¹⁶	340,010	-	340,010	-	339,000	-	339,000	332,900	-	332,900	(6,100)
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	2,430,804	-	2,430,804	-	2,289,970	-	2,289,970	2,285,021	-	2,285,021	(4,949)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	186,957	-	186,957	-	186,957	5,963	-	5,963	(180,994)
International Development Association (IDA)	1,287,800	-	1,287,800	-	1,197,128	-	1,197,128	1,384,072	-	1,384,072	186,944
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Bank	32,418	-	32,418	-	34,118	-	34,118	32,418	-	32,418	(1,700)
African Development Fund (AIDF)	175,668	-	175,668	-	175,668	-	175,668	214,332	-	214,332	38,664
AIDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	106,586	-	5,608	-	5,608	-	-	-	(5,608)
Asian Development Fund	104,977	-	104,977	-	104,977	-	104,977	99,233	-	99,233	(5,744)
Inter-American Development Bank	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	21,940	-	21,940	(80,080)
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	3,378	-	3,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	136,563	-	136,563	-	168,263	-	168,263	146,563	-	146,563	(21,700)
Clean Technology Fund ¹⁷	201,237	-	201,237	-	170,680	-	170,680	-	-	-	(170,680)
Strategic Climate Fund ^{17, 20}	63,200	-	63,200	-	59,620	-	59,620	-	-	-	(59,620)
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	250,000	250,000
North American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	45,000	-	45,000	35,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	-	31,930	-	31,930	30,000	-	30,000	(1,930)
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	43,000	-	43,000	23,000	-	23,000	(20,000)
Central American and Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	-	12,500	12,500
Global Infrastructure Facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
International Monetary Fund²²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export & Investment Assistance	(599,283)	-	(599,283)	-	(696,463)	-	(696,463)	(693,553)	-	(693,553)	2,910
Export-Import Bank	(425,870)	-	(425,870)	-	(473,250)	-	(473,250)	(433,400)	-	(433,400)	39,850
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(233,413)	-	(233,413)	-	(283,213)	-	(283,213)	(340,853)	-	(340,853)	(57,640)
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	60,000	-	60,000	-	60,000	-	60,000	80,700	-	80,700	20,700
Related International Affairs Accounts	87,374	-	87,374	-	91,216	-	91,216	95,275	-	95,275	4,059
International Trade Commission ²³	85,381	-	85,381	-	88,842	-	88,842	92,866	-	92,866	4,024
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,993	-	1,993	-	2,374	-	2,374	2,409	-	2,409	35
Department of Agriculture	1,657,626	-	1,657,626	-	1,917,626	-	1,917,626	1,547,045	-	1,547,045	(370,581)
P.L. 480, Title II	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	-	1,716,000	-	1,716,000	1,350,000	-	1,350,000	(366,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	191,626	-	191,626	-	201,626	-	201,626	182,045	-	182,045	(19,581)
Local and Regional Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	15,000	15,000
Rescissions											

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2015 - FY 2017
(\$000)

	FY 2015 Enduring Actual	FY 2015 OCO Actual	FY 2015 Actual Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Estimate Enduring	FY 2016 Estimate OCO	FY 2016 Estimate Total	FY 2017 Request Enduring	FY 2017 Request OCO	FY 2017 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
Export & Investment Assistance	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export-Import Bank	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2015 level reflects the following transfers: \$1,500,000 transferred to the International Litigation Fund; \$195,000 transferred to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance to ameliorate an asbestos problem in an Abu Dhabi residence and commence plans to redesign a medical unit in Jerusalem; \$767,580 transferred from Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) for transition of CSO's Syria programs; \$4,000,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Young African Leadership Initiative (YALI); \$500,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Dole-Harkin Partnership Program; \$515,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Kennedy-Lugar Youth Exchange and Study Program; \$88,352,000 transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; \$100,000 transferred from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities for mission monitoring activities. The FY 2015 level also includes \$36,420,000 in Ebola Emergency funding, but is depicted in the separate column for display purposes.

2/ The FY 2015 level includes \$195,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs (Near Eastern Affairs) to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance to ameliorate an asbestos problem in an Abu Dhabi residence and commence plans to redesign a medical unit in Jerusalem.

3/ The FY 2015 level includes \$767,580 transferred from Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) to Diplomatic and Consular Programs for transition of CSO's Syria programs.

4/ The FY 2015 level includes \$4,000,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs (Public Diplomacy) to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Young African Leadership Initiative (YALI).

5/ The FY 2015 level includes \$500,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Dole-Harkin Partnership Program.

6/ The FY 2015 level includes \$515,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs (Public Diplomacy) to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Kennedy-Lugar Youth Exchange and Study (YES) Program.

7/ The FY 2015 level includes \$4,520,903 in mandatory funds transferred from the Vietnam Debt Repayment Fund to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs.

8/ The FY 2015 level includes \$88,352,000 transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account to Diplomatic and Consular Programs.

9/ The FY 2015 level includes \$23,000,008 transferred from the International Development Administration to Contributions to International Organizations.

10/ The FY 2015 level includes \$100,000 transferred from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities to Diplomatic and Consular Programs for mission monitoring activities.

11/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement-OCO account (\$66.011 million), Foreign Military Financing-OCO (\$10.5 million), and Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$32.176 million).

12/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$14.583 million from the FY 2015 Foreign Military Financing-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO.

13/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

14/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund account-OCO.

15/ The FY 2015 enduring level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs account (\$12.15 million), FY 2010 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account (\$12.468 million), and FY 2011 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account (\$13 million).

16/ The FY 2015 level includes the transfer of \$4.16 million from the FY 2015 International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.

17/ The FY 2015 enduring level includes the transfer of \$29.907 million from the Economic Support Fund to the Department of Treasury Clean Technology Fund (\$16.607 million) and the Strategic Climate Fund (\$13.3 million) in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriation Act, 2015.

18/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$54.975 million from the FY 2016 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia account.

19/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$7 million from the FY 2016 Economic Support Fund to the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.

20/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$9.72 million from the Economic Support Fund to the Department of Treasury Strategic Climate Fund in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(5) of the Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2016.

21/ The FY 2017 budget requests \$10.8 million for the East-West Center under the Educational and Cultural Exchange programs heading.

22/ The FY 2016 level does not reflect the \$86 million in emergency funding that was appropriated to the International Monetary Fund.

23/ FY 2016 estimate total includes the enacted level of \$88.500 million plus \$0.342 million in carryover.

Statement of Performance

Performance Analysis

The Department of State (the Department) 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 2015 Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) builds upon progress made by calling for the advancement of Strategic Planning and Performance Management by strengthening information-sharing and collaboration, instituting senior-level bureau and mission progress reviews, and deepening expertise in planning and performance management. The full QDDR can be viewed at <http://www.state.gov/s/dmr/qddr/2015/>.

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 invest 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. The JSP can be found at <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/223997.pdf>.

Strategic Review

In FY 2015, the Deputy Secretary of State for Management and Resources convened strategic budget reviews with the Department of State and USAID to examine the FY 2017 budget request. These reviews assessed how requests aligned with bureau strategy, where gaps existed between the budget request and guidance levels, how performance is being monitored and evaluated, and what policy considerations and challenges exist in successfully implementing these goals. Those conversations, shaped by Presidential policies, previous strategic planning efforts, and the 2015 QDDR, were an important opportunity to assess how programmatic and strategic achievements are linked to future plans. Leadership considered recommendations from a variety of research and studies, including management reviews, program evaluations, benchmarking studies and communications analyses.

Performance Planning and Reporting

After the release of the Congressional Budget Justification, the Department of State and USAID will publish the joint FY 2015 Annual Performance Report (APR) and FY 2017 Annual Performance Plan (APP) on [Performance.gov](#). The APR/APP 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 and USAID each have Evaluation policies as well as implementation guidance and staff training. The focus of the Department since issuance of the updated evaluation policy in January 2015 has

been communicating how programs as well as processes and activities can be evaluated, and emphasizing quality of evaluations and their dissemination. The Department has developed tools for planning evaluations, including development of statements of work, and for following up on evaluation results. These are available to the Department on the evaluation community of practice page.

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 2017 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ENDURING PROGRAMS**

**Department of State
Summary of Appropriations
Enduring Budget**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Administration of Foreign Affairs	\$9,444,232	\$7,903,332	\$8,477,003	573,671
State Programs	6,612,469	5,688,570	6,552,532	863,962
Diplomatic and Consular Programs ^{1/}	6,556,069	5,622,170	6,539,932	917,762
Ongoing Operations	4,427,421	4,193,702	4,640,453	446,751
Worldwide Security Protection	2,128,115	1,428,468	1,899,479	471,011
Capital Investment Fund	56,400	66,400	12,600	-53,800
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance ^{2/}	2,063,450	1,473,896	1,117,859	-356,037
Ongoing Operations	822,950	785,097	759,161	-25,936
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,240,500	688,799	358,698	-330,101
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	768,313	740,866	806,612	65,746
Conflict Stabilization Operations ^{3/}	22,732	0	0	0
Office of Inspector General	73,400	72,700	87,069	14,369
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs ^{4, 5, 6, 7/}	594,915	590,900	639,773	48,873
Representation Expenses	8,030	8,030	8,263	233
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30,036	30,036	30,344	308
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	7,900	7,900	7,900	0
Buying Power Maintenance Account ^{8/}	0	0	0	0
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,300	1,300	1,300	0
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	30,000	30,000	31,963	1,963
International Organizations	3,540,950	2,011,032	2,097,821	86,789
Contributions to International Organizations ^{9/}	1,422,159	1,344,458	1,290,891	-53,567
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities ^{10/}	2,118,791	666,574	806,930	140,356
International Commissions (Function 300)	122,949	122,718	121,294	-1,424
International Boundary and Water Commission - S&E	44,707	45,307	48,134	2,827
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	29,000	28,400	28,400	0
American Sections	12,561	12,330	12,258	-72
International Joint Commission	7,663	7,508	7,552	44
International Boundary Commission	2,525	2,422	2,304	-118
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,373	2,400	2,402	2
International Fisheries Commissions	36,681	36,681	32,502	-4,179
Related Programs	168,700	203,700	115,500	-88,200
The Asia Foundation	17,000	17,000	12,000	-5,000
National Endowment for Democracy	135,000	170,000	103,500	-66,500
East-West Center ^{11/}	16,700	16,700	[10,800]	-16,700
Special and Trust Funds	928	1,312	1,839	527
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	106	122	122	0
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	265	400	350	-50
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	24	47	47	0
International Chancery Center	533	743	1,320	577
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)	158,900	158,900	158,900	0
TOTAL, Department of State Appropriations	13,277,759	10,242,094	10,813,457	571,363

Summary of Appropriations Footnotes:

1/ The FY 2015 level reflects the following transfers: \$1,500,000 transferred to the International Litigation Fund; \$195,000 transferred to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance to ameliorate an asbestos problem in an Abu Dhabi residence and commence plans to redesign a medical unit in Jerusalem; \$767,580 transferred from Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) for transition of CSO's Syria programs; \$4,000,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Young African Leadership Initiative (YALI); \$500,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Dole-Harkin Partnership Program; \$515,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Kennedy-Lugar Youth Exchange and Study Program; \$88,352,000 transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; \$100,000 transferred from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities for mission monitoring activities. The FY 2015 level also includes \$36,420,000 in Ebola Emergency funding.

2/ The FY 2015 level includes \$195,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs (Near Eastern Affairs) to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance to ameliorate an asbestos problem in an Abu Dhabi residence and commence plans to redesign a medical unit in Jerusalem.

3/ The FY 2015 level includes \$767,580 transferred from Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) to Diplomatic and Consular Programs for transition of CSO's Syria programs.

4/ The FY 2015 level includes \$4,000,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs (Public Diplomacy) to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Young African Leadership Initiative (YALI).

5/ The FY 2015 level includes \$500,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Dole-Harkin Partnership Program.

6/ The FY 2015 level includes \$515,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs (Public Diplomacy) to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Kennedy-Lugar Youth Exchange and Study (YES) Program.

7/ The FY 2015 level does not include \$4,520,903 in mandatory funds transferred from the Vietnam Debt Repayment Fund to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs.

8/ The FY 2015 level includes \$88,352,000 transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account to Diplomatic and Consular Programs.

9/ The FY 2015 level includes \$23,000,008 transferred from the International Development Administration to Contributions to International Organizations.

10/ The FY 2015 level includes \$100,000 transferred from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities to Diplomatic and Consular Programs for mission monitoring activities.

11/ The FY 2017 request includes \$10,800,000 million for the East-West Center under the Educational and Cultural Exchange programs heading.

Diplomatic and Consular Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	7,906,872	8,183,978	8,672,181	488,203
Enduring	6,556,069	5,622,170	6,539,932	917,762
Ongoing Operations	4,427,954	4,193,702	4,640,453	446,751
<i>Public Diplomacy (non-add)^{2/}</i>	<i>510,376</i>	<i>501,302</i>	<i>550,444</i>	<i>49,142</i>
Worldwide Security Protection	2,128,115	1,428,468	1,899,479	471,011
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,350,803	2,561,808	2,132,249	-429,559
Ongoing Operations	361,097	595,176	317,039	-278,137
<i>Public Diplomacy (non-add)</i>	<i>27,508</i>	<i>47,874</i>	<i>18,100</i>	<i>-29,768</i>
Worldwide Security Protection	989,706	1,966,632	1,815,210	-151,422

1/ The FY 2015 level reflects the following transfers: \$1,500,000 transferred to the International Litigation Fund; \$195,000 transferred to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance to ameliorate an asbestos problem in an Abu Dhabi residence and commence plans to redesign a medical unit in Jerusalem; \$767,580 transferred from Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) for transition of CSO's Syria programs; \$4,000,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Young African Leadership Initiative (YALI); \$500,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Dole-Harkin Partnership Program; \$515,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Kennedy-Lugar Youth Exchange and Study Program; \$88,352,000 transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; \$100,000 transferred from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities for mission monitoring activities. The FY 2015 level also includes \$36,420,000 in Ebola Emergency funding.

2/ The FY 2015 level reflects the following transfers: \$4,515,000 to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs and \$13,589,000 from the Buying Power Maintenance Account.

The FY 2017 request for Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) – the State Department’s principal operating appropriation – totals \$8.7 billion. The \$6.5 billion in Enduring 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 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. The \$2.1 billion Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request is discussed in the OCO section.

The FY 2017 request proposes restoring two-year availability to all base D&CP funding (which would be consistent with the availability provided for OCO accounts) to build on the agility and continuity gained through existing transfer authority that allows extending the availability of 15 percent of D&CP base funds. The 15 percent authority remains a valuable tool for strategic planning and management of global operations and programs, but the creation of two distinct Treasury accounts has complicated administration of the annual appropriation. Two-year authority would simplify the allocation of funds across multiple domestic bureaus and 275 diplomatic and consular posts in 190 countries.

D&CP – Enduring

The D&CP Enduring request provides \$4.6 billion for Ongoing Operations and \$1.9 billion for Worldwide Security Protection. This funding supports essential diplomatic personnel and programs worldwide.

The request includes \$152.5 million in current services increases to sustain D&CP-funded bureaus and programs at their FY 2016 operating levels, incorporating American pay and locality pay increases and locally employed (LE) staff wage increases, domestic and overseas price increases, recurring costs for newly constructed overseas facilities, and GSA rent increases at domestic facilities. It also supports the realignment of overseas condo fee expenses from the Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance account to regional bureaus funded within the Overseas Programs category.

Requested program changes total \$765.3 million, including the restoration of \$245.4 million for ongoing operations that were funded through OCO in FY 2016. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 established an FY 2016 nondefense OCO level of \$14.9 billion, and the Department aligned D&CP allocations to that level by temporarily funding select ongoing activities in OCO. In FY 2017, the Department's Enduring funding for ongoing operations must remain at a sustainable level to accommodate the realignment of funds from OCO back to the Enduring base.

Proposed staffing increases are focused on a limited number of bureaus, with funding for 37 new U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) positions, including 15 Foreign Service and 22 Civil Service. As outlined below, these positions will support a number of priorities including countering violent extremism, cyber security policy improvements, and enhanced engagement in Central America and Cuba.

The request includes a total of \$550.4 million for Public Diplomacy (PD) personnel and programs to advance 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 American 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 new alumni coordinators for the Young African Leaders Initiative and continued support of the program to counter Russian propaganda. The request also supports a new Customer Relationship Management System, American Space construction, the world-wide deployment of Google Apps for efficient collaboration, and increased funding for evaluation of PD programs.

D&CP – Category Details

Human Resources: \$2,570.9 million

Resources requested in this category will be directed toward salaries for domestic and overseas American employees (including employees engaged in Public Diplomacy and Worldwide Security Protection programs). This category also includes funding for staff, facilities, and instructional materials for the Foreign Service Institute, the Department's platform for providing cost-effective in-house training to Department employees and workers throughout the federal government.

The Department's workforce serves the American public by achieving objectives for worldwide security, humanitarian relief and diplomatic engagement. Sustained investment in recruiting and developing an exceptional workforce is vital to fulfilling the Department's mission. In FY 2017, Departmental Human Resources priorities include:

- **Continued Diversification of the Department's Workforce: \$5.4 million**
The request will allow expansion of diversity recruitment and development programs, particularly the Pickering and Rangel Fellowship programs. The Pickering and Rangel Foreign Affairs Fellowships identify and prepare diverse candidates for Foreign Service careers. Fellows who successfully complete the programs and Foreign Service entry requirements receive appointments as Foreign Service Officers. These fellowship programs have raised the Department's measures of Foreign Service workforce diversity by 21 percent. Requested funding will also support

Pathways hiring and paid internships, the International Career Advancement Program, and recruiting outreach to under-represented communities.

Overseas Programs: \$1,756.7 million

The Department's overseas programs link America to the rest of the world by relaying on-the-ground political and economic intelligence back to the United States, and by representing our national interests at both the personal and governmental levels. Embassies and consulates protect our homeland and the promise of American opportunity by regulating the flow of tourists, investors, and students who seek to enter the United States. Overseas missions also provide critical support to American businesses and citizens abroad.

This category includes the regional bureaus (African Affairs, East Asian and Pacific Affairs, European and Eurasian Affairs, Near Eastern Affairs, South and Central Asian Affairs, and Western Hemisphere Affairs), the Bureau of Conflict Stabilization Operations, the Departmental divisions that support U.S. participation in the United Nations and other multinational collaborations (the Office of International Conferences, and the Bureau of International Organization Affairs), as well as the Office of the Medical Director (MED). Additionally, resources in this category cover the cost of Departmental employees' travel on assignment, and liabilities resulting from the separation of LE staff.

The FY 2017 Overseas Programs request includes an OCO to Enduring shift to regularize ongoing Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan operations costs into the base, including \$58.9 million in D&CP Program Operations and \$32.6 million in D&CP Public Diplomacy.

The Department's FY 2017 request seeks resources for the following key Overseas Programs priorities:

- **Maintaining Competitive Wages for Locally Employed Staff: \$28.2 million**
The Department will raise wages for locally employed overseas staff, ensuring that compensation for these vital employees keeps pace with inflation and local labor markets.
- **Implementation of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America: \$1.6 million**
The Department will provide assistance in program monitoring and evaluation to ensure efficient use of resources for this interagency effort. This initiative will promote good governance and economic growth in the United States and in Central America, helping to remediate the root causes of immigration to the United States – including the migration of unaccompanied children.
- **Cuba Mission Positions and Support: \$3.8 million**
To direct the opening of a new chapter in relations between America and Cuba, the Department plans to modernize the American Embassy in Havana and bring staffing levels in line with similar posts in the region. The Embassy will replace its internet cabling to allow secure and reliable communication, bring its computer equipment up to date, and enlarge and update its vehicle inventory. Embassy Havana's newly expanded mission will also require nine USDH positions: six overseas Foreign Service positions, two domestic Foreign Service positions, and one Civil Service position.
- **Bureau of Conflict Stabilization Operations: \$21.5 million**
The Bureau of Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) provides in-country assistance to American personnel and allies during outbreaks of combat, political instability, and atrocity. In accordance with the Department's Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review and key Administration initiatives, CSO is moving its focus toward countering violent extremism and

stabilizing unrest in critical areas of the Middle East and North Africa, East Africa, Central America, and Central and Southeast Asia.

- **Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): \$4.6 million**
The GCC countries (Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Oman) have a unique labor environment that is highly dependent upon imported labor, known as the *kafala* (sponsorship) system. At U.S. Missions, the majority of LE staff are employed at a disadvantage under the *kafala* system because they are not fully free to change employment or negotiate contract terms, resulting in wages and/or benefits that are not adjusted for local cost of living, and are therefore held artificially low. This GCC initiative helps address these inequities by providing \$4.6 million to support increased and/or new housing and education allowances for GCC LE staff.
- **Variable Contribution Plan (VCP): \$1.8 million**
The VCP program is a defined contribution end-of-service benefit for LE staff in the NEA region. Missions in conflict areas operate from confined compounds that require comprehensive life support contracts and additional USDH allowances to reflect the dangerous environments these postings have become. This increase includes funding for Tunisia to allow more frequent R&R breaks from confined living environments, and to provide additional funding for overtime and danger pay.

Diplomatic Policy and Support: \$754 million

Resources in the Diplomatic Policy and Support category sustain the Department's essential strategic and managerial functions. The Departmental components funded under this category are the bureaus and offices of 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; the Legal Adviser; Legislative Affairs; Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs; Political-Military Affairs; Population and International Migration; Public Affairs; the Secretary of State; the Under-Secretary for Management; and the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons.

In FY 2017, the Department's key priorities in the Diplomatic Policy and Support category include:

- **Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Processing: \$5 million**
The recent growth in FOIA requests put the Department on pace for a 30 percent increase in its FOIA response backlog in FY 2015. The Department will use the requested \$5 million increase over the FY 2016 funding level of \$29 million to reduce this backlog, minimize vulnerability in litigation, and make further improvements to the FOIA program consistent with legal mandates and other directives.
- **Leveraging the Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues to Promote a Secure and Open Internet: \$1.4 million**
The Coordinator for Cyber Issues, located in the Office of the Secretary, will manage computer security incident response teams and coordinate the Department's multilateral efforts to develop country-level cyberspace policies. The United States has an interest in cooperating with other nations to achieve an open, secure and reliable internet while countering efforts by countries such as China and Russia to gain greater governmental control of the internet and restrict the free flow of information and human rights activities online.

- **Leading the Arctic Council and Engaging Trade Partners: \$2.3 million**
As the United States chairs the Arctic Council through 2017, the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) will be responsible for planning and staffing the U.S.-hosted Ministerial Meeting in May 2017, as well as more than 20 other international meetings. OES will also play a key role in FY 2017 in finalizing and executing the environmental provisions of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP).

Security Programs: \$1,458.3 million

These resources support the Department's security programs and policies. This request includes provisions for the Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT), the Office of Foreign Missions, the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS), and the Worldwide Security Protection (WSP) sub-account. WSP supports the Bureau of Diplomatic Security and security components of the Bureau of Administration, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Bureau of International Security and Non-Proliferation, Bureau of Information Resource Management, Bureau of Human Resources, Office of the Medical Director, Chief of Protocol, and the Foreign Service Institute.

The Worldwide Security Protection Enduring request provides \$1.9 billion for DS and partner bureaus to ensure the security of Department staff, property, and information. Of the \$1.9 billion WSP funding level, \$1.4 billion is distributed to Security Programs, while \$463.4 million is included in the Human Resources category to pay for personnel costs. All DS resources are now aligned to WSP with a final \$95.1 million realignment of DS D&CP funding. DS funding supports ongoing core functions such as the worldwide local guard program, high threat protection, security technology, armored vehicles, cybersecurity, and diplomatic couriers.

The request includes \$2 million to establish an Office of Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) within CT, and provide CVE with six USDH positions. The new CVE Office will elevate CVE as a priority in the Department and sustain the work of the 2015 White House CVE Summit process by coordinating CVE policy, programs, and assistance. The CVE staff will lead the Department's CVE analytical work, policy planning, international assistance and cooperation efforts, and monitoring and evaluation.

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.

Beginning in FY 2018, the Administration intends to request that Worldwide Security Protection be established in a separate account outside of D&CP.

Resource Detail – Funding Category for D&CP
(\$ in thousands)

Funding Categories	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total, Diplomatic and Consular Programs (1)	6,556,069	5,622,170	6,539,932	917,762
Human Resources	2,424,188	2,526,719	2,570,907	44,188
American Salaries, Central Account	2,239,734	2,368,937	2,406,203	37,266
<i>Public Diplomacy American Salaries (non-add)</i>	<i>133,029</i>	<i>135,513</i>	<i>137,834</i>	<i>2,321</i>
<i>WSP - American Salaries (non-add)</i>	<i>358,491</i>	<i>367,644</i>	<i>463,417</i>	<i>95,773</i>
Foreign Service Institute	83,299	59,979	60,751	772
Human Resources	101,155	97,803	103,953	6,150
Overseas Programs	1,577,267	1,281,126	1,756,704	475,578
African Affairs	210,058	109,976	201,884	91,908
Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation	5,750	5,750	5,750	-
Conflict Stabilization Operations	-	12,000	33,869	21,869
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	134,167	131,364	145,625	14,261
European and Eurasian Affairs	297,693	294,107	312,009	17,902
International Conferences	4,671	15,000	19,616	4,616
International Organization Affairs	24,425	23,769	24,502	733
Medical Director	57,856	18,036	18,622	586
Near Eastern Affairs	126,751	28,667	191,801	163,134
<i>Iraq Operations (non-add)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>70,596</i>	<i>70,596</i>
Post Assignment Travel	130,010	80,361	82,173	1,812
South and Central Asian Affairs	65,174	56,542	152,922	96,380
Western Hemisphere Affairs	143,365	139,765	155,321	15,556
Public Diplomacy (2)	377,347	365,789	412,610	46,821
Diplomatic Policy and Support	767,642	736,153	754,014	17,861
Administration (including GSA Rent)	336,018	300,454	310,820	10,366
<i>GSA Rent (non-add)</i>	<i>171,892</i>	<i>175,448</i>	<i>179,521</i>	<i>4,073</i>
Arms Control, Verification and Compliance	14,188	13,688	13,902	214
Budget and Planning	9,301	4,301	4,398	97
Chief of Protocol	2,872	2,892	2,927	35
Comptroller and Global Financial Services	72,782	71,782	72,250	468
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	9,919	15,138	15,569	431
Economic and Business Affairs	7,181	8,181	8,251	70
Energy Resources	4,099	3,806	3,961	155
Information Resource Management	168,976	173,977	173,034	(943)
Intelligence and Research	17,045	16,997	18,185	1,188
International Security and Nonproliferation	17,237	15,904	16,313	409
Legal Advisor	11,805	13,113	13,695	582
Legislative Affairs	1,939	2,066	2,092	26
Management	3,948	4,034	4,078	44
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	12,154	12,240	14,581	2,341

Funding Categories	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Political-Military Affairs	10,054	8,310	8,638	328
Population & International Migration	620	620	620	0
Public Affairs	12,788	12,637	12,763	126
Trafficking in Persons	2,370	7,356	7,399	43
Office of the Secretary	52,346	48,657	50,538	1,881
Security Programs	1,786,972	1,078,172	1,458,307	380,135
Counterterrorism	9,319	9,319	10,943	1,624
Diplomatic Security	0	0	0	0
Office of Foreign Missions	8,029	8,029	11,302	3,273
Worldwide Security Protection	1,769,624	1,060,824	1,436,062	375,238

1/ The FY 2015 level reflects the following transfers: \$1,500,000 transferred to the International Litigation Fund; \$195,000 transferred to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance to ameliorate an asbestos problem in an Abu Dhabi residence and commence plans to redesign a medical unit in Jerusalem; \$767,580 transferred from Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) for transition of CSO's Syria programs; \$4,000,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Young African Leadership Initiative (YALI); \$500,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Dole-Harkin Partnership Program; \$515,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Kennedy-Lugar Youth Exchange and Study Program; \$88,352,000 transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; \$100,000 transferred from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities for mission monitoring activities. The FY 2015 level also includes \$36,420,000 in Ebola Emergency funding.

2/ The FY 2015 level reflects the following transfers: \$4,515,000 to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs and \$13,589,000 from the Buying Power Maintenance Account.

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

	D&CP Direct	D&CP PD	Operations (Direct & PD)	Security Protection	D&CP Total
FY 2016 Request	\$3,692,400	\$501,302	4,193,702	\$1,428,468	5,622,170
Built-in Changes					
Base Adjustments	13,712	0	13,712	0	13,712
Facility Operating Cost	13,712	0	13,712	0	13,712
Annualization of Requirements	29,542	2,355	31,897	0	31,897
Locally Employed Staff Wage & Step Increases	29,542	2,355	31,897	0	31,897
Anticipated Wage & Price Requirements	95,186	6,996	102,182	4,665	106,847
American Pay Increase	28,867	1,749	30,616	4,665	35,281
Locally Employed Staff Wage Increase	23,137	2,774	25,911	0	25,911
Overseas Price Inflation	7,605	1,297	8,902	0	8,902
Domestic Inflation	7,493	626	8,119	0	8,119
GSA Rents	4,073	0	4,073	0	4,073
Locality Pay Adjustment	8,271	550	8,821	0	8,821
Condo Fees	15,740	0	15,740	0	15,740
Total, Built-in Changes	138,440	9,351	147,791	4,665	152,456
Total, Current Services	3,830,840	510,653	4,341,493	1,433,133	5,774,626
Program Changes					
Human Resources	5,375	0	5,375	0	5,375
Overseas Programs	335,794	39,791	375,585	0	375,585
Diplomatic Policy and Support	7,933	0	7,933	0	7,933
Security Programs	(89,933)	0	(89,933)	466,346	376,413
Total, Program Changes	259,169	39,791	298,960	466,346	765,306
Total	4,090,009	550,444	4,640,453	1,899,479	6,539,932

IT Central Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Capital Investment Fund	56,400	66,400	12,600	-53,800
Expedited Passport Fees	228,828	168,000	283,300	115,300
Total IT Central Fund	285,228	234,400	295,900	61,500

The IT Central Fund (ITCF) was established to enable efficient procurement and management of information technology and related capital investments. The fund is comprised of both appropriations and Expedited Passport Fee (EPF) revenues. The Department's FY 2017 request of \$12.6 million for the Capital Investment Fund (CIF) appropriation will support greater consolidation and efficiency, cyber security related infrastructure enhancements, and improved customer support. Combined with the estimated collections of \$283.3 million in EPF for FY 2017, the ITCF will provide a total of \$295.9 million for priority IT investments and modernization activities. Due to a temporary passport renewals surge in FY 2016 and FY 2017, the Department is projecting higher collections from the Expedited Passport Fees, which will offset the reduction in the appropriations request.

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

The Department also focuses resources on bolstering cybersecurity measures. In particular, the funding will strengthen the Department's ability to protect and secure its information systems. The Department will continue the modernization of 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. The Department will continue to invest in global training for IT specialists and end users, focusing on use of distance learning, online courses, and knowledge sharing.

The FY 2017 Request continues to support the Department's Information Technology Strategic Plan and ensures the protection of the Department's sensitive national and economic security interests. This plan focuses on five strategic goals:

Goal 1: Mobile Diplomacy - Ensures that State Department personnel 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 and 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Goal One: Mobile Diplomacy	63,900	70,904	64,393	-6,511
Foreign Post Telephones	3,677	3,300	3,300	-
Global IT Modernization	55,804	53,775	47,264	-6,511
Mobile Computing & Remote Access	4,419	13,829	13,829	-
Goal Two: Digital Diplomacy	14,830	10,843	15,374	4,531
Department SharePoint Services	2,018	1,943	3,100	1,157
Emergency Health Record	4,950	1,300	1,300	-
Enterprise Application Integration (EAI)	-	-	2,574	2,574
Enterprise Data Warehouse	2,566	2,500	2,500	-
Global eTravel (GeT) Program	2,181	2,100	2,900	800
Worldwide Messaging Application	3,115	3,000	3,000	-
Goal Three: Mission and Management Systems	71,614	63,900	90,146	26,246
Budget System Modernization (BSM)	2,338	1,744	3,354	1,610
Central Resource Management System (CRMS)	1,806	2,106	2,106	-
Electronic Forms (eForms)	-	-	2,000	2,000
Freedoms of Information Document Management System (FREEDOMS)	-	-	12,600	12,600
Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System (GFACS)	23,158	23,320	24,345	1,025
Global Workforce Analysis and Planning (GWAP)	600	-	1,700	1,700
Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS)	21,658	20,000	23,407	3,407
ILMS NextGen (My Services)	4,627	1,200	1,200	-
Integrated Personnel Management System (IPMS)	7,942	6,622	8,740	2,118
Joint Financial Management System (JFMS)	2,855	2,778	5,910	3,132
State Archiving System (SAS)	-	-	4,784	4,784
Goal Three Other ^{1/}	6,630	6,130	-	-6,130
Goal Four: Global Infrastructure	121,897	79,601	116,837	37,236
Architecture Services	6,423	7,305	26,180	18,875
Cyber Infrastructure Upgrades	24,856	10,000	13,625	3,625
Email Operations	-	-	7,900	7,900
Enterprise Network Management	-	-	6,836	6,836
Enterprise Server Operations Center (ESOC)	37,536	24,450	24,450	-
Enterprise Software Licensing and Maintenance	28,736	37,846	37,846	-
Virtual Desktop Initiative	22,500	-	-	-
Goal Four Other ^{2/}	1,846	-	-	-

Activities - Funds by Goal	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Goal Five: IT Leadership	12,987	9,152	9,150	-2
E-Gov Lines of Business	654	652	1,050	398
FSI Corporate Systems	2,000	1,000	1,000	-
FSI Instructional Support	4,000	3,000	3,000	-
FSI Learning Infrastructure	3,833	2,000	2,000	-
IT Capital Planning Support	2,500	2,500	2,100	-400
Total IT Central Fund	285,228	234,400	295,900	61,500

^{1/} Goal Three Other includes funding for the Legacy Compensation System, which is scheduled to be replaced in FY 2017 by GFACS. The \$2.345 million required to operate the Legacy Compensation System in FY 2017 is included in the GFACS investment.

^{2/} Goal Four Other includes funding for the Information Assurance program in FY 2015, which was shifted to the Worldwide Security Protection program in FY 2016.

Consular and Border Security Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Consular and Border Security Programs	3,155,231	4,318,839	4,197,681	-121,158

The Department of State's Consular and Border Security Programs account (CBSP) is a central component of the coordinated national effort to deny entry into the United States by individuals who threaten the country, while simultaneously facilitating the entry of legitimate travelers. The Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) and 13 CBSP partner bureaus provide consular-related services that most efficiently and effectively protect the lives and serve the interests of U.S. citizens overseas, strengthen U.S. security, facilitate legitimate international travel, and foster economic growth.

Revenue from Department-retained consular fees and surcharges funds CBSP consular programs and activities. These fees and surcharges include: Machine Readable Visa (MRV) fees, Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) surcharges, Passport Security surcharges, Immigrant Visa Security surcharges, Diversity Visa Lottery fees, Fraud Prevention and Detection fees (H&L), and Affidavit of Support (AoS) Review fees. Each consular fee or surcharge is used to fund CBSP activities consistent with its applicable statutory authorities.

CONSULAR PROJECT INITIATIVES: \$2,676.6 million

Consular Systems Technology: \$388.2 million

Consular Systems Technology (CST) supports worldwide consular information systems operations, maintenance, and modernization. CST includes several major investments, including ConsularOne, 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 2017 request of \$388.2 million, which reflects a decrease of \$185.8 million from the FY 2016 estimate, ensures that CA/CST continues to develop and maintain the IT systems and infrastructure necessary to support both domestic offices and overseas posts. Hardware and software expenditures will decrease in FY 2017, due to the FY 2016 completion of worldwide infrastructure replacement projects needed to support the anticipated passport surge. The request reflects continued full software development support of ConsularOne.

Domestic Executive Support: \$38.0 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 2017 request supports overall operational costs including contracts, supplies, travel and other domestic operations. The \$2.2 million decrease below the FY 2016 estimate is associated with the the realignment of payments for Protecting Powers and Emergency Medical and Dietary Assistance (EMDA) programs to American Citizens Services.

Document Integrity, Training and Anti-Fraud Programs: \$4.8 million

The FY 2017 request for CA's Office of Fraud Prevention Programs (CA/FPP) will support efforts to identify and combat internal fraud, to ensure unqualified applicants do not receive or retain consular benefits.

Visa Services: \$96.4 million

CA 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 and other potential ineligibilities. The FY 2017 request of \$96.4 million will fund Visa Services activities, including plans for a large-scale digitization of approximately 50 million visa records, a quality assurance audit among contractors to ensure proper procedure and policies are followed, and increases to the labor contract at the National Visa Center (NVC) and Kentucky Consular Center (KCC) due to anticipated workload increases. The \$10.2 million decrease is attributable to non-recurring costs in the FY 2016 estimate.

Affidavit of Support Program: \$36.7 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 United States. Revenue from the AoS fees support the review and processing of AoS forms.

Diversity Visa Lottery Program: \$4.0 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 Services: \$991.7 million

The Passport Services Directorate (PPT) 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. As the Department prepares for the significant increase in passport demand related to the WHTI surge, the FY 2017 request will ensure that PPT can continue to provide exemplary service while meeting the FY 2017 projected workload of 20 million applications. Increasing workload demand is a driver of most CBSP expenses, including those of Passport Services. The overall increase of \$24.8 million over the FY 2016 estimate includes increases for the Traceable Mail Initiative, travel, the Passport Call Center, supplies such as passport books and cards, and the full implementation of the Next Generation Passport (NGP) book, which will include more security features than the current passport. The increases, however, will be offset by reductions for foils and ribbons not required with the NGP; savings from phasing out printers for the current passport, and a reduction in postage.

American Citizens Services (ACS): \$13.5 million

The Directorate of Overseas Citizens Services, Office of American Citizens Services and Crisis Management (OCS/ACS) provides documentation and protection to U.S. citizens worldwide. The FY 2017 request will allow CA to meet its protection responsibilities for U.S. citizens overseas through programs for crisis management; protection of children, victims of crime, and U.S. citizens residing and traveling abroad; voter assistance; and emergency support to destitute U.S. citizens. The FY 2017 request reflects a \$912,000 increase over the FY 2016 estimate, which supports the biannual paper stock purchases for Consular Report of Birth Abroad (CBRA) forms and the realignment of payments for Protecting Powers and Emergency Medical and Dietary Assistance (EMDA) programs from Domestic Executive Support.

Consular Affairs Overseas Support: \$1,102.1 million

CA Overseas Support covers overseas expenses of the CBSP, including the costs of start-up support costs for overseas staff. Overseas support includes continued implementation of the Global Support

Strategy (GSS); International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) contributions; equipment for consular agents; and recurring, non-salary support for Locally Employed Staff (LE Staff) and all U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) personnel. The FY 2017 request of \$1,102.1 million is approximately \$1.7 million below the FY 2016 Estimate, which is the net result of an increase of additional overseas operational expenses of \$19.5 million, offset by a \$21.2 million decrease for non-recurring new position support costs from FY 2016. Additionally, CA will begin paying non-rent operating expenses in FY 2017, which were previously funded by the Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance (ESCM) appropriation.

FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund (FSNSLTF): \$1.2 million

FSNSLTF covers the accrued separation pay of CBSP-funded locally employed staff who voluntarily resign, retire, die in service, or lose their jobs due to reduction-in-force. The FY 2017 request funds the FSNSLTF contribution for consular-related Foreign National staff.

BORDER SECURITY STAFF/AMERICAN SALARIES (AMSALS): \$680.5 million

Human capital is 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-funded staff costs include positions in CA as well as in numerous partner bureaus. The \$37.4 million increase over the FY 2016 estimate is attributable to the new positions, which will strengthen the consular workforce during the upcoming renewal of millions of passports in FY 2017. To support the consular-funded programs and activities, the FY 2017 request includes 90 new positions: seven domestic consular positions; 61 overseas consular positions; 20 positions for the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS); and two positions for the Foreign Service Institute (FSI).

BORDER SECURITY SUPPORT/DEPARTMENT OF STATE PARTNERS: \$642.6 million

Bureau of Administration (A): \$120.8 million

A Bureau 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). Beginning in FY 2016, A Bureau will oversee the design and construction of a new CBSP-funded training facility on the FSI campus. This two-year, \$116.2 million project will support the expansion needed to accommodate consular staffing growth resulting from increased demand for consular services. The increase in FY 2017 will support the second phase of the new training facility.

Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS): \$70.2 million

DS plays an important role in consular operations and 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 LE 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 FY 2017 request supports the Uniformed Protective Guard program, visa

and passport security programs, 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): \$21.8 million

FSI supports consular training. The FY 2017 request will fund training in the form of classes, workshops, and on-line courses to Consular Officers, Information Management Specialists, LE Staff and Consular Agents. The FY 2017 request provides new position support costs, including language classes for the staff hired to support the visa and passport workload. The FY 2017 request provides additional language testers and training to accommodate the projected increase in LNA staff members going to post. These increases are offset by a \$3.7 million reduction in non-recurring support costs for positions hired in FY 2016.

Information Resource Management (IRM): \$74.5 million

IRM provides systems technology and backbone support for critical visa and passport systems. The FY 2017 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. The \$5.2 million increase over the FY 2016 Estimate reflects new position support costs and increased IT support to meet surging visa demand in Mission China.

Office of the Legal Advisor (L): \$232,000

Office of the Legal Adviser for Consular Affairs (L/CA) provides legal advice and services to Consular Affairs and other Department of State bureaus and officials on consular-related matters. The FY 2017 request will provide funding for staff support costs.

Overseas Building Operations (OBO): \$292.2 million

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 2017 request funds \$118.6 million for facility support, including new position support costs, office space (functional leases) and housing space (residential leases) for consular personnel; \$143.5 million for CA's share for new embassy/consulate capital construction projects through the Department's Capital Security Cost-Sharing Program (CSCS); and \$30.1 million for targeted facility infrastructure improvement projects for consular sections overseas. The net decrease of \$29.7 million from the FY 2016 estimate reflects a reduction in the number of consular-specific facilities and maintenance projects planned for FY 2017.

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

AIT is a non-profit organization contracted by the Department of State to carry out relations between the peoples of the United States and Taiwan pursuant to the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8). The FY 2017 request of \$1.1 million maintains the current level of support for a portion of consular operations at AIT's offices in Taipei and Kaohsiung.

Repatriation Loans: \$759,000

The CBSP funds the administrative costs for the Repatriation Loans program, which assists destitute U.S. citizens abroad. The FY 2017 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 United States.

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

CGFS provides financial services in support of consular-related activities, such as vouchering, payroll processing, and accounts payable/receivable. The FY 2017 request will provide contractual and operational support to ensure these essential services are available to the CA.

Confidential Investigations (EDCS): \$500,000

The FY 2017 request includes \$500,000 for certain law enforcement activities related to visa and passport fraud. The FY 2017 request sustains activity at the FY 2016 level.

Post Assignment Travel (PAT): \$46.9 million

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 decrease from the FY 2016 Estimate reflects the non-recurrence of FY 2016 one-time startup costs.

Human Resources (HR): \$11.8 million

HR provides onboarding and administrative support for domestic and overseas consular employees. The 2017 request supports the staffing level needed to address consular workload changes.

Office of Medical Services (MED): \$427,000

MED's mission is to safeguard and promote the health and well-being of America's diplomatic community. The FY 2017 request of \$427,000 funds medical clearance onboarding costs for additional consular staff, including Foreign Service generalist attrition replacement hiring. The \$60,000 decrease is attributable to the lower number of new hires in FY 2017 compared to FY 2016.

FBI FINGERPRINT CHECKS REIMBURSEMENT: \$198.0 million

The FY 2017 request includes funding for the Department to reimburse the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for fingerprint and name check clearances for visa applicants. The \$28.1 million increase over the FY 2016 estimate supports the expected increase in applications.

Working Capital Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Working Capital Fund	1,425,640	1,457,064	1,497,903	40,839

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) operates under the legal authority of 22 U.S.C. 2684 and does not receive direct appropriations. The WCF currently consists of 12 service centers that provide support for aviation, post assignment travel, information technology, publishing, shipping and freight, medical services, procurement, and services to the foreign diplomatic community. Revenues are generated in the WCF from the sale of goods and services to the Department, other federal agencies, and non-federal sources. 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.

The WCF allows economies of scale and more consistent business practices and customer services, which in turn control costs and avoid duplication. Offices operating WCF service 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.

Beginning in FY 2016, spending within the Office of Foreign Missions service center will increase to support the development of the Foreign Missions Center, which will ultimately provide foreign governments with parcels for the relocation and construction of modern chancery facilities through long-term lease or reciprocal property exchanges. For FY 2017, the Department is also considering creation of a service center for managing Special Issuance Passport services to State and other Federal agencies.

The table below includes FY 2016 and FY 2017 estimated obligations for the 12 service centers.

Service Center (S in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate ^{1/}	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Publishing Solutions	28,323	26,769	27,304	535
Freight Forwarding	298,846	343,292	350,156	6,864
Information Technology Service	123,753	115,066	117,368	2,302
Operations	14,382	14,260	14,546	286
Procurement Shared Services	130,292	125,873	128,983	3,110
Library	3,570	3,366	3,433	67
Admin Expenses	2,651	2,923	2,981	58
Office of Foreign Missions	12,749	22,600	21,500	-1,100
Human Resources - Post Assignment Travel	340,502	361,060	369,330	8,270
Office of Medical Services	44,413	46,459	50,795	4,336
Information Technology Desktop	59,598	59,729	60,923	1,194
Aviation	366,561	335,667	350,584	14,917
Total	1,425,640	1,457,064	1,497,903	40,839

^{1/} The FY 2016 estimate has been revised to reflect anticipated gross obligations.

Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance	2,324,200	2,221,747	2,356,659	134,912
Enduring	2,063,400	1,473,896	1,117,859	-356,037
Ongoing Operations	822,900	785,097	759,161	-25,936
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,240,500	688,799	358,698	-330,101
Overseas Contingency Operations ^{2/}	260,800	747,851	1,238,800	490,949
Ongoing Operations	10,800	12,650	10,800	-1,850
Worldwide Security Upgrades	250,000	735,201	1,228,000	492,799

1/ The FY 2015 level includes \$195,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs (Near Eastern Affairs) to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance to ameliorate an asbestos problem in an Abu Dhabi residence and commence plans to redesign a medical unit in Jerusalem.

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 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 completed 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 2017 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 2017 request is \$2.4 billion and 1,026 positions, an increase of \$134.9 million above the FY 2016 Estimate. The increase largely reflects additional OCO funding to support the remaining components of transition in Kabul, Afghanistan, to include security upgrades to enable the Embassy compound to more safely accommodate the planned civilian presence that will remain after the military transition. The OCO level also includes ongoing ESCM programs that have been shifted from Enduring as a result of the Department’s revised FY 2016-2017 OCO allocations under the Bipartisan Budget Agreement of 2015.

The FY 2017 request includes \$1.6 billion to continue the Worldwide Security Upgrade Program, composed of both OCO (\$1,228 million) and enduring (\$358.7 million) to continue the Capital Security, Maintenance Cost Sharing, and Compound Security Programs; and \$759.2 million for Ongoing Operations.

The FY 2017 request splits ESCM funding between Enduring and OCO to support the construction of new secure facilities overseas. The request includes \$1,018.5 million of ESCM funding for State’s share of the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) program. When combined with CSCS contributions from other agencies and other reimbursements (including a contribution from Consular and 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 and Maintenance Cost-Sharing (MCS) programs. The \$101 million for Compound Security is to be funded from OCO to continue security upgrades for high risk diplomatic facilities and soft targets, such as schools and recreation facilities. The MCS program, which is to be funded with enduring resources, will address facility needs at posts that will not receive a new embassy compound in the near future. The \$185 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 million of cost sharing contributions from other agencies and other reimbursements (including a contribution from Consular and Border Security Program fee revenues), for a total of \$400 million.

The ESCM request further provides \$759.2 million for Ongoing Operations, of which \$92.8 million is for the Repair and Construction Program and \$666.4 million supports OBO’s operating elements. The funding will support real property management, including administration of the Department’s worldwide leases, and other vital ongoing activities. These activities include repair and construction, program development and support, construction and security management, and maintenance and renovation of the Department’s facilities at locations in the United States. The Ongoing Operations request also includes \$18 million for the Domestic Renovations program and repairs to be done through the Capital Improvement Program.

Office of Inspector General

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Inspector General	130,300	139,300	141,969	2,669
Enduring	73,400	72,700	87,069	14,369
Overseas Contingency Operations including SIGAR	56,900	66,600	54,900	-11,700
Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction	56,900	56,900	54,900	-2,000

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 2017, 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:

- **Promoting Positive Change.** OIG will conduct and report on its independent oversight work that strengthens the Department and BBG's ability to effectively and efficiently advance U.S. foreign policy goals and protect U.S. citizens and interests abroad. OIG will engage stakeholders in conducting effective oversight that addresses priorities identified in the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) and the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan. OIG's oversight supports 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. OIG will recommend actions that correct identified vulnerabilities, prevent losses, and improve efficiencies and security.
- **Fostering Increased Accountability and Integrity.** OIG will engage stakeholders and employees in conducting effective oversight to identify and deter criminal activity and misconduct. OIG also will take proactive steps to identify potential waste, fraud, and abuse through enhanced investigative capabilities and analytical mechanisms. OIG will investigate allegations of criminal activity and employee misconduct. OIG's priorities include increasing prosecutions of procurement fraud; suspending and debaring companies that do not comply with the law; and educating agency employees to use OIG as a resource. OIG's efforts result in millions in monetary benefits from investigative recoveries, restitutions, and fines.
- **Addressing Core Challenges.** OIG will target oversight activities to address Department and BBG's major management challenges, high-risk operations, and major vulnerabilities. Specifically, OIG will focus on improving the integrity of the agencies' financial, management, and information technology systems and procedures. OIG will recommend actions that correct identified vulnerabilities and result in savings, cost recoveries, funds put to better use, restitutions, fines, prevention of losses, and improved efficiencies and security. Through increased compliance follow-up, OIG will strengthen accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness.
- **Harnessing Outstanding Talent, Leadership, and Effective Operations.** 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, to include emphasizing professional and leadership development to promote a culture of accountability.

Information technology priorities include strengthening security over OIG's sensitive electronic data and developing a robust in-house data analytics capability.

The FY 2017 enduring request of \$87.1 million, \$14.4 million above the FY 2016 Estimate, supports OIG's ever-increasing global mandate of robust oversight activities of the Department's and BBG's worldwide programs and operations. This request focuses on ensuring that OIG is adequately resourced to conduct the audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations to address the Department's and BBG's top management challenges, including programs and operations in Iraq, Pakistan and Afghanistan. For FY 2017, OIG's high priorities also include enhancing collaboration, communication, and management systems to leverage OIG resources efficiently and maximize the impact of its work. The request includes funding for 15 direct-hire positions to strengthen OIG oversight of Department and BBG operations and management, including OIG's significant role as one of the Lead Inspector General for Overseas Contingency Operations (LIG-OCO); physical, personnel, and information security; procurement activities, including contracts and grants; and financial operations and foreign assistance. The request also includes an increase for American pay raises and domestic inflation, and provides OIG's full contribution to the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request ^{2/}	Increase / Decrease
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	594,915	590,900	639,773	48,873

1/ The FY 2015 level includes \$5.015 million transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs

2/ The FY 2017 request includes \$10.8 million for the East-West Center under the Educational and Cultural Exchange programs heading.

The Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) within the Undersecretariat for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs designs and implements 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 and counter violent extremism; unlock economic growth, especially through entrepreneurship in the United States and around the world; boost knowledge about and efforts to stem environmental degradation and climate change; and increase mutual understanding by exposing foreign audiences to U.S. policies, values, and culture. ECA exchanges target specific demographics including youth, civil society leaders, community influencers, and at-risk and underrepresented populations. ECA is committed to supporting rapid response programming through flexible and short-term exchanges to address new and emerging global policy objectives.

Academic Programs include the Fulbright Program and related exchanges, which provide 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 sustains the Fulbright Program at the FY 2016 level and fully supports the desire of the House and Senate to fund Fulbright Programs at \$236 million.

Educational advising is critical to promoting U.S. higher education and 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 economically disadvantaged American undergraduate students who might not otherwise participate. In addition, \$10.8 million will be made available to the East-West Center. This proposal does not affect the way the East-West Center will receive its appropriation in FY 2017 or existing authorities. The purpose is to co-locate appropriated international exchange programs under a single appropriation heading.

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 United States and partner with an extensive network of organizations and experts in professional, arts, sports, and cultural fields.

Professional and Cultural Exchange programs also 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 democratic values, human rights, economic opportunity, and security in their home communities.

Youth Leadership Initiatives invest in creating relationships with the next generation of global leaders. The Mandela Washington Fellowship for Young African Leaders under the Young African Leaders

Initiative (YALI), the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative (YSEALI) and the Young Leaders of the Americas Initiative (YLAI) empower and bolster emerging African, Asian and Latin American and Caribbean leaders through academic coursework, leadership training, professional development, mentoring, networking, and follow-on support. These initiatives cement ties between individuals from the participating countries and the United States, continue a strategic emphasis on Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and support the Department's rebalance toward Asia. Together, the FY 2015 funding for these programs supported more than 1,500 current and future young leaders from these regions and the United States. The FY 2017 request would further increase this total to 1,750.

Program and Performance includes performance monitoring, program evaluation, alumni activities, and the Collaboratory Initiative's virtual exchange activities. Robust evaluation ensures the integrity and continuous improvement of ECA programs. Alumni engagement is vital to understanding and tracking the impact of public diplomacy programs, such as international exchanges. Continued funding will enable ECA to study and research alumni engagement and work with other bureaus in the Department and at USAID to enhance alumni engagement activities.

Exchanges Support includes staffing and other administrative costs. ECA personnel ensure that ECA programs meet U.S. government goals, track and report outcomes, protect the health, safety, and welfare of United States and international program participants, and provide continuous and intensive oversight and monitoring of all programs to ensure that resources are expended with maximum efficiency and effectiveness.

Resource Detail – ECE Activities
(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Academic Programs	335,636	309,451	326,256	16,805
Fulbright Program (Students, Scholars, Teachers, Humphrey, Undergraduates)	236,485	236,000	236,000	0
Global Academic Exchanges	58,351	58,651	63,006	4,355
Educational Advising and Student Services	12,241	12,541	13,511	970
English Language Programs	42,110	42,110	43,555	1,445
Study Abroad Initiatives	0	0	1,940	1,940
American Overseas Research Centers	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
Special Academic Exchanges	40,800	14,800	27,250	12,450
South Pacific Exchanges	350	350	350	0
Timor Leste Exchanges	350	350	350	0
Mobility (Disability) Exchange Clearinghouse	450	450	450	0
Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship Program	12,500	12,200	12,300	100
Tibet Fund	650	650	500	(150)
Young African Leader's Initiative	19,000	0	0	0
Young South-East Asian Leaders Initiative	5,000	0	0	0
East-West Center	0	0	10,800	10,800
Study Abroad Capacity Building	0	800	0	(800)
Fulbright University - Vietnam	2,500	0	2,500	2,500
Professional and Cultural Exchanges	196,255	197,240	208,513	11,273
International Visitor Leadership Program	89,665	89,665	97,765	8,100
Citizen Exchange Program	101,015	102,000	105,190	3,190
Special Professional and Cultural Exchanges	5,575	5,575	5,558	(17)
Ngwang Choephel Fellows (Tibet)	575	575	558	(17)
J. Christopher Stevens Virtual Exchange Initiative	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
Young Leaders Initiatives	0	19,000	33,000	14,000
Young African Leaders Initiative	0	10,000	20,000	10,000
Young South-east Asian Leaders Initiative	0	4,000	8,000	4,000
Young Leaders in the Americas Initiative	0	5,000	5,000	0
Program and Performance	4,752	5,493	7,750	2,257
Evaluation	1,252	1,250	1,852	602
Alumni	3,500	4,043	5,500	1,457
Virtual Exchanges - Collaboratory	0	200	398	198
Exchanges Support	58,272	59,716	64,254	4,538
Total	594,915	590,900	639,773	48,873

Representation Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Representation Expenses	8,030	8,030	8,263	233

Representation Expenses are funds provided to Department personnel commissioned overseas, pursuant to section 905 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, for the purpose of assisting them in furthering the interests of the United States abroad. Representation Expenses are granted to enable the Department and the Foreign Service to provide for the proper representation of the United States, in this way supporting its foreign policy objectives.

Representation Expenses permit Ambassadors, Principal Officers at constituent posts, and other Foreign Service Officers with vital contacts in the host country, to obtain reimbursement of certain costs incurred for official representation overseas. These official contacts help establish and maintain close personal ties with local government officials and influential private citizens who have expertise in the fields of politics, economics, business, journalism, labor, and science. Representational functions are used both to convey U.S. foreign policy goals and objectives overseas as well as to inform U.S. bilateral and multilateral policies. Funding supports formal protocol events, such as the installation or inauguration of national leaders, recognition of deaths or marriages of prominent citizens and presentation of credentials to heads of state, as well as other bilateral events. The Department aims use of representational funds for activities that support U.S. interests by promoting foreign policy priorities such as economic diplomacy and climate policy by facilitating modest events celebrated on the margins of key regional events, such as the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) to mention only a few.

The FY 2017 request is \$8.2 million, a \$233,000 increase from the FY 2016 estimate level to offset overseas inflation that erodes posts' purchasing power. Representation activities directly contribute to engagement with foreign counterparts, thus enabling the environment for diplomacy, as well as advancing U.S. led development efforts, aligning with Presidential Policy Directives on Global Development and with the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR).

Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30,036	30,036	30,344	308

This appropriation provides funding for reimbursable expenses to New York City, the surrounding areas, and other state and local governments as a result of extraordinary protection services provided for the protection of foreign missions and officials.

The FY 2017 Request for Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials (PFMO) is \$30.3 million, which is \$308,000 above the FY 2016 level.

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 2017 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	7,900	7,900	7,900	-

The Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS) is used to meet unforeseen emergency requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs, including evacuations of personnel and their families overseas and, in certain circumstances, private U.S. citizens and third country nationals, as well as other authorized activities that further the realization of U.S. foreign policy objectives. 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 2014, evacuations occurred in Juba, South Sudan; Kyiv, Ukraine; Tripoli, Libya; Monrovia, Liberia; Freetown, Sierra Leone; Maseru, Lesotho; Sanaa, Yemen; and Los Cabos, Mexico. In FY 2015, evacuations occurred in Sanaa, Yemen; Bujumbura, Burundi; N'Djamena, Chad; Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso; and Kathmandu, Nepal.

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 international conferences and participation in other diplomatic forums, 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 CY 2014, for instance, the U.S. hosted the U.S. - Africa Leaders' Summit. In CY 2015, the U.S. began the two-year Chairmanship of the Arctic Council and the White House held the Summit on Countering Violent Extremism. In CY 2016, the Department will host the Nuclear Security Summit, the Global Entrepreneurship Summit, and Our Oceans Conference.

Other EDCS activities include travel of Presidential delegations; official visits and official gifts for foreign dignitaries; Presidential, Vice Presidential, and Congressional travel overseas; 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. The FY 2017 Request includes no additional funding for the Rewards Program. The Department anticipates transferring prior year expired balances from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to the EDCS account to fund rewards, as authorized in the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Appropriations Act, 2008 (Div.J,P.L. 110-161).

Buying Power Maintenance Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Buying Power Maintenance Account	-	-	-	-

1/ In FY 2015 the Department transferred \$88,352,000 to the Diplomatic and Consular Programs Account 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 2017 request does not include an increase in BPMA total appropriated resources. The anticipated impact of overseas inflation and local employee wage increases has been incorporated into the affected appropriation accounts, primarily D&CP. The Department will continue to use BPMA balances and related transfer authority to manage exchange rate fluctuations, as well as overseas inflation adjustments and locally employed staff wage increases that exceed budgetary estimates.

Repatriation Loans Program Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,300	1,300	1,300	-

The FY 2017 Repatriation Loans Program Account request is \$1.3 million, which is a straight-line from the FY 2016 estimate. At the FY 2017 subsidy rate of 53.42 percent, the appropriated amount would result in a total loan level of over \$2.4 million. These funds will allow the Department of State to subsidize the Repatriation Loans Program consistent with the Credit Reform Act of 1990.

Administrative costs for Repatriation Loans are requested in the Consular and Border Security Programs section.

Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	30,000	30,000	31,963	1,963

Created in 1979 as a nonprofit corporation pursuant to the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA), the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) provides a critical role in managing the extraordinarily broad and complex unofficial relationship between the United States and the authorities on Taiwan. The relationship is crucial to the United States' strategic rebalance to Asia and for the maintenance of close security, economic, and people-to-people ties with the people on Taiwan. These relations significantly benefit the American economy and people, and are an essential element of U.S. efforts in Asia. Taiwan is the United States' tenth-largest trading partner, with two-way trade in goods and services estimated to be \$87 billion annually.

The Department's FY 2017 request of \$32.0 million for the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) includes adjustments to maintain current services, and continues support for several key initiatives as a result of reduced visa revenue due to Taiwan's entry into the Visa Waiver Program. In addition to these amounts, consular-related expenses for AIT are funded with fee revenue from the Consular and Border Security Programs.

Contributions to International Organizations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Contributions to International Organizations	1,496,559	1,446,186	1,387,131	-59,055
Enduring	1,422,159	1,344,458	1,290,891	-53,567
Overseas Contingency Operations	74,400	101,728	96,240	-5,488

The FY 2017 request of \$1.4 billion for Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) provides funding to pay the U.S. share of the assessed budgets of 44 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 United States along with all other member countries 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 interests and values. For this reason, the Department continues to seek legislative authority to waive statutory 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 2017 request does not include funding for organizations currently subject to such restrictions, but does include 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
United Nations and Affiliated Agencies				
United Nations Regular Budget (UN)	620,379	630,946	593,191	(37,755)
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (ICTY)	11,077	11,039	4,130	(6,909)
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR)	5,148	5,289	1,460	(3,829)
Int'l Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRM)	6,091	2,724	9,137	6,413
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	111,778	108,249	111,690	3,441
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	102,792	98,068	101,064	2,996
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	17,532	16,926	17,089	163
International Labor Organization (ILO)	85,724	85,132	85,551	419
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	1,252	1,199	1,199	-
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	10,301	10,076	10,214	138
UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org (UNESCO) ^{1/}	-	-	-	-
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	2,323	2,379	2,366	(13)
World Health Organization (WHO)	113,947	112,704	113,062	358
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	1,178	1,158	1,169	11
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	14,706	14,378	14,813	435
Subtotal, United Nations and Affiliated Agencies	1,104,228	1,100,267	1,066,135	(34,132)
Inter-American Organizations				
Organization of American States (OAS)	49,058	49,240	49,610	370
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	65,686	64,486	63,286	(1,200)
Inter-American Inst. for Cooperation on Ag. (IICA)	16,359	17,157	17,423	266
Pan American Inst. of Geography and History (PAIGH)	324	324	324	-
Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations	131,427	131,207	130,643	(564)
Regional Organizations				
Org. for Econ. Cooperation and Development (OECD)	74,707	71,066	70,055	(1,011)
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	52,928	58,616	61,734	3,118
NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NPA)	914	901	918	17
The Pacific Community (SPC)	1,381	1,328	1,340	12
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	990	949	931	(18)
Colombo Plan Council Technical Cooperation (CPCTC)	17	17	17	-
Subtotal, Regional Organizations	130,937	132,877	134,995	2,118
Other International Organizations				
Organization Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	16,997	18,965	20,086	1,121
World Trade Organization (WTO)	23,037	22,543	22,595	52
Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)	3,708	3,605	3,641	36
Hague Conference on Private Int'l Law (HCOPIL)	272	242	247	5
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	1,887	1,736	1,779	43
Int'l Bureau Publication of Customs Tariffs (IBPCT)	143	143	143	-
Int'l Bureau Permanent Court Arbitration (IBPCA)	58	60	61	1
International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM)	1,341	1,227	1,232	5
Int'l Ctr Study of Preserv & Restoration Cultural Prpty (ICCROM)	885	889	889	-
International Coffee Organization (ICO)	621	618	605	(13)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Copper Study Group (ICSG)	28	34	30	(4)
International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC)	313	281	276	(5)
International Grains Council (IGC)	543	524	524	-
International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)	107	108	108	-
Int'l Institute Unification of Private Law (IIUPL)	140	142	142	-
International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG)	28	29	29	-
International Organization of Legal Metrology (IOLM)	124	126	126	-
International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	3,881	4,505	4,527	22
International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)	14	15	14	(1)
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	288	310	310	-
Int'l Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	524	520	520	-
Int'l Union Protection New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)	287	275	275	-
World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)	174	176	176	-
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	55,400	57,073	58,335	1,262
Tax Reimbursement Agreements	25,729	27,378	26,845	(533)
UN Mission for Emergency Ebola Response	19,948	-	-	-
Requirement for UNAMA and UNSMIL for July - Dec 2015 ²		18,015	(18,015)	(36,030)
Total Requirements	1,467,669	1,466,817	1,398,938	(67,879)
Appropriated Funds and Request				
Enduring Contributions to International Organizations	1,399,151	1,344,458	1,290,891	(53,567)
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funds	74,400	101,728	96,240	(5,488)
Transfer of International Disaster Assistance Funds	23,008	-	-	-
Total Appropriated Funds and Request	1,496,559	1,446,186	1,387,131	(59,055)
Funds Remaining at Year-end to Buy Down Requirements				
Deferred CY 2014 Assessments in FY 2015	7,141	-	-	-
Deferred CY 2015 Assessments in FY 2016	-	32,438	-	(32,438)
Deferred CY 2016 Assessments in FY 2017	-	-	11,807	11,807
Funds Withheld Due to Section 7048(a)	533	-	-	-
Amount to Transfer to International Disaster Assistance Fund	3,060	-	-	-
Application of UN Tax Equalization Fund Credit				
U.S. Share of Capital Master Plan Associated Costs	-	9,900	-	(9,900)

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.

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. The Department will pay the requirement in FY 2016. The UN General Assembly included the requirement in the FY 2017 UN Regular Budget rather than the FY 2016 UN Regular Budget.

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	2,118,791	2,460,662	2,394,930	-65,732
Enduring	2,118,791	666,574	806,930	140,356
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	1,794,088	1,588,000	-206,088

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 2017 Request of \$2.39 billion will provide funds for the U.S. share of assessed expenses for UN peacekeeping operations including the cost to fully meet US commitments for each mission. Of the total request, \$1.6 billion is funded from Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) resources. Major highlights include:

- UNDOF (Golan Heights) is expected to continue to operate at a reduced force level from 1,250 to 800 due to force protection measures, and continue to monitor the ceasefire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic in the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement, albeit in a volatile environment. The mission continues to assess, plan, train, and equip itself to return to its positions in the area of separation once security conditions permit;
- UNIFIL (Lebanon) is anticipated to continue operating at current levels through FY 2017, 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;
- UNOCI (Cote d'Ivoire) will continue a phased reduction in military personnel following its first successful presidential election since the 2011 crisis, with an eye towards transition;
- MINUSTAH (Haiti) will maintain current troops levels in advance of a UN review, which will follow presidential elections and the installation of a new government in 2016, to consider further reducing authorized force levels, while strengthening and training mid- and senior-level Haitian National Police to develop the capacities required to assume responsibility for a growing security force to maintain security;
- UNAMID (Darfur, Sudan) will continue to operate at a reduced level while focusing on its revised strategic priorities, which include: 1) support to political/peace processes; 2) protection of civilians and support to the delivery of humanitarian assistance; and 3) local mediation. Conditions permitting, the mission will also be continuing strategic dialogue on an exit strategy with key stakeholders;
- UNSOS (UN Support Office in Somalia, successor to UNSOA) will continue to provide logistical support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), as well as to certain Somali National Forces engaged in joint operations with 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. The UN

Security Council in its resolution 2245 (2015) renamed the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA) as UNSOS. AMISOM will remain at, or close to, its authorized strength of 22,126 uniformed personnel and UNSOS costs will continue to include the reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment as well as enablers;

- MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)) will continue to focus on its core tasks, including protection of civilians, and, should the Secretary-General make an appropriate notification to the UN Security Council, reorienting itself to respond to elections-related violence, as well as providing logistical support to regional and national elections in FY 2016. MONUSCO's Intervention Brigade will continue to work to neutralize the threat from armed groups operating in the eastern DRC, while diplomatic efforts will continue to address the root causes of conflict in 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 Joint Border Verification Monitoring Mission (JBVMM) along the 1,200 mile-long Safe Demilitarized Border Zone between Sudan and South Sudan. Lack of progress by Sudan and South Sudan in 2015 in implementation of agreements on establishment of administrative and police bodies in Abyei may result in a reconfiguration of UNISFA;
- UNMISS (South Sudan) completed a major reconfiguration in 2015, including a surge in troops and police personnel and a revised and expanded mandate. The mission, which faces a challenging security situation, will continue to focus on the core tasks of protection of civilians, creating conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, protection of human rights, and supporting the parties in implementation of the "Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan";
- MINUSMA (Mali) which reached near full authorized strength in 2015, will continue to play a key role in supporting the parties' implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali - particularly the security aspects, ceasefire monitoring, the political reconciliation process, and stabilization efforts - backed up by French regional counter-terrorist forces and Malian security forces;
- MINUSCA (CAR) which will remain at full strength, will continue to carry out its mandate, including to protect civilians and support the presidential electoral process and assist the newly elected government to extend state authority and establish the rule of law and the administration of justice;
- UNMIL (Liberia) where the UN Security Council will decide on the mission's transition or possible closure based upon a review of the political and security situation in the country. Funding for UNMIL, if needed, could be drawn from the Mechanism for Peace Operations, or other available resources.
- Mission Monitoring and Effectiveness Support Funds would 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 2017 request is based on the United States' 28.5 percent assessment rate, as specified in the Annex accompanying United Nations General Assembly document A/70/331/Add.1. The Department requests that funds be appropriated in the CIPA account with two-year availability to provide flexibility to respond to 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase/Decrease
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	8,664	9,582	9,550	(32)
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	17,497	13,961	14,050	89
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	75,361	147,880	149,000	1,120
UN Mission Referendum Western Sahara (MINURSO)	10,356	17,554	17,500	(54)
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (ICTY)	14,231	5,365	5,330	(35)
UN War Crimes Tribunal Rwanda (ICTR)	6,819	1,896	-	(1,896)
UN Interim Administration Mission Kosovo (UNMIK)	5,958	11,066	11,100	34
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	111,889	111,664	-	(111,664)
UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	129,944	133,464	99,500	(33,964)
UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	141,330	140,838	106,500	(34,338)
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	309,810	368,191	324,000	(44,191)
UN Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS, successor to UNSOA) ¹	-	-	167,000	167,000
UN Org. Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO)	304,848	440,622	440,000	(622)
Int'l Residue Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (MICT)	7,853	3,539	9,800	6,261
UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)	105,695	93,054	86,500	(6,554)
UN Mission in Southern Sudan (UNMISS)	308,610	342,035	372,000	29,965
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	268,922	267,592	298,000	30,408
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA)	286,678	286,706	285,000	(1,706)
Mission Monitoring/Effectiveness Support	100	100	100	-
Subtotal, Activities	2,114,565	2,395,109	2,394,930	(179)
FY 2015 Partial Assessments to be Paid in FY 2016				
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	-	739	-	(739)
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	-	75,922	-	(75,922)
UN Mission Referendum Western Sahara (MINURSO)	-	5,110	-	(5,110)
UN Interim Administration Mission Kosovo (UNMIK)	-	6,002	-	(6,002)
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	-	51,679	-	(51,679)
UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	-	60,396	-	(60,396)
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	-	165,260	-	(165,260)
UN Org. Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO)	-	99,767	-	(99,767)
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	-	6,939	-	(6,939)
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA)	-	22,303	-	(22,303)
Subtotal, FY 2015 Partial Assessments	-	494,117	-	(494,117)
Total Requirements	2,114,565	2,889,226	2,394,930	(494,296)
Adjustments to Requirements				
FY 2014 Carryforward into FY 2015	(174,146)	-	-	-
FY 2015 Carryforward into FY 2016	317,834	(317,834)	-	317,834
Transfer to D&CP	(100)	(100)	-	100
Funds Restricted due to Statutory cap	-	(154,226)	-	154,226
FY 2015 UN Application of Auto-Applied Credits	(116,012)	-	-	-
Prior Year Peacekeeping Credits Applied to the Cap	(23,350)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Requirements after Adjustments	2,118,791	2,417,066	2,394,930	(22,136)
Of which, is FY 2016 Carryover to FY 2017		43,596		(43,596)
Total Contribution to International Peacekeeping Activities (Enduring)	2,118,791	666,574	806,930	140,356
Total Contribution to International Peacekeeping Activities (OCO)²		1,794,088	1,588,000	(206,088)
Total Contribution to International Peacekeeping Activities	2,118,791	2,460,662	2,394,930	(65,732)

1/The UN Security Council in its resolution 2245 (2015) renamed the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA) as the UN Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS). For FY 2015 and FY 2016, Congress provided authority to pay assessed expenses for Somalia in the Peacekeeping Operations account.

2/ FY 2016 OCO Missions include: UNDOF, UNIFIL, ICTY, ICTR, UNMIL, UNOCI, UNAMID, MONUSCO, MICT, UNISFA, UNMISS, and MINUSMA. FY 2017 OCO Missions include: UNDOF, UNIFIL, ICTY, UNOCI, UNAMID, UNSOS, MONUSCO, MICT, UNISFA, UNMISS, and MINUSMA.

International Boundary and Water Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Boundary and Water Commission	73,707	73,707	76,534	2,827
IBWC - Salaries and Expenses	44,707	45,307	48,134	2,827
IBWC - Construction	29,000	28,400	28,400	-

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 2017 request for IBWC Salaries & Expenses (S&E) is \$48.1 million, \$2.8 million above the FY 2016 Estimate level, 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. The (S&E) 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 increase supports domestic and overseas inflation, the Federal pay raise, heavy equipment for flood control operations, security monitoring and deterrent contracting services, and Global OpenNet services. These activities afford protection of lives and property from floods in bordering communities.

The FY 2017 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 2017 request continues multi-year efforts to improve Rio Grande levees and related flood control structures in the United States. The levees contain approximately 506 miles of river and interior floodway channels 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
American Sections	12,561	12,330	12,258	-72
International Joint Commission	7,663	7,508	7,552	44
International Boundary Commission	2,525	2,422	2,304	-118
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,373	2,400	2,402	2

International Joint Commission

The FY 2017 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 2017 request provides \$2.3 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 2017 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Fisheries Commissions	36,681	36,681	32,502	-4,179

The FY 2017 request for International Fisheries Commissions (IFC) provides \$32.5 million 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. These levels also include 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 2016 Estimate, the FY 2017 request would fully pay all assessments and contributions for FY 2017. 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.

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimated	FY 2017 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	1,749	1,750	1,750	-
Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)	24,950	24,660	20,040	-4,620
International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)	4,150	4,200	4,150	-50
Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)	2,800	3,060	3,450	390
Other Marine Conservation Organizations	3,032	3,011	3,112	101
Arctic Council Secretariat	125	120	108	-12
Antarctic Treaty Secretariat	60	61	61	-
Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)	116	100	110	10
Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners	141	142	140	-2
Int'l Commission for the Conservation of Atlanta Tunas (ICCAT)	291	280	290	10
Int'l Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)	226	200	250	50
International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs	200	200	200	-
International Shark Conservation Program	100	100	100	-
International Whaling Commission (IWC)	123	125	174	49
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Org. (NASCO)	69	43	44	1
North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)	147	190	180	-10
North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)	163	127	125	-2
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)	201	230	230	-
Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)	1,070	1,093	1,100	7
Total	36,681	36,681	32,502	-4,179

The Asia Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 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. Ongoing TAF efforts reinforce the Rebalance to Asia policy and have meaningful impact on-the-ground. Its longstanding and deep relationships over 62 years with governments, 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, critical to leveraging over four times as much funding from other sources to support democracy and governance programs. The FY 2017 request of \$12.0 million will enable TAF to continue its work with Asian governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector. TAF will seek to leverage additional program funds from other Federal and non-Federal sources.

East-West Center

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request ^{1/}	Increase / Decrease
East-West Center	16,700	16,700	[10,800]	-16,700

1/ The FY 2017 request includes \$10.8 million for the East-West Center under the Educational and Cultural Exchange programs heading.

The Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West (East-West Center or EWC) 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, including the highest political levels in some nations, in its programs since its inception. It draws on extensive individual and institutional ties to work effectively on critical regional issues.

The EWC FY 2017 Request is included in the Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs (ECE) request. For FY 2017, \$10.8 million in funding will be made available as a grant to EWC for carrying out the provisions of the East and West Act of 1960. With this funding, the EWC will continue to host approximately 2,600 participants a year; carry out a limited number of programs with partner organizations where solid analysis and interaction among the collaborators can help governments, regional organizations, businesses, and educational or other institutions address issues of pressing and common concern; generate at least \$12 million in external funding through the EWC budget as well as approximately double that in partner expenditures for collaborative Public Diplomacy programs; and support collaborative analytical content in areas of sustainable economic growth, innovation, climate change and the environment, justice and rule of law, transition democracy and civil society, and international relations.

National Endowment for Democracy

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
National Endowment for Democracy	135,000	170,000	103,500	-66,500

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. The NED grants program and related activities reflect a strategic response to changes in the state of democracy in the world and the nature and composition of democracy assistance.

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

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

The FY 2017 request is \$103.5 million, which will enable NED to continue a strong grants program in priority countries and regions. The \$66.5 million reduction below the FY 2016 enacted level encourages NED to compete for specific U.S. Government programs, raise revenue through private donors, and shift away from directly appropriated government funds.

Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue (Hollings Center)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue (Hollings Center)	106	122	122	-

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 2016 totaling \$122,000 will be available in FY 2017 for operations, support for conferences, academic programs, and grants.

The FY 2017 request reflects \$122,000 in estimated net interest to be earned in FY 2017 that would be utilized in FY 2018. In addition to the earned interest, the Trust Fund principal balance may be utilized for Hollings Center operations. Up to \$746,000 of this principal may be applied during FY 2017.

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	265	400	350	-50

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 2017 request reflects an estimated \$350,000 in projected earnings to be available for obligation to the program.

Israeli Arab Scholarship Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	24	47	47	-

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 \$47,000 in interest earnings in FY 2017 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 included as part of the Fulbright program.

International Chancery Center

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Chancery Center	533	743	1,320	577

The International Chancery Center (ICC), authorized by the International Center Act in 1968, is a diplomatic enclave located on a 47 acre lot in northwest DC, near the intersection of Connecticut Avenue and Van Ness Street. According to the Act, *“The Secretary of State is authorized to sell or lease to foreign governments...property owned by the United States, in order to facilitate the conduct of foreign relations by the Department of State...through the creation of a more propitious atmosphere for the establishment of foreign government and international organization offices and other facilities.”* Under these authorities, the Department has benefited through the transfer of development rights for specific parcels of the ICC to 19 foreign governments through leasing and reciprocal property swaps. Proceeds from these leases have been deposited in a trust that is drawn upon, within limits established by annual appropriations, to perform basic site maintenance and repairs. Previously, this activity was included within the Diplomatic and Consular Programs appropriation, however since the funding is derived from a trust, to provide greater visibility, it is presented as a separate account. The FY 2017 request for these lease proceeds will fund initial maintenance and security, as well as several overdue repairs at the existing ICC site including sidewalks, streets, curbs, driveways, staircases, and handrails.

Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 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 annual request maintains the required funding level of the FSRDF, serving 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.

The FY 2017 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.

Broadcasting Board of Governors

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Broadcasting Board of Governors	736,708	749,587	777,843	28,256
International Broadcasting Operations	726,655	734,087	768,143	34,056
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	800	4,800	9,700	4,900
Overseas Contingency Operations	9,253	10,700	-	-10,700

The total BBG FY 2017 Budget Request of \$777.8 million provides \$768.1 million for International Broadcasting Operations (IBO) and \$9.7 million for Broadcasting Capital Improvements (BCI). The Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) uses IBO funds to operate its media organizations, along with related program delivery and support activities. The \$9.7 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's (OCB) Radio and TV Marti. BBG's 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. BBG includes an Internet Freedom Program to counter internet censorship.

The BBG mission is to inform, engage, and connect people around the world in support of freedom and democracy. BBG radio, television, internet, digital and mobile programs reach more than 226 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 Request includes investments that continue BBG's evolution away from shortwave radio transmissions towards more aggressive use of digital media and television. The BBG budget focuses on supporting current foreign policy priorities, such as countering propaganda from Russia and the violent extremism of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). For areas susceptible to extremist recruitment, BBG will expand our multiplatform *Raise Your Voice* campaigns encouraging audiences to express their opinions. To counter Russian pressure BBG will significantly increase Russian television and digital content.

The BBG will continue to integrate multiple language services in strategic markets, increasing efficiency and boosting impact, by ensuring coordinated, complementary operations and content where two BBG broadcasters co-exist. The Request does not propose any language services for elimination. The Agency will also fund research to measure and increase its impact on the hundreds of millions who consume BBG media each week.

The Request also proposes key organizational changes, including an empowered Chief Executive Officer, tools to surge broadcast capacity in response to natural or societal instability, and the authority for BBG to

establish a new Spanish language non-federal organization that would receive a BBG grant and perform the functions of the current Office of Cuba Broadcasting (OCB).

United States Institute of Peace

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
United States Institute of Peace	35,300	35,300	37,884	2,584

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) is a congressionally mandated, independent, nonpartisan institution charged with increasing the nation’s capacity to prevent, mitigate and help resolve international conflict without violence. USIP exemplifies America’s commitment to peace and acts daily to uphold that commitment. USIP is governed by a 15-person board made up of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, the President of the National Defense University, and 12 others appointed by the President of the United States on a bipartisan basis and confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

The FY 2017 request for USIP provides \$37.9 million to engage directly in conflict zones and provide education, training, research, 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.”

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FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2015 - FY 2017
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	FY 2015 Enduring Actual	FY 2015 OCO Actual	FY 2015 Actual Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Estimate Enduring	FY 2016 Estimate OCO	FY 2016 Estimate Total	FY 2017 Request Enduring	FY 2017 Request OCO	FY 2017 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	26,829,815	7,598,084	34,457,899	2,489,961	26,793,020	9,612,225	36,405,245	26,101,850	9,634,800	35,736,650	(664,544)
U.S Agency for International Development	1,275,936	125,464	1,401,400	24,663	1,377,914	139,262	1,517,176	1,440,085	232,300	1,672,385	155,209
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,090,836	125,464	1,216,300	19,037	1,143,614	139,262	1,282,876	1,306,340	98,460	1,404,800	121,924
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	130,815	-	130,815	-	168,300	-	168,300	66,145	133,840	199,985	31,685
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	54,285	-	54,285	5,626	66,000	-	66,000	67,600	-	67,600	1,600
Bilateral Economic Assistance	15,352,857	5,757,650	21,110,507	2,459,998	15,772,379	6,964,777	22,737,156	15,037,124	7,502,756	22,539,880	(197,276)
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	8,458,110	-	8,458,110	-	8,503,450	-	8,503,450	8,576,500	-	8,576,500	73,050
Global Health Programs - USAID ⁶	[2,788,110]	-	[2,788,110]	312,000	[2,833,450]	-	[2,833,450]	[2,906,500]	-	[2,906,500]	[73,050]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-
Development Assistance (DA)	2,507,001	-	2,507,001	-	2,780,971	-	2,780,971	2,959,573	-	2,959,573	178,602
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	560,000	1,335,000	1,895,000	1,436,273	874,763	1,919,421	2,794,184	125,000	1,832,000	1,957,000	(837,184)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	47,000	20,000	67,000	-	30,000	37,000	67,000	15,000	62,600	77,600	10,600
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	20,000	30,000	50,000	-	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	-
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[60,000]	-	[60,000]	[20,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,120	-	8,120	-	8,120	-	8,120	10,000	-	10,000	1,880
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10}	2,640,240	2,245,536	4,885,776	711,725	1,879,595	2,422,673	4,302,268	2,408,454	3,672,153	6,080,607	1,778,339
Democracy Fund	130,500	-	130,500	-	150,500	-	150,500	-	-	-	(150,500)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA) ⁸	-	-	-	-	546,094	438,569	984,663	-	-	-	(984,663)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) ⁹	931,886	2,127,114	3,059,000	-	938,886	2,127,114	3,066,000	922,597	1,876,003	2,798,600	(267,400)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	10,000	40,000	50,000	-
Independent Agencies	1,331,500	-	1,331,500	-	1,363,500	-	1,363,500	1,460,400	-	1,460,400	96,900
Peace Corps	379,500	-	379,500	-	410,000	-	410,000	410,000	-	410,000	-
Millennium Challenge Corporation	899,500	-	899,500	-	901,000	-	901,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	99,000
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	22,500	-	22,500	-	22,500	22,200	-	22,200	(300)
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	28,200	-	28,200	(1,800)
Department of Treasury	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	33,500	-	33,500	10,000
International Affairs Technical Assistance	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	33,500	-	33,500	10,000
International Security Assistance	6,704,491	1,714,970	8,419,461	5,300	6,323,225	2,508,186	8,831,411	6,206,373	1,899,744	8,106,117	(725,294)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ^{3, 8}	853,055	439,195	1,292,250	-	839,846	371,650	1,211,496	813,773	324,240	1,138,013	(73,483)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Denining and Related Programs (NADR) ⁴	586,260	95,240	681,500	5,300	506,381	379,091	885,472	454,196	214,254	668,450	(217,022)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	144,993	328,698	473,691	-	131,361	469,269	600,630	126,291	349,100	475,391	(125,239)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	106,074	-	106,074	-	108,115	-	108,115	110,300	-	110,300	2,185
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ²	5,014,109	851,837	5,865,946	-	4,737,522	1,288,176	6,025,698	4,701,813	1,012,150	5,713,963	(311,735)
Multilateral Assistance	2,770,814	-	2,770,814	-	2,628,970	-	2,628,970	2,617,921	-	2,617,921	(11,049)
International Organizations and Programs ⁶	340,010	-	340,010	-	339,000	-	339,000	332,900	-	332,900	(6,100)
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	2,430,804	-	2,430,804	-	2,289,970	-	2,289,970	2,285,021	-	2,285,021	(4,949)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	186,957	-	186,957	-	186,957	5,963	-	5,963	(180,994)
International Development Association (IDA)	1,287,800	-	1,287,800	-	1,197,128	-	1,197,128	1,384,072	-	1,384,072	186,944
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Bank	32,418	-	32,418	-	34,118	-	34,118	32,418	-	32,418	(1,700)
African Development Fund (AIDF)	175,668	-	175,668	-	175,668	-	175,668	214,332	-	214,332	38,664
AIDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	106,586	-	5,608	-	5,608	-	-	-	(5,608)
Asian Development Fund	104,977	-	104,977	-	104,977	-	104,977	99,233	-	99,233	(5,744)

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2015 - FY 2017
(\$000)

	FY 2015 Enduring Actual	FY 2015 OCO Actual	FY 2015 Actual Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Estimate Enduring	FY 2016 Estimate OCO	FY 2016 Estimate Total	FY 2017 Request Enduring	FY 2017 Request OCO	FY 2017 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
Inter-American Development Bank	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	21,940	-	21,940	(80,080)
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	3,378	-	3,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	136,563	-	136,563	-	168,263	-	168,263	146,563	-	146,563	(21,700)
Clean Technology Fund ⁷	201,237	-	201,237	-	170,680	-	170,680	-	-	-	(170,680)
Strategic Climate Fund ^{7, 10}	63,200	-	63,200	-	59,620	-	59,620	-	-	-	(59,620)
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	250,000	250,000
North American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	45,000	-	45,000	35,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	-	31,930	-	31,930	30,000	-	30,000	(1,930)
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	43,000	-	43,000	23,000	-	23,000	(20,000)
Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	-	12,500	12,500
Global Infrastructure Facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
International Monetary Fund¹²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export & Investment Assistance	(599,283)	-	(599,283)	-	(696,468)	-	(696,468)	(693,553)	-	(693,553)	2,915
Export-Import Bank	(425,870)	-	(425,870)	-	(473,250)	-	(473,250)	(433,400)	-	(433,400)	39,850
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(233,413)	-	(233,413)	-	(283,218)	-	(283,218)	(340,853)	-	(340,853)	(57,635)
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	60,000	-	60,000	-	60,000	-	60,000	80,700	-	80,700	20,700
Related International Affairs Accounts	87,374	-	87,374	-	91,224	-	91,224	95,275	-	95,275	4,051
International Trade Commission ¹³	85,381	-	85,381	-	88,850	-	88,850	92,866	-	92,866	4,016
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,993	-	1,993	-	2,374	-	2,374	2,409	-	2,409	35
Department of Agriculture	1,657,626	-	1,657,626	-	1,917,626	-	1,917,626	1,547,045	-	1,547,045	(370,581)
P.L. 480, Title II	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	-	1,716,000	-	1,716,000	1,350,000	-	1,350,000	(366,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	191,626	-	191,626	-	201,626	-	201,626	182,045	-	182,045	(19,581)
Local and Regional Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	15,000	15,000
Rescissions											
Export & Investment Assistance	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export-Import Bank	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnotes

- 1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement-OCO account (\$66.011 million), Foreign Military Financing-OCO (\$10.5 million), and Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$32.176 million).
- 2/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$14.583 million from the the FY 2015 Foreign Military Financing-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO.
- 3/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.
- 4/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund account-OCO.
- 5/ The FY 2015 enduring level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs account (\$12.15 million), FY 2010 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account (\$12.468 million), and FY 2011 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account (\$13 million).
- 6/ The FY 2015 level includes the transfer of \$4.16 million from the FY 2015 International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.
- 7/ FY 2015 enduring level includes the transfer of \$29.907 million from the Economic Support Fund to the Department of Treasury Clean Technology Fund (\$16.607 million) and the Strategic Climate Fund (\$13.3 million) in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriation Act, 2015.
- 8/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$54.975 million from the FY 2016 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia account.
- 9/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$7 million from the FY 2016 Economic Support Fund to the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.
- 10/ FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$9.72 million from the Economic Support Fund to the Department of Treasury Strategic Climate Fund in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(5) of the Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2016.
- 12/ The FY 2016 level does not reflect the \$86 million in emergency funding that was appropriated to the International Monetary Fund.
- 13/ FY 2016 estimate total includes the enacted level of \$88.500 million plus \$0.342 million in carryover.

USAID Operating Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Operating Expenses	1,216,300	1,282,876	1,404,800	121,924
Enduring	1,090,836	1,143,614	1,306,340	162,726
Overseas Contingency Operations	125,464	139,262	98,460	-40,802

	FY 2015 Emergency Funding Actual, 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 2017 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 2017, the \$1,306.3 million enduring 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 2017. The OE budget covers salaries and benefits, overseas and Washington operations, and central support, including human capital initiatives, security, and information technology (IT).

FY 2017 funds also will cover salaries and operational costs for the enduring programs in the frontline states of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq. An additional \$98.5 million is requested in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) for extraordinary costs for the Frontline States.

Below are highlights of the FY 2017 enduring request, including \$112.1 million in other funding sources USAID expects to have available in FY 2017.

Highlights:

- **Overseas Operations (\$731.1 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, such as the salaries of local staff, travel, office and residential space, and International Cooperative Administrative Support Services. The request includes funding for the frontline states of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, which also have requests under OCO.
- **Washington Operations (\$415.3 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 (\$272 million):** The request includes funding for IT, office space, and other mandatory services.

The FY 2017 OCO request of \$98.5 million for USAID OE is addressed in the OCO chapter.

USAID Capital Investment Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Capital Investment Fund	130,815	168,300	199,985	31,685
Enduring	130,815	168,300	66,145	-102,155
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	-	133,840	133,840

The FY 2017 enduring request for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Capital Investment Fund (CIF) of \$66.1 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 (\$33.5 million):** The request, combined with the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$133.8 million, 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 Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-113) requires USAID to co-locate on new embassy compounds. The total CSCS request is \$167.3 million.
- Information Technology (\$25.7 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 2017 request enables the Agency to fund the Development Information System; enhance and strengthen the mission-critical infrastructure; further develop a system to capture performance data; and support core acquisition-and-assistance and accounting systems.
- Real Property Maintenance (\$7 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.

The FY 2017 OCO request of \$133.8 million for CIF is addressed in the OCO chapter.

USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses	54,285	66,000	67,600	1,600
	FY 2015 Emergency Funding Actual, P.L. 113-235			
Ebola Response and Preparedness				5,626

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducts and supervises audits and investigations of foreign assistance programs and operations and recommends policies for promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and for preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse in those activities. OIG executes these functions in relation to the programs and operations of USAID, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the United States African Development Foundation (USADF), and the Inter-American Foundation (IAF), along with limited oversight of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC).

The FY 2017 request of \$67.6 million will enable OIG to continue to execute core oversight functions in these areas. OIG will use these resources to address statutory requirements while focusing resources on oversight of high-risk activities and high-profile initiatives that contribute to national security and regional stability and have long-range implications.

In addition to sustaining overall levels of oversight activity, this amount will enable OIG to add to its base of specialized skills and technical knowledge to better equip the organization to address a growing investigative caseload and to help improve foreign assistance programs and operations. The request also provides sufficient funds to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

OIG expects to continue to provide substantial benefits for the U.S. government and for taxpayers in executing its mandate, building upon work that resulted in \$374 million in questioned costs, funds to be put to better use, and investigative savings and recoveries in FY 2015.

Global Health Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs	8,458,110	8,503,450	8,576,500	73,050
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,788,110	2,833,450	2,906,500	73,050
Global Health Programs - State	5,670,000	5,670,000	5,670,000	-

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

1/ The FY 2015 level includes the transfer of \$4.16 million from the FY 2015 International Organizations & 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 may help to solve regional and global problems. U.S. government efforts in ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from infectious diseases are a signature of American leadership in the world.

The FY 2017 budget reflects increased support for comprehensive and integrated global health approach under the Administration's Global Health Initiative (GHI). Under GHI, the Department of State and USAID will continue the drive for maximum impact 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, global health security, neglected tropical diseases, and other programs. The U.S. government's 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. The Department of State and USAID'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 of State 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 2017, a total of \$8,576.5 million is requested for Global Health Programs (GHP) under two subaccounts: \$2,906.5 million GHP-USAID for USAID-administered programs and \$5,670 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 while building sustainable partnerships. 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 2017 request provides over \$2.2 billion in pursuit of the goals, as stated above.

Highlights:

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) (\$814.5 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 selection of cost-effective, high-impact interventions, continuing to accelerate the reduction of maternal and newborn mortality, including the introduction and scale-up of new vaccines, targeted to those children most in need. The FY 2017 request includes \$275 million within the overall MCH request for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, to support the Administration's four-year \$1 billion pledge to this vital partner. Resources for Gavi will support the introduction of new vaccines, especially pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines, which have the greatest potential 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, 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. The request provides increased funding for polio programs in Pakistan which were previously requested and funded under the Economic Support Fund account.

Malaria (\$745 million): Consistent with the President's call to end the scourge of malaria, FY 2017 resources will increase support for 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.

The fight against malaria is making historic gains across sub-Saharan Africa. In countries where insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs), indoor residual spraying (IRS), improved diagnostic tests, and highly effective antimalarial drugs have been scaled up, mortality rates in children under five years of age have fallen markedly. According to the World Health Organization's (WHO's) 2014 World Malaria Report, in Africa, between 2000 and 2013, the estimated number of malaria cases in all age groups decreased from 174 million to 163 million.

The U.S. government's financial and technical contributions, through PMI, have been key in this remarkable progress. In the nearly 10 years since it was launched, PMI has garnered recognition as a highly effective program that successfully combines solid support at the country level with global leadership on malaria prevention and control with other funding and technical partners. 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, significant 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. The request provides increased resources for malaria programs to expand PMI. USAID, through PMI, will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities and invest in strengthening delivery platforms in up to 27 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 support work with countries to meet pre-elimination and elimination criteria in five sub-national areas. 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 (\$544 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. An estimated 222 million women in the developing world have an unmet need for family planning, resulting in 53 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. The request provides increased funding for voluntary family planning programs in Pakistan which were previously requested and funded under the Economic Support Fund account.

Nutrition (\$108.5 million): Good nutrition is central to successful development and is the defining link between the Global Health and Feed the Future Initiatives. Undernutrition contributes to almost half of all the deaths of children under five by undermining their health and development. A stunted child is 4.6 times more likely to die from infectious diseases compared to a non-stunted child. 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 continuing to work in close collaboration and partnerships with host-country governments, civil society, multilateral institutions, the private sector and other stakeholders. With a focus on transparency and accountability for impact, as well as accelerating core interventions for epidemic control, PEPFAR continues to actively work with partners to control the HIV/AIDS pandemic to help achieve an AIDS-free generation. 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.

The FY 2017 request will support targeted global HIV/AIDS efforts by continuing the PEPFAR Impact Fund, directed to countries that take concrete steps to realign their national HIV/AIDS programs using geographic and site-level data, to increase their own share of HIV budgets, and to take greater ownership of data collection and expenditure analysis.

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 \$6,000 million (\$5,670 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 (\$4,193.5 million, including \$3,957.5 million in GHP-State and \$236 million in GHP-USAID):

These resources will support PEPFAR 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.

The GHP-USAID request contributes to PEPFAR's global fight against the HIV/AIDS epidemic by targeting resources 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 (\$1,489 million, including \$1,395 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. Funds requested in GHP-State will support a \$45 million contribution to UNAIDS and a \$1,350 million contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. The GHP-USAID request will 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 (\$197.5 million in GHP-State): FY 2017 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 (\$120 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

In addition to work on 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, neglected tropical diseases, pandemic influenza, Ebola, and other emerging threats. The FY 2017 request includes \$350 million GHP-USAID for programs to fight against – and protect people across the globe from – other infectious diseases.

Highlights:

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$191 million): Funding will support programs that address a disease that 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, consistent with the goals and objectives of the Administration's National Action Plan for Combating Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the global Stop TB Strategy will continue to be a 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 that 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 - schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, and three soil-transmitted helminths. USAID programs use an agency-tested and 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 \$1 billion each year. Expanding these programs to national scale will support the acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally. 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 (\$72.5 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 demonstrates the potential perils of any country with 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, the State Department and USAID 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. 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	2,507,001	2,780,971	2,959,573	178,602

The FY 2017 Development Assistance (DA) request of \$2,959.6 million supports two overarching, complementary, and intrinsically linked goals: ending extreme poverty and promoting the development of resilient, democratic societies. These funds will support core U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) interventions and partnerships in 54 countries and regional missions that reduce the fundamental obstacles to development caused by fragile democracies, poor governance and accountability systems, lack of employment opportunities, and weak economies. These interventions 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 doing so, they will help drive progress toward meeting the global development vision and priorities adopted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In FY 2017, 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, clean energy, sustainable land use and associated economic development. The FY 2017 request will support climate action to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and build more resilient and sustainable economies while ensuring that vulnerable populations are able to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The GCC Initiative will support assisting and enabling implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) for the reduction of GHGs, improving and enhancing the rigor and ambition of NDCs, increasing climate resilience and adaptation, and developing systems to enhance the transparency of reporting and implementation of NDCs including carbon accounting.

Feed the Future supports inclusive agriculture-led economic growth through improving agricultural productivity, expanding markets and trade, addressing the root causes of food insecurity and increasing the economic resilience of vulnerable rural communities. The request continues the initiative's focus on unleashing the potential of agricultural producers and the private sector to connect smallholders to markets and to reduce poverty and stunting by an average of 20 percent in targeted regions. The funding request also supports improving nutritional quality and food safety across the agricultural value chain. Both the Global Climate Change Initiative and Feed the Future help to end extreme poverty by addressing underlying climate and agriculture-related problems inhibiting economic development.

FY 2017 funding will also support additional sectors fundamental to development, including democracy, rights, and governance (DRG), education, water, and biodiversity. Lack of democratic governance creates an enabling environment for instability, violent extremism, and humanitarian crises, which can result from corruption, human rights violations, poor governance, and weak or nonexistent democratic institutions. DRG funding is critically needed to address democratic backsliding and closing political spaces, respond to and support political democratic transitions in countries such as Nigeria, and maximize key opportunities for political competition in places such as Kenya. DRG funding will help to promote a stable and democratic Cambodia, improve government institutions and political competition in Bangladesh, and strengthen democracy in Indonesia. DRG funding will also support critical DRG programs in countries with multiple Presidential initiatives to ensure achievement of sustainable development results across USAID's overall development agenda,

For example, funding will support efforts such as the President's Stand with Civil Society Initiative and the Sahel Development Initiative (SDI). SDI uses DRG funding to balance and complement security assistance efforts to present a more comprehensive and effective response to violent extremism in the Sahel.

In addition, clean water and sanitation programs are fundamental to development as a precursor to successful health, nutrition, and agriculture programs. Basic education is crucial for the future economic success of children worldwide and for active citizen engagement in democracies. Funding in the education sector will support the Education Strategy with an emphasis on primary grade reading and equitable access to education in crisis/conflict countries. Biodiversity programming contributes to preserving healthy and resilient ecosystems and the numerous goods and services they provide.

In FY 2017, DA account funding in Central America, especially for the Northern Triangle countries, aims to continue to advance economic prosperity through reducing poverty, improving education and workforce development, and strengthening resilience in the region and to continue to improve governance and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions. All of these objectives address underlying factors contributing to the continued flow of migrants from the region to Mexico and the United States. The request for DA provides \$291 million for Power Africa to increase access to power in sub-Saharan Africa. By working with the private sector and other partners and by increasing the capacity of African governments and utilities to develop and manage their domestic energy sectors, Power Africa enhances energy security, decreases poverty, and advances economic growth. In pursuit of 30,000 megawatts of new, cleaner electricity generation capacity and increasing electricity access to at least 60 million new households and businesses, the FY 2017 request for Power Africa is the second year for the Administration's expanded annual commitment of \$300 million. The DA request includes \$75 million for Trade and Investment Capacity Building in Africa (TICB)/Trade Africa to improve sub-Saharan Africa'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 DA request also includes \$10 million in support of the President's signature professional exchange program, the Young Africa Leader's Initiative (YALI). Funding for YALI will provide resources to support four regional YALI centers on the continent to help connect the growing network of young professional leaders, unleash creativity, provide business logistics support including access to high speed internet and develop and strengthen civil society. The request includes support for the Administration's rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region to enhance cooperation among bilateral and regional partners, including technical assistance related to the Trans-Pacific Partnership. DA will also fund the Global Development Lab and expand efforts in the areas of innovation, science, and technology, as well as critical development programs that empower 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 2017 include:

- **Feed the Future (FTF) (\$870.8 million):** Nearly 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 at least 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. FTF leverages the best of U.S. agricultural research and builds capacity for excellence in agricultural science and technology in our partner countries. In addition, FTF is also focused on helping to prevent food crises by addressing the root causes of recurrent food crises and building the resilience of vulnerable populations. The FY 2017 request for FTF will fund the eighth year of this Presidential Initiative. During FY 2016, USAID anticipates releasing results from the first interim impact surveys to assess progress to date toward the FTF goals.

The FY 2017 FTF request allocates resources to 19 focus countries, along with aligned and regional programs, that are making progress toward sustainably developing their own agriculture sectors as a catalyst to economic growth and trade to reduce poverty and stunting. FTF investments address key constraints along the entire value chain – from developing and bringing to scale innovative technologies that sustainably intensify on-farm productivity, to improving crop storage and handling, combatting emerging animal and plant diseases, and 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, particularly in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel.

The FY 2017 FTF request will support implementation of the President's Executive Order on Climate-Resilient International Development. FTF will work in the agriculture sector to build resilience to climate change and weather extremes, which adversely affect food security. FTF will develop and deploy climate resilient 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 assist farmers and others involved in food production to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural activities, where appropriate. FTF will work closely with the Global Climate Change Initiative to leverage resources and integrate efforts across both initiatives.

The FY 2017 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 will improve nutritional quality and food safety across value chain programs by promoting nutrient-rich crops, increasing availability of animal sourced foods, reducing mycotoxin contamination, 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 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.

Finally, the FY 2017 request supports 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. Through the New Alliance, FTF will promote policy reforms, help to mobilize responsible private sector investments, and build mutual accountability and inclusiveness.

- **Global Climate Change (\$310.3 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. Nearly 90% of the increase in future emissions from 2015-2035 is projected to come from the developing world. Additionally, climate change poses national security challenges, especially from the destabilizing impact it can have on economies, livelihoods, and thereby 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 resources to cope with economic or environmental shocks.

The FY 2017 request will support implementation of the historic 2015 UNFCCC Paris Agreement, which establishes a long term, durable global framework to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provides strong assurance to developing countries that they will be supported as they pursue clean and climate resilient growth while ensuring that vulnerable populations are able to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The GCC Initiative will support the Paris Agreement by assisting and enabling implementation of developing countries' nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to reducing emissions, improving and enhancing the rigor and ambition of NDCs, and developing systems to enhance the transparency of reporting and implementation of NDCs, including carbon accounting. The GCC Initiative will also support the adaptation elements in the agreement and the U.S. commitment to double its grant-based public finance for adaptation by 2020. The FY 2017 request for State and USAID increases funding for GCCI adaptation activities by \$19.3 million above the FY 2015 enacted level as a first step in meeting this commitment.

Adaptation programs (\$141.8 million DA) will support the development and implementation of National Adaptation Plans. They will also help countries access and use high quality climate information, develop and implement effective strategies for reducing the impact of global climate change on vulnerable populations, and secure financing and other resources needed to increase their 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. Adaptation activities will also help support the agencies' efforts to systematically integrate climate-resilience considerations into international development investments under Executive Order 13677, ensuring that these investments remain sustainable and durable and better enable communities to cope with the adverse impacts of extreme weather events and climate change.

Clean energy programs (\$93 million DA) will reduce long-term emissions trends in ways that further national development goals and implement NDCs and international commitments. Clean energy assistance helps countries to leapfrog emissions-intensive energy technologies through support for renewable energy and energy efficiency; modernization of policy, planning and regulatory systems; emissions inventories; 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, Latin America, Europe and Eurasia, and countries participating in the Power Africa Initiative.

Sustainable landscapes programs (\$75.5 million DA), focused primarily in countries with globally important forests, will help countries address deforestation and land degradation while promoting economic opportunity and reducing GHG emissions. Sustainable landscapes programs will work through public-private partnerships to reduce tropical deforestation associated with key value chains in cooperation with the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020. Sustainable landscapes programs will also develop and implement actions to assist in reducing emissions from land use under the EC-LEDS program, and build in-country 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:** The FY 2017 DA request includes \$357 million to continue implementation of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (Strategy), as part of State and USAID's total request for bilateral and regional assistance for Central America. This funding will promote prosperity, improve governance, and enhance security in the region, especially in the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The Strategy complements the work undertaken by national governments of the Northern Triangle countries as well as the multilateral development banks, to implement their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching objectives: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the total FY 2017 request includes the resources necessary to continue to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that result in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

A secure, democratic, and prosperous Central American region is a stronger partner for the United States and can provide an environment in which all of its citizens, including youth, find opportunities to build prosperous, secure lives at home. Without significant progress in these areas, 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. With FY 2017 bilateral and regional DA funds, USAID will continue to help empower the countries in Central America to improve governance and economic prosperity while simultaneously advancing regional integration.

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 promote better education and vocational training for all citizens including women and marginalized groups. It fosters business environments friendly to entrepreneurs and provides alternatives to the illicit activities that contribute to insecurity and undermine effective governance. FY 2017 DA funds will continue to provide support for early grade literacy and alternative education such as vocational skills training, which align workforce skills with productive sector needs, and continue to bolster business creation and job placement for at-risk youth and to accelerate sustainable rural development, in order to increase the resiliency of vulnerable communities and households as well as reduce poverty and provide alternatives to gang involvement or migration.

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 play their rightful roles. As a result, U.S. government efforts support governance programs that improve the delivery of government services, improve revenue collection and public financial management, promote civil service reforms, increase civil society engagement, and strengthen democratic and judicial institutions.

In FY 2017, governance programs will continue 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. Additionally, regional-based efforts will continue to 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 use of science, technology, innovation, and partnerships to extend the development impact of U.S. assistance in an effort to end extreme poverty. In partnership with public and private innovators around the world, USAID Missions, the private sector, and interagency colleagues, the Lab puts tools in place to create and scale solutions to global challenges, such as expanding use of E-Payment and information and communication technology systems, improving urban sanitation and access to potable water, and supporting the response to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa and the longer term conditions for recovery and resilience. Requested funding of \$170 million for the Lab in FY 2017 (including \$165 million in DA) seeks to strengthen critical initiatives including Power Africa, Feed the Future, Global Climate Change, and Global Health by increasing USAID's ability to: seek and invest in disruptive new ideas and technologies, develop and 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 and mainstream the solutions in an effort to end extreme poverty. As part of the landmark Mission Innovation commitment by the U.S. and 19 other countries to dramatically accelerate global clean energy innovation, USAID will establish a new R&D effort through the Lab and GCCI that will support joint efforts in clean energy topical areas important to developing nations, such as electrified vehicles or affordable energy-self-sufficient, or net-zero-energy, housing and community buildings.
- **Governing Justly and Democratically:** Guided by government policies, Presidential directives, and agency strategies, the United States supports numerous programs that foster good governance, promote access to justice, strengthen civil society, protect human rights, counter trafficking in persons, and reinforce effective and accountable institutions at all levels. The U.S. government has made support for democracy, human rights and governance a core strategic goal because it embodies American values, fosters prosperity, and safeguards national security. Democracy, human rights, and governance are fundamental objectives in and of themselves: a lack of democratic governance creates an enabling environment for instability, violent extremism, and humanitarian crises, which often are a result of corruption, poor governance, and weak or nonexistent democratic institutions. Democracy, human rights, and governance are also essential to the achievement of sustainable development results across USAID's overall development agenda. DRG programming will help to build resilient, democratic societies and support countries that are committed to building effective, transparent and accountable governments that respect human rights and can deliver social and political benefits to citizens. The FY 2017 request targets the following priorities:
 - o address democratic backsliding and closing political spaces;
 - o respond to and support political democratic transitions; and
 - o sustain investments in countries making progress.

- **Economic Growth:** Economic growth is both an essential dimension of overall development and a means to the accomplishment of progress in all other dimensions. Growth is the main source of poverty reduction, creating opportunities for poor households to escape from their plight and generating the public resources governments need to provide complementary investments in education, health, rural roads and other infrastructure. These investments, in turn, help ensure that the benefits of growth are widely felt by all ethnic groups, women, and other marginalized groups. Rapid, sustained, and inclusive growth promotes the development of resilient, democratic societies, while economic stagnation can predispose societies toward civil conflict. The FY2017 request supports inclusive market strategies that help poor families contribute to and benefit from economic growth; targets innovative approaches to expand access to financial markets; promotes greater and more efficient domestic resource mobilization to enable governments to carry out their core responsibilities more effectively; streamlines trade practices to increase trade flow and market access; and encourages the adoption of policies and practices that allow the private sector to play the lead role in economic development.
- **Education:** Education is a pillar of inclusive and sustainable economic growth, as laid out in USAID's "Vision for Ending Extreme Poverty," and it plays a key role in USAID's mission to partner to end extreme poverty and to promote resilient, democratic societies while advancing our security and prosperity. Yet we find ourselves in the midst of a global learning crisis. In 2013, over 59 million children of primary school age and about 65 million adolescents of lower secondary school age were out of school. Of those who do attend school, some 250 million do not learn the basic skills required to be competitive economic actors in a globalized world. Drop-out rates remain high and too few students, particularly adolescent girls, continue studies beyond the primary level. While important gains in primary school enrollment have been achieved across the developing world and the gender gap in access to primary education has been narrowed or closed in many countries, access to education remains inequitable and the quality of education remains poor. More children have a better chance of attending school than ever before, but they do not necessarily have a better chance of learning anything while there.

Thus, improving lives through education and learning is one of USAID's core development objectives. This request supports USAID's work to address the global learning crisis and ensure that pathways out of extreme poverty arise from educational opportunities. USAID investments aim to improve the lives of millions of children and young people globally through targeted support and strengthening of key elements of education structures and systems to promote and maximize learning. USAID education investments are working to reach the poorest and most vulnerable, and continued investments are needed to both advance our strategic goals in education and to realize USAID's vision of ending extreme poverty.

The request will support education programs and investments that focus on the strategic goals of: advancing learning outcomes and improving early grade reading; providing young people with relevant skills to gain employment; and increasing equitable access to education in crisis and conflict-affected areas. In order to achieve results in these areas, programs will build on previous investments and address learning across the education spectrum, including basic education, higher education, and workforce development. This request comes as USAID is completing five years of implementation under its Education Strategy 2011-2015. Since 2011, USAID missions have put in place over 140 unique projects to advance USAID's Education Strategy goals, and these projects have benefitted over 30 million individual children and youth. The Agency has cultivated and advanced partnerships with host country governments, donor partners, multilateral partner organizations, private sector actors, and implementing partner organizations to advance our priorities and leverage our investments. The Agency has learned much in the last five years to inform and improve education programming, and this request supports USAID work to sustain its investment and momentum in order to achieve its ambitious education goals.

- **Gender:** To optimize outcomes for U.S. foreign policy objectives, including stability, peace, and development, the FY 2017 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 2011 Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) National Action Plan and the 2012 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, Let Girls Learn brings together USAID, the Department of State, the Peace Corps, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, as well as other agencies and programs like the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), to address the range of challenges preventing adolescent girls from enrolling, completing, and succeeding in school. In FY 2017, USAID will support Let Girls Learn programs in Afghanistan and augment other ongoing investments that support the initiative. The Agency will also provide up to \$35 million for the Let Girls Learn Challenge Fund which, along with other investments, will continue to leverage public-private partnerships, and challenge organizations, governments, and private sector partners to commit resources to improve the lives of adolescent girls worldwide.

International Disaster Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Disaster Assistance	1,895,000	2,794,184	1,957,000	-837,184
Enduring	560,000	874,763	125,000	-749,763
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,335,000	1,919,421	1,832,000	-87,421

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

The FY 2017 enduring International Disaster Assistance (IDA) request of \$125 million will provide funds to save lives, reduce suffering, and mitigate and prepare for natural disasters and complex emergencies through relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, including food assistance, activities that transition to development assistance programs, and disaster preparedness/risk reduction activities, with a focus on areas where OCO has not generally been used to date. 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 \$95 million for the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and \$30 million for the Office of Food for Peace for emergency food response.

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 and the Federated States of Micronesia. These funds are in addition to the \$1 million in Development Assistance provided through USAID's Asia Bureau.

Details of the FY 2017 OCO request of \$1,832 million for IDA are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Transition Initiatives

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Transition Initiatives	67,000	67,000	77,600	10,600
Enduring	47,000	30,000	15,000	-15,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	20,000	37,000	62,600	25,600

The FY 2017 enduring request of \$15 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account will be used to address opportunities and challenges in conflict-prone countries and assist in their transition toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, and democracy, with a focus on areas where Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) has not generally been utilized to date.

TI funding 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. TI funding will target foreign policy priority countries where the USAID Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) acts as a first responder to engage quickly and robustly and where additional contingency funds are less readily available.

Examples of assistance include addressing underlying causes of instability and violent extremism, support to key transitional processes such as elections and constitutional assemblies, promoting central government responsiveness to local needs, civic participation programs, media programs raising awareness of national issues, and conflict resolution measures.

The FY 2017 OCO request of \$62.6 million for TI is addressed in the OCO chapter.

Complex Crises Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Complex Crises Fund	50,000	30,000	30,000	-
Enduring	20,000	10,000	10,000	-
Overseas Contingency Operations	30,000	20,000	20,000	-

The FY 2017 enduring request for the Complex Crises Fund (CCF) of \$10 million will be used to support prevention activities, and respond to emerging or unforeseen challenges and complex crises in areas where OCO has not generally been utilized to date. Managed by USAID, these funds will target countries that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, instability, or atrocities. Funds will also be used to respond to unanticipated opportunities for progress in newly emerging or fragile democracies. CCF projects will aim to address and prevent the root causes of conflict and instability through a whole-of-government approach, including host government participation, as well as other partner resources.

The FY 2017 OCO request of \$20 million for CCF is addressed in the OCO chapter.

Development Credit Authority

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (Transfer)	[40,000]	[40,000]	[60,000]	[20,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,120	8,120	10,000	1,880

The FY 2017 Development Credit Authority (DCA) request includes \$10 million for DCA administrative expenses. The increase over the FY 2016 DCA appropriation will allow the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to strengthen its credit portfolio management practices by hiring six additional critical staff in credit portfolio monitoring, risk management, and program evaluation. These additional staff members are needed to enable DCA to keep pace with its growing portfolio, which has tripled in size, in terms of private capital mobilized, over the past three years. DCA also plans to hire three additional investment officers with specialized expertise in capital market financing for infrastructure and power projects, particularly those supporting administration priorities in the Power Africa and the Global Climate Change Initiatives.

The request also includes \$60 million in DCA transfer authority to allow field missions to move funds from USAID appropriation accounts to the DCA program account to finance the subsidy cost of new guarantees. As a result of the transfer authority limit being reached for the first time in FY 2015, the Agency seeks an increase in the transfer cap to accommodate forecasted increasing demand from USAID field missions for DCA guarantees to support their core development programs. An increase in the cap will allow DCA to continue to grow and provide even greater development benefits to USAID missions. USAID does conduct regular reviews of risk exposure at both the transaction and portfolio levels as the primary way it monitors and manages this exposure. This process will continue under any increased transfer level. An increase in the DCA portfolio limit to \$2 billion is also requested to accommodate the request for additional transfer authority.

Under DCA guarantee, banks and other local capital providers lend into markets underserved by formal financial institutions, particularly in critical development sectors such as agriculture, health, water, and clean energy. DCA guarantees have proven to be a highly effective tool for the Agency to catalyze large amounts of private financing at very little cost to the U.S. Government; financing that reduces the need for and dependency on additional donor funding. In coordination with related technical assistance programs, DCA guarantees demonstrate to financial markets the sustainability of commercial lending into underserved, and often marginalized, communities.

For 17 years, DCA guarantees have been used to mobilize in excess of \$4.3 billion in local private financing at a budget cost of \$190 million. DCA transfer authority has enabled 75 USAID missions to enter into over 450 guarantees in every development sector. USAID has incurred only \$18 million in default claims to-date for all of the guarantees made under DCA, which represents an overall default rate of only 2.4 percent. In FY 2015, working directly with our partners and missions, USAID completed 47 DCA transactions in 32 countries to mobilize up to \$695 million in private capital for critical investments in agriculture, education, energy, health, textiles, and water.

Many of these guarantees directly supported administration priorities, particularly in agriculture, clean energy and power. For example, the Agency implemented a \$50 million Pan-African guarantee to support working capital loans to small and medium agricultural businesses throughout sub-Saharan Africa

under the Feed the Future initiative. In addition, USAID designed a \$75 million guarantee in support the Power Africa initiative by encouraging investments in off-grid renewable energy in 33 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, and a \$60 million guarantee in Zambia designed to support Power Africa's energy goal of increasing the amount of grid connections and strengthening the energy distribution grid in the country.

In FY 2015 USAID also took the opportunity to deepen its guarantee relationship with other donors in order to get more value for money, such as the \$10 million co-guarantee it designed with the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) to support diaspora financing in Bosnia, and a \$25 million global co-guarantee with Sida to support investments in social enterprises working in the healthcare, energy, and education sectors. Such co-guarantees significantly reduce both the cost and risk of DCA guarantees to USAID without diminishing their development impact.

In FY 2017, 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. DCA will also play an important role in the whole of government effort to expand US government engagement in Central America. 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 \$10 million request for credit administrative expenses will fund the total cost of development, implementation, and financial management of the DCA program, as well as the continued administration of USAID's sovereign and legacy credit portfolios.

Economic Support Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ^{1, 2, 3,} 4, 5, 6	FY 2016 Estimate ^{7, 8}	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	4,885,776	4,302,268	6,080,607	1,778,339
Enduring	2,640,240	1,879,595	2,408,454	528,859
Overseas Contingency Operations	2,245,536	2,422,673	3,672,153	1,249,480

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

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement-OCO account (\$66.011 million), Foreign Military Financing-OCO account (\$10.5 million), and Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs account (\$32.176 million).

2/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$14.583 million from the FY 2015 Foreign Military Financing-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

3/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

4/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

5/ The FY 2015 enduring level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs account (\$12.15 million), FY 2010 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account (\$12.468 million), and FY 2011 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account (\$13 million).

6/ The FY 2015 enduring level includes the transfer of \$29.907 million from the FY 2015 Economic Support Fund to the Department of Treasury Clean Technology Fund (\$16.607 million) and the Strategic Climate Fund (\$13.3 million) in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015.

7/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$7 million from the FY 2016 Economic Support Fund account to the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.

8/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$9.72 million from the FY 2016 Economic Support Fund to the Department of Treasury Strategic Climate Fund in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(5) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016.

The FY 2017 Economic Support Fund (ESF) enduring request of \$2,408.5 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 (\$81.7 million): The FY 2017 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:

- **Sudan (\$9.4 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 (\$19.7 million):** The FY 2017 request will expand efforts to improve governance in Zimbabwe, with an emphasis on strengthening civil society, Parliament, local governments, and executive branch structures. These efforts will help give voice to the people of Zimbabwe to hold the government accountable. Assistance will also promote improved food security and economic governance.
- **State Africa Regional (\$31.7 million):** These funds will support cross-cutting programs that 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, Early Warning Response and Partnership, Kimberley Process, Safe Skies for Africa, Trafficking in Persons, and Africa-Women, Peace and Security).

East Asia and the Pacific (\$128.5 million): The FY 2017 request funds the Administration's strategic rebalance to the Asia-Pacific by strengthening democratic development and regional economic integration and trade to advance regional prosperity and U.S. economic growth. Highlights include:

- **Burma (\$82.7 million):** The FY 2017 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 improve national and local health systems. U.S. assistance will continue to support the peace process and bolster democratic gains following the 2015 elections. Programs will build the capacity of key government institutions and invest in reform-focused institutions and leaders. ESF-funded programs also provide crisis assistance and recovery programs for refugees and internally displaced persons.
- **East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$24.8 million):** The FY 2017 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 2017 request expands the capacity of LMI countries -- Laos, Burma, Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam -- to sustainably manage their natural resources, including shared water resources. U.S. assistance 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 about the environmental and social risks of large-scale infrastructure investments.

Europe and Eurasia (\$162.3 million): The FY 2017 ESF request for Europe and Eurasia will build countries' resilience to Russian aggression as well as advance European integration to support the strategic goal of a Europe whole, free, and at peace. Funding will support programs focused on increasing access to objective sources of information, developing energy and economic diversification, helping countries fight corruption and strengthen their stability, and building strong and engaged civil societies. The FY 2017 request promotes efforts to bring Southeastern Europe and Eurasia closer to Europe. Highlights include the following:

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$30.3 million):** Funding will help Bosnia and Herzegovina regain momentum toward Euro-Atlantic integration, resist external pressures, fight corruption, and improve progress on socio-economic and rule-of-law reforms tied to Bosnia and Herzegovina's European Union (EU) reform agenda. 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-sized enterprises in targeted sectors; improve governance at the sub-state level; build the capacity of local government and civil society; and help address ethnic tensions.
- **Kosovo (\$38.5 million):** Funding will help Kosovo's nascent institutions address the challenges of effective governance, including the integration of the North into Kosovo institutions; further justice-sector development; drive private sector-led economic growth through policy reform and support to key sectors, including energy; strengthen democratic institutions; develop future leaders; build the capacity of civil society and independent media to address corruption and promote government accountability; and mitigate conflict by building tolerance among Kosovo's diverse communities.

Near East (\$623.8 million): The FY 2017 request includes funding to support governance and political reform throughout the Middle East and North Africa, as well as economic development, economic reforms, 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 2017 request will continue to provide targeted support to the Egyptian people by promoting private sector-led job creation; broad-based economic reform and growth; better health and education outcomes; and more inclusive democratic institutions.
- **West Bank/Gaza (\$327.6 million):** The FY 2017 request will help preserve the viability of a negotiated, two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by working with the Palestinian Authority (PA) to build the institutions of a future Palestinian state to deliver services to the Palestinian people. This request supports the development of PA institutional capacity to operate transparently, effectively, and efficiently, and to deliver quality services; 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; meets humanitarian assistance needs; and provides budget support to the PA to ensure its ongoing fiscal stability.

South and Central Asia (\$134 million): The FY 2017 base ESF request for South and Central Asia (SCA) includes funding to promote democracy and good governance; increase economic growth and development; and achieve more broad-based and sustainable outcomes in health, education, food security, and management of the environment. The New Silk Road and Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor initiatives will support sustainable economic growth through activities that facilitate greater regional energy and infrastructure integration, and enhanced customs and border and people-to-people connectivity. U.S. assistance will also support efforts to counter Russian aggression by supporting civil society, fostering economic resilience, and reducing overall reliance on remittances.

- **Kyrgyz Republic (\$43.9 million):** In FY 2017, U.S. assistance will focus on supporting the Kyrgyz Republic's economic resilience and ability to withstand external pressures through programs to improve the business environment and strengthen the competitiveness of firms and industry sectors to promote business growth, job creation, trade, and economic development. U.S. democracy and

governance programs will help promote judicial reform, strengthen the country's parliamentary democracy, improve local governance, and increase the capacity of key government ministries to deliver services to its citizens. U.S. assistance will support efforts to increase citizen access to objective sources of information. It will also focus on improving the reading skills of primary-school aged students, which are critical to ensuring that the Kyrgyz Republic continues on the path of democratic reform and has a competent, well-educated workforce.

- **Sri Lanka (\$31 million):** Following the historic political transition after Presidential and Parliamentary elections in 2015, U.S. assistance to Sri Lanka has entered a new era. In FY 2017, U.S. assistance will be used to strengthen governance, democratic reform, and the rule of law by promoting and protecting human rights, strengthening justice sector institutions, and supporting civil society organizations. FY 2017 resources will also be used to encourage reconciliation efforts and support anti-corruption activities – key foci as the government undertakes major reforms during this political transition. To help increase economic stability, U.S. assistance will also work to improve economic governance and growth, while supporting livelihoods and promoting trade.
- **Tajikistan (\$28.6 million):** Stability and economic growth in Tajikistan are critical to achieving regional stability and strengthening regional economic integration. Recognizing that food insecurity hampers economic growth and affects the health of Tajiks, U.S. assistance will support efforts to improve food security and ensure access to proper nutrition through the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative. U.S. assistance will fund programs to provide clean water, improve sanitation government services, and promote education and access to information. Programs will increase U.S. engagement with Tajikistan's educational institutions and promote civic involvement and knowledge of basic democratic principles. Programs focused on economic resilience and diversity will reduce Tajikistan's reliance on limited trading partners and its dependence on income from remittances of migrant laborers.
- **Central Asia Regional (\$7 million):** U.S. assistance includes support for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to promote democracy and human rights, protect national minorities, and advance media freedom.

Western Hemisphere (\$513.4 million): The FY 2017 ESF request for the Western Hemisphere promotes three interconnected and broadly shared goals: a secure and democratic hemisphere, social inclusion and expanded opportunity and prosperity, and a clean and secure energy future. These investments will promote development and regional security and are critical to reducing the reach of transnational criminal organizations and violence throughout the region. Programs will also strengthen the resilience 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 (\$187.3 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 resilience. 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 Government of Colombia's implementation priorities when a peace agreement is reached.

- **Cuba (\$15 million):** The FY 2017 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 (\$79.9 million):** Funding in the FY 2017 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; 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 (\$49 million):** The FY 2017 request will support the United States' continued partnership and cooperation with Mexico under the Merida Initiative to address security threats stemming from transnational crime and violence. 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 (\$37 million):** FY 2017 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 improved 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 2017 request will defend and strengthen democratic practices, institutions and values that support human rights and Venezuelan civic engagement and democratic governance. FY 2017 activities will help civil society to promote institutional transparency, engage diverse constituencies in the democratic process, and defend human rights.
- **Western Hemisphere Regional (\$139.7 million):** The FY 2017 request will support critical, multi-account efforts under the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) (\$100.3 million) and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$23.4 million), in addition to investments in Central America economic opportunity (\$15 million), and Summit of the Americas-related initiatives (\$1 million), to sustain investments specifically designed to address the underlying causes of migration in Central America. CARSI and CBSI focus on addressing the drivers of violence tied to illicit trafficking, transnational crime, and organized gangs and reinforcing accountable, democratic and effective security and justice sector institutions. 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 whole-of-government request for an inclusive approach under the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (Strategy), ESF will continue to support the Strategy's 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. 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. Therefore, the FY 2017 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to continue 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 the Northern Triangle.

CARSI programs will improve regional security and reduce gang violence to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance. This program's funding prioritizes the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras by strengthening security and justice sector institutions and supporting an integrated approach to crime and violence prevention that blends population-based programs in high-violence communities with targeted interventions for the highest-risk youth most susceptible to being both perpetrators and victims of violent crime. In addition to CARSI and consistent with the Strategy, ESF will also support regional economic growth activities 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. ESF will support outcomes stemming from the 2015 Summit of the Americas and commitments for the 2018 Summit.

Global Programs (\$760.8 million): The FY 2017 ESF request also funds programs that are implemented worldwide. Highlights include:

- **Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) (\$632.3 million):** As part of the President's Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI), OES programming constitutes an integral element of U.S. leadership on climate change. The request includes \$500 million for the Green Climate Fund (GCF), providing a total of \$750 million when combined with \$250 million requested through the Department of the Treasury. Joining other nations, the United States pledged \$3 billion, not to exceed 30 percent of total confirmed pledges, to the GCF to 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. Funds will also support other programs that forge new paths forward on clean energy and emissions reductions through bilateral cooperation with major emitters such as China and India and through 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 network on national adaptation planning and the cross-cutting Climate Smart Food Security initiative, which will support multilateral climate-smart agriculture programs in alignment with the U.S. Strategy on Engagement in Central America. OES also will use requested funding to assist U.S. free trade agreement (FTA) partners, including parties to the Trans-Pacific Partnership, fulfill their FTA environment chapter commitments, including to effectively enforce their environmental

laws, which in turn will help level the playing field between U.S. businesses and businesses in our FTA partner economies. In addition, requested funding will ensure the United States can meet its commitments to Pacific Island partners and maintain U.S. engagement in the region as work continues to renew or restructure the South Pacific Tuna Treaty to promote American jobs and economic development in the Pacific Region. Finally, OES will strengthen regional cooperation and build global capacity in science technology and innovation as well as sound stewardship of natural resources in concert with global economic growth and social development.

- **Energy Resources (\$17 million):** The FY 2017 request will support improved energy sector governance and transparency, technical engagement to address the challenges involved in safely and responsibly developing unconventional gas resources, power sector reform to expand and accelerate electricity access, and development of the policy, regulatory and legal frameworks needed to enable investment in renewable energy generation. These programs work to alleviate economic under-development and poverty resulting from a lack of access to energy and poor resource management. ENR programs support and complement key diplomatic and policy engagements as well as Administration and Department initiatives, including the North American Leaders Summit, U.S. Strategy for Engagement with Central America, Caribbean Energy Security Initiative, U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership, Lower Mekong Initiative, Global Climate Change Initiative, good governance components of Power Africa, U.S.-Mexico High Level Economic Dialogue, U.S.-Colombia High Level Partnership Dialogue, and Connecting the Americas 2022.
- **Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (\$75 million):** Through the implementation of innovative programs and use of new technologies, the FY 2017 request will address human rights abuses globally, wherever fundamental rights are threatened; open political space in struggling or nascent democracies and authoritarian regimes; support civil society activists worldwide; and protect populations that are at risk, including women, 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.

Details of the FY 2017 OCO Request for ESF are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate ¹	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	3,059,000	3,066,000	2,798,600	-267,400
Enduring	931,886	938,886	922,597	-16,289
Overseas Contingency Operations	2,127,114	2,127,114	1,876,003	-251,111

1/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$7 million from the FY 2016 Economic Support Fund account to the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.

The world is struggling with humanitarian crises that are unprecedented, both in severity and duration. Through the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)'s global programs, the U.S. government seeks to protect and assist the world's most vulnerable people including refugees, conflict victims, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants. Programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account save lives and ease suffering, uphold human dignity and reflect the American people's steadfast belief in assisting those in need. By also helping to stabilize volatile situations, this assistance forms an essential component of U.S. foreign policy. MRA-funded programs meet basic needs to sustain life; protect and assist 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 2017 enduring MRA request of \$922.6 million will fund contributions to key multilateral organizations such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, and to non-governmental organizations that address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and resettle refugees in the United States. Programmatically, these resources will focus on areas where OCO has not generally been utilized to date, including for administrative costs and the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program.

The FY 2017 request also includes \$1,876 million under the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) heading for humanitarian needs, with a particular emphasis on populations impacted by conflict. Details of the FY 2017 OCO Request for MRA are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Highlights:

- Overseas Assistance (\$307.6 million):** MRA programs aim to save lives and ease suffering, protect vulnerable populations, achieve durable solutions for those displaced by conflict, and exert leadership in the international community. PRM provides humanitarian assistance in response to complex emergencies and protracted displacement, as well as supports the voluntary return and local integration of refugees and IDPs. PRM-supported programs are designed to identify and protect the most vulnerable, 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. Strategies to protect the beneficiaries from harm and to protect their rights are incorporated into multiple sectors including: water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, food, health and nutrition, education, livelihoods, and camp management. Coupled with diplomatic efforts, these programs seek to: 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 people affected by conflict; resolve protracted

refugee situations; prevent and reduce statelessness; promote adherence to international humanitarian and human rights law; and help vulnerable people maintain their dignity by advocating for opportunities that promote self-sufficiency. In addition, PRM's core support to multilateral partners allows them to respond quickly and effectively when a crisis hits.

- **Refugee Admissions (\$567.5 million):** Resettlement is a key element of refugee protection and an important solution when repatriation and local integration are not possible. The United States has the world's largest resettlement program and welcomes the most vulnerable refugees from many backgrounds. The \$567.5 million will fund international and non-governmental organizations to help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States.
- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel (\$7.5 million):** This funding helps find 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 (\$40 million):** PRM oversees 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. The \$40 million in funds requested for FY 2017 will ensure strong monitoring and oversight of critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. embassies around the world.

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	50,000	50,000	-
Enduring	50,000	50,000	10,000	-40,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	-	40,000	40,000

The U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs. The FY 2017 enduring request of \$10 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unforeseen needs of refugees and other populations of concern in areas where Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding has not generally been used to date.

The FY 2017 request for ERMA also includes \$40 million under the OCO heading for needs related to populations impacted by conflict. Details of the FY 2017 OCO request are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Peace Corps

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peace Corps	379,500	410,000	410,000	-

The FY 2017 budget request for the Peace Corps of \$410 million, of which \$5.5 million is for the Office of Inspector General, will allow the Peace Corps 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 request promotes a positive image of the United States and helps our country achieve its international development and citizen diplomacy goals in a cost-effective manner.

This even funding level will enable the Peace Corps to continue to build the necessary infrastructure to support a larger Volunteer population, strengthen the effectiveness of our programs, and implement the President's strategic initiatives, such as expanding Peace Corps' Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) certificate program. The Peace Corps' FY 2017 budget request will provide support to approximately 7,700 Americans serving abroad as Volunteers in approximately 64 countries.

The Peace Corps takes a unique approach to meeting its development and outreach goals. The agency selects, trains, and supports American Volunteers who live and work in areas that other programs are often unable to reach. Most Volunteers serve for 27 months, integrating into local communities and using their skills and experience to build capacity at the community level so that communities are empowered to solve their development challenges long after the Volunteers have returned home. In addition, the Peace Corps provides targeted assistance in short-term, specialized assignments through Peace Corps Response, a program that matches more experienced individuals with unique assignments that require advanced language, technical, and intercultural skills. Peace Corps Volunteers help promote a better understanding of the United States and its values by serving as grassroots ambassadors around the world.

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 Let Girls Learn, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the President's Malaria Initiative, and Feed the Future. In FY 2017, 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.

The Peace Corps is closely involved with Let Girls Learn, a whole-of-government initiative designed to help adolescent girls around the world attend and complete school. As part of the U.S. government's commitment to Let Girls Learn, First Lady Michelle Obama and the Peace Corps formed a powerful collaboration that empowers local leaders, elevates existing Volunteer programs, and leverages public and private sector partnerships. In FY 2016, the agency is training thousands of Volunteers and community leaders to design sustainable, grassroots projects that focus on girls' education and development opportunities. Volunteers will receive expanded training in gender analysis skills, in addition to local language and sector-specific technical skills. Also in FY 2016, the Peace Corps' Let Girls Learn program will expand from the initial 13 countries to a total of at least 35 countries, with projected growth to at least 40 countries in FY 2017. Girls' education has benefits that extend far beyond the classroom. Educated girls become higher wage earners and have healthier, better educated families overall, resulting

in benefits not just for girls themselves, but also for their families and communities. Peace Corps Volunteers, who live and work at the grassroots level, are uniquely positioned to support community-led solutions to reduce barriers that prevent adolescent girls from completing their education.

In FY 2017, the Peace Corps will continue implementing our strategic plan to modernize agency operations, strengthen the effectiveness of our programs, and increase our ability to achieve our three goals. The health, safety, and security of Volunteers remain the agency's highest priorities. The Peace Corps continues to implement 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.

Following the agency's historic application and recruitment reforms, the new, streamlined process continues to provide an open, transparent process that empowers applicants to choose their country of service and apply to specific programs. As a result, we have seen two consecutive years of substantial increases in the number of applications for two-year service positions, setting a 40-year record in FY 2015. By providing more choice, increased transparency, and reduced uncertainty for those applying to serve, the agency is 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 2017, Peace Corps will strategically increase the number of Volunteers in a managed and sustained way while maintaining the high quality of its work and support to Volunteers.

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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Millennium Challenge Corporation	899,500	901,000	1,000,000	99,000

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is requesting \$1,000 million for FY 2017. Funding will support compacts with Lesotho, Nepal, and the Philippines, as well as threshold programs with Sri Lanka and Togo. The increased funding level 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. This level of funding will increase MCC's ability to develop high-impact compacts on an expedited timetable in key regions, and to further share its expertise across 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, time-limited, and country-owned implementation, the evidence-led approach ensures the sustainability of project investments. MCC leverages its budget by encouraging business-friendly environments in partner countries and incentivizing countries to reform their laws, policies, and institutions.

Highlights:

MCC was established to both *incentivize reform* and *promote poverty-reducing economic growth* through large-scale projects that address binding constraints in partner countries. The FY 2017 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. A higher sustained funding baseline will expand the agency's reach and motivate greater legal, policy, and institutional reforms, improving the environment for strategic MCC assistance and private sector investment. In FY 2017, the request will allow MCC to address constraints to economic growth in deeply impoverished countries by funding a cohort of countries with over 56 million people living on less than \$2 per day. It will also embed the United States more deeply in the fight against poverty in Asia—an economically dynamic and geopolitically important region. In FY 2017, MCC is projecting approval of compacts with Nepal, Mongolia, and the Philippines, as well as Lesotho.

The request also proposes legislative authority for *concurrent* compacts. This authority will allow MCC to pursue a regional approach that can leverage economies of scale, support public goods that cross borders, reduce negative externalities, and achieve potentially higher rates of return. For example, in West Africa, MCC could finance the development of electricity, water, or transport infrastructure and policies to facilitate regional trade. Until MCC has concurrent compact authority, MCC will look for opportunities to invest regionally within its existing authority. In December 2015, MCC's Board of Directors directed the agency to explore investments with regional impact in both Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal to maximize potential returns for each country.

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 (ERRs) to assess the economic viability and return on proposed investments, and posts the data on its website (www.mcc.gov). MCC also works with partner countries to develop detailed monitoring and evaluation plans for compact programs 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 partner 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, the agency's ability to reduce poverty and improve economic growth in a country, and where applicable, the performance of the country in implementing 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 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 and that program design is informed by a wide range of viewpoints. MCC uses rigorous economic analysis to inform investment decisions and measures results throughout the entire investment lifecycle. The FY 2017 request will continue support for MCC's disciplined implementation processes, knowledge-sharing efforts across the global development community, easily accessible analyses of closed compacts, and project-level independent evaluations.

Since 2004, MCC has signed 32 compacts and funded 26 threshold program agreements, committing nearly \$12 billion to poverty reduction programs built on measurable and transparent objectives.

Inter-American Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	22,500	22,200	-300

The FY 2017 request of \$22.2 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 2017, the IAF will serve U.S. interests by creating economic opportunities, strengthening the practice of democracy, furthering social inclusion, and fostering secure communities. Communities that are productive, secure, inclusive and democratic are better able to address their own problems, including emigration of their children and young people.

The IAF will provide grants and other targeted assistance to support initiatives 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 part of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America, the IAF is working in Central America and Mexico to address root causes of migration by improving economic opportunity, citizen security and civic participation. The IAF complements the efforts of other U.S. foreign assistance agencies by contributing its specialized expertise and 44 years of experience investing in the organized poor so that they develop the capacity to advance their own communities, including by helping grassroots groups take advantage of large-scale investments, new markets and trade opportunities. Grantee partners mobilize and contribute their own resources toward their projects. Over the last five years, each dollar invested by the IAF leveraged another \$1.36 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 local corporate partners move beyond philanthropic giving to more strategic investments that benefit communities and businesses over the long-term.

The FY 2017 Budget proposes an appropriation near the level enacted in FY 2015 and FY 2016. This will enable the IAF to continue to coordinate with the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to implement the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America and to further refine the IAF's evidence-based evaluation system. The IAF will continue to explore ways to diversify its funding sources by pursuing partnership opportunities with the private sector and other U.S. government agencies.

U.S. African Development Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	30,000	28,200	-1,800

The FY 2017 request of \$28.2 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Department of Treasury	23,500	23,500	33,500	10,000
International Affairs Technical Assistance	23,500	23,500	33,500	10,000
Technical Assistance - Enduring	23,500	23,500	33,500	10,000

Treasury Technical Assistance

The FY 2017 request includes \$33.5 million for Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance (OTA), representing a \$10 million increase over the FY 2016 enacted level. The requested increase would be a down payment on Secretary Lew's commitment at the Financing for Development conference (Ethiopia, July 2015) to double OTA assistance by 2020 to support developing countries' domestic resource mobilization and sound public financial management. If received, this significant and critical funding increase will help enable OTA to respond in a quick and sustained manner to the growing international demand for financial technical assistance around the world, thereby supporting U.S. national security, foreign policy, and economic development priorities, including, for instance, supporting the whole of government effort to expand U.S. engagement in Central America.

Debt Restructuring

No funding is requested for the Debt Restructuring account in FY 2017, 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 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate ²	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,292,250	1,211,496	1,138,013	-73,483
Enduring	853,055	839,846	813,773	-26,073
Overseas Contingency Operations	439,195	371,650	324,240	-47,410

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

2/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$54.975 million from the FY 2016 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia account.

The FY 2017 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) enduring request of \$813.8 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 2017 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 program 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 2017 INCLE request will continue to address national and transnational citizen 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

- **State Africa Regional (\$40 million):** The INCLE request includes funding for two regional initiatives: Combatting Wildlife Trafficking (CWT), and the Security Governance Initiative (SGI). The CWT 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. SGI funding seeks to develop, support, and strengthen criminal justice institutions, including systems, policies, processes, and capabilities to more effectively ensure citizen security and promote the rule of law.

East Asia and the Pacific

- **Burma (\$3 million):** Assistance programs will support Burma's new government in the areas of law enforcement, criminal justice sector reform, and counternarcotics. Justice sector assistance will increase participation of government officials, judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officials, and

civil society in programs intended to facilitate reform. Counternarcotics programs will address the continued rise of poppy cultivation and opium production, drug trafficking, and drug use within Burma through the expansion of counternarcotics efforts in the areas of interdiction and drug demand reduction.

- **Indonesia (\$10.6 million):** Assistance programs in Indonesia will continue to focus on institutional reforms. Specific areas of assistance include national training reform, the development of professional standards and oversight, model police precinct and community engagement, women's leadership development, and improving investigations and forensics capabilities. Funding will strengthen and professionalize criminal justice sector institutions, including police, prosecutors, and judges. In addition to broad reform and institution-building efforts, INCLE 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 and combat wildlife trafficking.
- **Philippines (\$9 million):** Funding for the Philippines will support police training 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. Funding will also support ongoing capacity building and skills training for maritime law enforcement actors with a particular focus on the operational capacity of the Philippines Coast Guard and Philippines National Police Maritime Group to develop and deliver basic, specialized, and advanced maritime law enforcement training as well as modest infrastructure and equipment support. In the justice sector, programs will continue to promote greater access to the rule of law and facilitate criminal justice sector reform.
- **Vietnam (\$4.5 million):** Funding will support maritime law enforcement by providing training and equipment to Vietnamese Coast Guard (VCG) officers, as well as constructing regional training centers for the VCG. Training will enhance Vietnamese law enforcement officials' awareness of and capacity to counter transnational crime including wildlife, human, and drug trafficking, as well as other environmental crimes. INCLE funding will provide training and technical assistance to Vietnamese law enforcement agencies and training academies to expand their capacity to conduct evidence-based investigations and provide basic citizen security in a manner that respects human rights. 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 (\$5.9 million):** Regional assistance programs aim to strengthen cooperation among law enforcement and other criminal justice sector professionals in the areas of security sector reform, cybercrime, counternarcotics, and rule of law, and will target a broad range of officials to build the capacity of authorities to address transnational criminal threats. Funding will also support regional maritime efforts to improve interoperability and coordination on maritime law enforcement issues, including curricula development, workshops, and training programs for management planning and operational activities. Regional assistance projects will complement ongoing efforts in the region and may incorporate bilateral assistance activities in regionally-funded programs.

Europe and Eurasia

- **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. Funding will support programs designed to build institutional capacity within the Kosovo Policy and Ministry of Internal Affairs. INCLE funds will also support the implementation of legal reform, training for judges and prosecutors, legal education, and access to justice. In addition, these funds will be used to promote the normalization and integration of the parallel court structure in Northern Kosovo.

Near East

- **West Bank and Gaza (\$35 million):** Security in the West Bank will remain a key component of Middle East peace negotiations. INCLE funding will continue to build the capacity of the Palestinian Authority (PA) security sector and sustain the capabilities of the PA Security Forces (PASF). Modest 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, 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.

Western Hemisphere

- **Colombia (\$143 million):** The Colombian government and the oldest and largest left-wing rebel group, the FARC, will likely sign a final peace accord in early 2016. Helping Colombia consolidate its peace accord implementation would cement a major bipartisan U.S. foreign policy success and position Colombia to expand its support for U.S. foreign policy priorities, including regional security cooperation. Increased FY 2017 assistance will focus on helping Colombia consolidate advances in security, public services, and victims' assistance in conflict-affected municipalities in the year after an accord is signed. Funding will provide U.S. support for Colombian-led efforts to expand security, reduce drug trafficking and the cultivation of illicit crops, and increase access to government services through a comprehensive 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 investigate and arrest illegal 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. 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 2017 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 2017 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 supporting 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 (\$33.5 million):** The FY 2017 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 2017 INCLE funds will support drug interdiction and coca eradication operations, improved controls at ports and airports, judicial reform, drug demand reduction, police academies, and training on community policing.
- **State Western Hemisphere Regional (\$225 million):** INCLE funding will support the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) (\$205 million) and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$20 million).

As part of the \$1 billion inclusive whole-of-government approach to support the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America, INCLE funding will promote governance, and security in the region, especially in the Northern Triangle countries. 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 FY 2017 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to continue 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. CARSI activities will include: extension of Model Police Precincts and the place-based strategy in coordination with USAID; 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.

Centrally Managed Programs

- **Anti-Crime Programs (\$18.1 million):** Funding will support efforts to address alien smuggling and border security, money laundering and financial crimes, cybercrime and intellectual property rights, corruption and kleptocracy, and transnational organized crime. Consistent with the President's National Strategy for Combating 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 cross-border law enforcement cooperation, and developing capacities to prosecute and adjudicate wildlife crimes and related corruption.
- **Demand Reduction (\$12.5 million):** Funds 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.

- **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) (\$27 million):** Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Accra. These funds will support programs that focus on institution and capacity building within the criminal justice sector of 85 participating countries, and build regional networks to combat transnational organized crime. 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 criminal justice institutions on priority areas such as anticorruption, anti-money laundering, and advanced criminal investigations, as well as support enhanced program monitoring and evaluation programs.
- **Inter-regional Aviation Support (\$38.5 million):** FY 2017 funds will sustain centralized aviation services in support of INL's overseas aviation programs 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.
- **Program Development and Support (\$34.1 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)

- INCLE funds managed by the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) 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. 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 lower 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 and technical expertise to do so. In FY 2017, J/TIP looks to continue its commitments in the Asia region in order to stay aligned with the Administration's rebalance to Asia.

Details of the FY 2017 OCO Request for INCLE are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs	681,500	885,472	668,450	-217,022
Enduring	586,260	506,381	454,196	-52,185
Overseas Contingency Operations	95,240	379,091	214,254	-164,837

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

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

The FY 2017 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) request will support a broad range of U.S. national interests through critical, security-related programs that reduce threats posed by international terrorist activities; landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and stockpiles of excess conventional weapons and munitions; nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons of mass destruction (WMD); and other destabilizing weapons and missiles, including Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) and their associated technologies. The enduring request for NADR is \$454.2 million and an additional \$214.3 million is requested in NADR OCO.

Highlights:

Nonproliferation Activities

- The voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (\$89.8 million) supports programs that promote nuclear safeguards, nuclear safety and security, nuclear energy, and the peaceful use of nuclear science technologies. This level includes funding to support IAEA verification activities.
- The Global Threat Reduction (GTR) program (\$67 million) supports tailored activities worldwide aimed at reducing the threat of terrorist or state acquisition of WMD materials and expertise. Initiatives include strengthening the capacity to disrupt and deter chemical terrorism, enhancing the security of dangerous pathogens, and reducing insider nuclear threats.
- The Export Control and Related Border Security program (EXBS) (\$41.5 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. Funding for some EXBS programs is requested in OCO, as detailed in the OCO chapter.
- Contributions to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (\$32 million) help to fund the fielding, 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 amount also includes funding for projects to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Treaty's verification regime.

- The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) (\$20 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 Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) program (\$6.2 million) undertakes specialized, targeted projects to enhance global capabilities to prevent terrorist acquisition and use of nuclear/radioactive materials. WMDT accomplishes this through the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and the Counter Nuclear Smuggling Program (CNSP), which helps improve capabilities in key countries to prevent, detect, and respond to nuclear terrorism and nuclear smuggling. WMDT also maintains the web-based Global Initiative Information Portal, which is the GICNT's secure communications system used by partners to share information and support GICNT activities.

Antiterrorism Activities

- Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) bilateral and regional programs (\$58.7 million) 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 Kenya, Indonesia, the Philippines, and a number of other countries. Funding requested in ATA for Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) programming is part of the State Department's broader efforts to increase our partner's capabilities to effectively counter the drivers of violent extremism. Specifically, NADR funds will be used 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 and counter-recruitment efforts. Programs also build the capacity of correctional institutions and their partners to rehabilitate and reintegrate violent extremist offenders. Funding for some ATA programs is requested in OCO, as detailed in the OCO chapter.
- The Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program (\$30 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. As foreign fighters continue to travel to Syria and Iraq, the threat of their return to their home countries or to other conflict zones makes TIP programs increasingly key to safeguarding our partners and the homeland. Worldwide, an estimated over 300,000 travelers are processed through PISCES-equipped border control sites every day in 22 high-counterterrorism-priority countries. 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. Funding for some TIP programs is requested in OCO, as detailed in the OCO chapter.

- The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program (\$10 million) builds the capacity of frontline partner-nations to detect, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist financing networks. CTF funding will provide bilateral and multilateral program funds directed at key countries to assist them to develop anti-money laundering (AML) and CTF programs. Programs are focused on: strengthening legal frameworks; assisting financial regulatory systems to meet international standards; ensuring that countries' financial intelligence units are able to detect, analyze, and disseminate information about illicit financial flows moving through their formal and informal financial entities; improving the skills of police to investigate financial crimes linked to terrorism; training lawyers, prosecutors, and judges on how to best adjudicate these crimes; and, lastly, improving the cooperation between our countries on terrorist financing cases.
- The Counterterrorism Engagement (CTE) program (\$5 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 the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IIJ) 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 (\$94.1 million) will continue to advance U.S. efforts to secure and combat the illicit proliferation of small arms/light weapons (SA/LW), including MANPADS and other advanced conventional weapons systems, and to clear land contaminated with landmines and 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 2017 include improving the security and safety of existing stockpiles and reducing excess, unstable, and poorly secured stockpiles, including stockpiles of MANPADS, that threaten the life and property of U.S. citizens and U.S. allies; preventing illicit SA/LW proliferation; continuing clearance of U.S.-origin ERW in Southeast Asia and the Pacific; expanding mine clearance activities in Colombia in support of peace; and reducing the threat of illicitly-held by non-State Actors of Concern or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective destruction efforts. Funding for some CWD programs is requested in OCO, as detailed in the OCO chapter.

Details of the FY 2017 OCO Request for NADR are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Peacekeeping Operations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peacekeeping Operations	473,691	600,630	475,391	-125,239
Enduring	144,993	131,361	126,291	-5,070
Overseas Contingency Operations	328,698	469,269	349,100	-120,169

The FY 2017 enduring request for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) of \$126.3 million supports critical programs to bolster the peacekeeping capacity of partner countries, enhance maritime security, and promote security sector governance and reform, as well as provides support for the ongoing mission of the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) mission in the Sinai. Funds for monitoring and evaluation efforts to help evaluate the effectiveness of PKO-funded programs are also included in the request.

Highlights:

- Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) (\$61 million):** FY 2017 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 2017 funds will be used to continue to address significant capacity shortfalls in the UN's and regional organizations' 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.
- Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) (\$34.5 million):** The FY 2017 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.
- Security Governance Initiative (SGI) (\$14 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.
- Maritime Security Technical Experts Program (MSTEP) (\$0.5 million):** Funds will support a new global maritime security program to provide maritime security advisory support to priority countries globally. MSTEP will temporarily place subject matter experts overseas to help foreign partners address key national level maritime security needs. In coordination with country teams and interagency partners, MSTEP advisors will assist in strengthening maritime security governance and administration at ministerial to technical expert levels with the intent to shape and complement

subsequent and more specific security assistance programs. MSTEP will reach throughout the U.S. government to retain appropriate maritime security advisor experts.

- **Africa Regional (\$16.3 million):** FY 2017 funds will be used to support the following programs:
 - o *Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (AC SBS) (\$8.3 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 as well as the military component of broader security sector reform efforts. Funds will also support operations and maintenance and recapitalization of the Logistics Depot in Freetown, Sierra Leone and counterpoaching capacity building activities. Funds may also support targeted peacekeeping requirements in Mali and other high priority missions on the continent.
 - o *African Union Rapid Deployment Capability (\$3 million):* The FY 2017 request will support training, advisory and non-lethal equipment support to enable the African Union headquarters to more quickly deploy to crisis operations.
 - o *Africa Military Education Program (AMEP) (\$3 million):* The FY 2017 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.
 - o *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 2017 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request for PKO are addressed in the OCO chapter.

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	106,074	108,115	110,300	2,185

The FY 2017 request for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is \$110.3 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 (\$17.9million):** 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 include Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Ghana, Uganda, and South Africa – states critical to long-term regional peace and stability.
- **East Asia and the Pacific (\$11.5 million):** IMET programs in East Asia and the Pacific focus on professionalization and English language training which enables not only interoperability with U.S. forces but also their participation in regional and international peacekeeping missions. IMET courses also support building partner maritime security capability and respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Priority recipients include Indonesia, Mongolia, the Philippines, and Vietnam.
- **Europe and Eurasia (\$31.4 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, and Bulgaria.
- **Near East (\$18 million):** IMET programs for the Near East include critical countries, such as Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, and Tunisia. 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 (\$12.9 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, India, and Bangladesh.

- **Western Hemisphere (\$13.2 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 the Northern Triangle countries of Central America.

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	5,865,946	6,025,698	5,713,963	-311,735
Enduring	5,014,109	4,737,522	4,701,813	-35,709
Overseas Contingency Operations	851,837	1,288,176	1,012,150	-276,026

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$14.583 million from the FY 2015 Foreign Military Financing-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

The FY 2017 enduring request of \$4,701.8 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. Additional funding is requested in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

Highlights:

- Africa (\$23.8 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 strengthen security cooperation through support provided through regional programs as well as through bilateral engagement with Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, and South Africa. Increased funding for regional programs will focus on sustaining counterterrorism investments. FMF funding for Liberia is requested in OCO.
- East Asia and the Pacific (\$86.6 million):** Assistance will meet security challenges by enhancing ties with allies and partners. Programs will demonstrate U.S. commitment to priority regional security concerns of enhancing maritime security and freedom of navigation; disaster response; 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 (\$37.3 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. FMF funding for Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova, and Europe and Eurasia Regional is requested in OCO.
- Near East (\$4,410 million):** The majority of FY 2017 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. This request continues assistance to Egypt to further our shared security interests and protect key U.S. regional and strategic interests, including counterterrorism and border security, safe commercial and military transit through the Suez Canal, regional military access enhanced by U.S. overflight of Egyptian air space, and maintenance of the Peace Treaty with Israel. FMF funding will also continue support for programs that consolidate gains in the development of counterterrorism capabilities and professional militaries in Morocco and Bahrain. FMF funding for Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia is requested in OCO.

- **South and Central Asia (\$2.8 million):** In South Asia, assistance for Bangladesh, the Maldives, and Sri Lanka will promote the professionalization of security forces with a particular focus on building land and maritime border security and disaster response capabilities. FMF funding for Central Asia Regional, Nepal, and Pakistan is requested in OCO.
- **Western Hemisphere (\$71.3 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 in a post-accord environment. 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 (CBSI) 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 including monitoring and evaluation efforts.

Details of the FY 2017 OCO Request for FMF are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Special Defense Acquisition Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	100,000	900,000	900,000	-
Offsetting Collections	-100,000	-900,000	-900,000	-
Net Cost for Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-

All funding to support the annual obligation limitation is derived from offsetting collections. Actual obligations and collections may be lower than the enacted limitation amount.

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 2017 request reflects an additional \$900 million in new SDAF obligation authority, to be funded by offsetting collections. In FY 2017, 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 2017 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 2015 Actual ^{1, 2, 3, 4}	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Multilateral Assistance	2,770,814	2,628,969	2,617,921	-11,048
International Organizations and Programs	340,010	339,000	332,900	-6,100
International Development Association	1,287,800	1,197,128	1,384,072	186,944
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	186,957	5,963	-180,994
Global Environment Facility	136,563	168,263	146,563	-21,700
African Development Fund	175,668	175,668	214,332	38,664
African Development Bank	32,418	34,118	32,418	-1,700
Asian Development Fund	104,977	104,977	99,233	-5,744
Asian Development Bank	106,586	5,608	-	-5,608
Inter-American Development Bank	102,020	102,020	21,940	-80,080
Enterprise of the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	3,378	-	-	-
North American Development Bank	-	10,000	45,000	35,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	43,000	23,000	-20,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	31,930	30,000	-1,930
Clean Technology Fund	201,237	170,680	-	-170,680
Strategic Climate Fund	63,200	59,620	-	-59,620
Green Climate Fund	-	-	250,000	250,000
Central America and Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Program	-	-	12,500	12,500
Global Infrastructure Facility	-	-	20,000	20,000

1/ The FY 2015 level includes the transfer of \$4.16 million from the FY 2015 International Organizations & 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 United States to exceed 33 percent of total contributions.

3/ FY 2015 includes the transfer of \$16.607 million from the Economic Support Fund account to the Clean Technology Fund in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriation Act, 2015.

4/ FY 2015 includes the transfer of \$13.3 million from the Economic Support Fund account to the Strategic Climate Fund in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriation Act, 2015. FY 2016 includes the transfer of \$9.72 million from the Economic Support Fund to the Strategic Climate Fund in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(5) of the Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2016.

International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)

The FY 2017 request of \$332.9 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. Such contributions help 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, thereby 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) (\$60 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 requests \$105.3 million for annual general capital increase (GCI) commitments at the multilateral development banks (MDBs). GCI payments for the African Development Bank (AfDB) are scheduled to continue through FY 2019. GCI payments for the North American Development Bank (NADB) are scheduled to continue through FY 2021. FY 2017 is the first year since FY 2012 that funding is not requested for scheduled annual installments at the World Bank's International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), whose GCIs conclude during FY 2016. The FY 2017 request includes \$22 million to clear unmet commitments to the IDB and \$6 million to clear unmet commitments to the IBRD. The IBRD funding will protect U.S. shareholding at the World Bank by avoiding a forfeiture of shares by the United States.

The request also includes \$1.6 billion to fully meet 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 \$23 million for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), the multilateral component of the President's Feed the Future initiative. In 2012, the United States pledged to contribute \$1 for every \$2 in new contributions by other donors up to \$475 million during the pledge period. While U.S. leadership of GAFSP has been an important component of its success to date, the Administration continues to work with other donors to increase their contributions and to strive for a

United States' share of contributions of no more than one-third of total contributions since GAFSP's inception in 2010. In addition, the request includes the second payment of \$30 million towards the current replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Environment and Clean Energy

Treasury's request fully funds the annual installation of the replenishment commitment to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) at \$137 million. Also, the request includes \$250 million toward the U.S. pledge to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), providing a total of \$750 million for the GCF when combined with \$500 million requested through the Department of State. Joining other nations, the United States in 2014 pledged \$3 billion – not to exceed 30 percent of total confirmed pledges – to the GCF, which has received over \$10 billion in pledges to support the transition of developing countries to a low-emission and climate resilient development path. The GCF includes innovative mechanisms to help mobilize significant private-sector finance and is building on the best practices and lessons learned from the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), to which the United States has contributed with bipartisan support. FY 2017 is the first year since the United States made its original pledge to the CIFs that funding is not requested for the CIFs because the \$2 billion pledge has been fulfilled.

The request also includes \$13 million for the CCRIF Segregated Portfolio Company (formerly known as the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility). This is the first time Treasury has requested funding for CCRIF. A U.S. contribution will help the six countries of Central America plus the Dominican Republic purchase catastrophe risk insurance coverage and access technical assistance to enhance their disaster risk management capacity, improving their resilience to natural disasters.

Infrastructure

Treasury's request includes \$20 million for U.S. support to new infrastructure investments for the World Bank Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF). The GIF aims to catalyze private capital for public infrastructure projects by addressing constraints arising from countries' legal and regulatory regimes, project design and implementation, and project and financing structures. Participation in this initiative will demonstrate a commitment to helping developing and emerging markets, bolster existing infrastructure financing from the MDBs, and reinforce U.S. leadership at the World Bank.

Unmet Commitments

U.S. unmet commitments, which are approaching \$1.6 billion, erode U.S. leadership and influence, pose a threat to shaping the policy priorities of the MDBs and related funds, and hamper the ability of these entities to deliver results. The FY 2017 request would reduce these unmet commitments by \$160 million for both GCIs and replenishments. In making allocations, Treasury has prioritized unmet commitments at institutions where contributions will most effectively showcase strong U.S. leadership of and commitment to the international financial architecture. The U.S. endeavors to avoid incurring new unmet commitments, but will not fully achieve that goal due to new unmet commitments to the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI).

Specifically, the FY 2017 request allocates \$93 million for unmet commitments at IDA. The approximately \$777 million in U.S. unmet commitments to IDA severely constrain IDA's overall programming capacity. Paying down unmet commitments would demonstrate sustained support for this global institution, which makes critical contributions to fragile states, citizen security in Central America, international efforts to address disaster responsiveness, and infrastructure financing for the world's poorest countries. Additionally, demonstrating strong progress towards meeting the IDA and IBRD commitments is critical for maintaining U.S. leadership in the World Bank.

The FY 2017 request includes \$19 million to pay down U.S. unmet commitments to the AfDF. The nearly \$227 million in U.S. unmet commitments constrain the AfDF's capacity to make new investments. Paying down some of the U.S. unmet commitments would increase AfDF assistance, including support for Power Africa, as well as the fight against extremism and instability on that continent.

Treasury's FY 2017 request allocates \$9 million for unmet commitments at the AsDF, which is the largest on-budget financier of infrastructure and other services in Afghanistan. The AsDF also promotes energy sector reform in Pakistan, bolsters the democratic transition in Burma, and helps strategic partners in Central Asia reduce their economic dependence on Russia.

The FY 2017 request includes \$10 million for unmet GEF commitments, which total \$180 million (\$135 million from GEF-2 and \$45 million from GEF-6). These resources will further increase the GEF's ability to fund environmental projects that support key U.S. priorities, such as the President's Executive Order on Combating Wildlife Trafficking and reducing mercury emissions that contaminate our food supply. Addressing these unmet commitments will help position the United States to capture a GEF-6 encashment bonus for prompt payment.

Export-Import Bank of the United States

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Export-Import Bank of the United States	-455,870	-473,250	-433,400	39,850
Operations	122,000	122,250	125,700	3,450
Offsetting Collections	-547,870	-595,500	-559,100	36,400
Rescission	-30,000	-	-	-

The FY 2017 Budget estimates that the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) export credit support will total \$20.4 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 \$559.1 million in excess of estimated losses in FY 2017. These funds, treated as offsetting collections, will be used to pay \$110 million for administrative expenses. The administrative expenses estimate includes funding to expand the Bank's support for small business exports. The FY 2017 request for the Ex-Im Bank also includes \$10 million in carryover authority and \$5.7 million for the expenses of the Inspector General. The Bank forecasts a net return (i.e. negative subsidy) of \$433.4 million to the U.S. Treasury as receipts in excess of expenses.

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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-233,413	-283,213	-340,853	-56,640
Offsetting Collections	-321,200	-366,000	-448,853	-81,853
Administrative Expenses	62,787	62,787	88,000	25,213
Credit Subsidy	25,000	20,000	20,000	-

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is the U.S. government's development finance institution. OPIC mobilizes private capital to help solve critical development challenges and in doing so, advances U.S. foreign policy. OPIC offers financing to private sector companies with an American nexus that will promote market-based economies and set high labor standards in low-income and politically unstable regions. 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 maintains itself as a self-sustaining Federal Corporation and regularly contributes to deficit reduction.

OPIC's budget is fully self-funded from offsetting collections. OPIC is requesting \$88 million for administrative expenses and \$20 million for credit subsidy. These resources will enable OPIC to hire additional staff to originate, monitor, and analyze up to \$4.8 billion in new direct loans, risk insurance and loan guarantees and prudently manage its \$20 billion portfolio.

The requested resources are integral to OPIC's ability to continue its role as a leading contributor to U.S. foreign policy and international development priorities such as:

Small Businesses: Over the past five years, 71 percent of OPIC projects were in partnership with U.S. small businesses, accounting for over \$600 million annually in U.S. exports.

National Security: One-third of OPIC's portfolio is in post-conflict nations or nations currently vulnerable to conflicts, such as Jordan, Ukraine, Georgia, Iraq, Afghanistan, and the West Bank.

Power Africa: OPIC's partnership with the private sector is an essential part of this signature Presidential priority. OPIC has exceeded its initial target of \$1.5 billion in Power Africa commitments, a full two years ahead of schedule, and has an ample pipeline to reach its enhanced goal of an additional \$1 billion in Power Africa commitments by 2018.

Healthcare and Housing: OPIC currently hosts over 7 million patient visits per year in small clinics and large hospitals. OPIC supported projects have constructed homes for over 60,000 low-income homeowners and have provided over 200,000 home mortgages, the majority of which are to first-time homeowners.

Climate Finance: In the last five years, OPIC has had a tenfold increase in commitments to renewable energy projects in support of U.S. companies investing in fast growing markets. Support for the transition to a low-carbon economy has been, and will continue to be, central to U.S. leadership in this area.

Central America and the Caribbean: OPIC is a key implementing agency of the Administration's Caribbean Energy Security Initiative (CESI), launched in 2014, and has already committed over \$100 million to support two renewable energy projects. Additionally, OPIC will play an important role in the whole of government effort to expand U.S. engagement in Central America.

U.S. Trade and Development Agency

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	60,000	60,000	80,700	20,700

The FY 2017 request for the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) of \$80.7 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 preparation activities, pilot projects and reverse trade missions that create sustainable infrastructure and foster 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 that can match the development needs of the Agency's overseas partners.

USTDA programs have a proven record of success. In FY 2015, the Agency identified over \$11.8 billion in U.S. exports that were attributable to its activities since 1998. On average, USTDA's activities generate over \$74 in U.S. exports for every taxpayer dollar programmed.¹ Given the nature of USTDA's role in early project planning and development, results are realized over the long-term. As such, a ten-year rolling average (TYRA) is the interval of time used to capture a meaningful, relevant representation of the U.S. export results of USTDA's programs. The TYRA currently consists of all USTDA activities completed between years 2003-2012. USTDA's success results, in part, from its rigorous, evidence-based decision-making processes. The Agency prioritizes funding for activities in markets and sectors where there are strong opportunities for U.S. exports and where U.S. industry expertise can meet the development needs of its partner countries. To maximize its return on appropriated funds, USTDA will continue to prioritize support for energy, transportation, and information and communications technology projects in developing and middle-income countries around the world.

The FY 2017 budget request represents an increase of \$20.7 million over the FY 2016 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 help level the playing field for U.S. companies in emerging markets by:

- providing critical project preparation assistance to support clean energy development as part of the Power Africa initiative;
- playing an important role in the whole of government effort to expand U.S. engagement in Central America;
- catalyzing investment from the U.S. private sector—leading to more exports and, ultimately, supporting more U.S. jobs—in the Asia-Pacific and Latin America regions; and
- promoting value-based procurement methods to improve development outcomes and increase international competition.

¹ Given the nature of USTDA's role in early project planning and development, results are realized over the long-term. As such, a ten-year rolling average (TYRA) is the interval of time used to capture a meaningful, relevant representation of the U.S. export results of USTDA's programs. The TYRA currently consists of all USTDA activities completed between years 2003-2012.

International Trade Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate ¹	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Trade Commission	85,381	88,842	92,866	4,024

1/ The FY 2016 estimate total includes the enacted level of \$88.5 million plus \$0.342 million in carryover.

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 2017 request of \$92.9 million will fund activities related to these mandates.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,993	2,374	2,409	35

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 2017 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Food for Peace Title II	1,466,000	1,716,000	1,350,000	-366,000

Title II of the Food for Peace Act (P.L. 83-480) 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 2017 Title II request of \$1,350 million includes funding for development food assistance programs, complemented by resources requested in the Development Assistance (DA) account under USAID's Community Development Fund. 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 majority of the FY 2017 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 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 to millions of vulnerable people facing disasters overseas.

The request would allow the use of up to 25 percent of this appropriation, valued at \$337.5 million, for market-based food assistance for emergencies including interventions such as the local or regional procurement of agricultural commodities, use of food vouchers, or use of cash transfers. This allows USAID to make emergency food aid more timely and cost-effective, improving program efficiencies and performance. It is estimated that these market based approaches will allow USAID to assist approximately 2 million more emergency beneficiaries annually within the requested resources.

This flexible assistance will be targeted at addressing growing needs due to conflict in the Middle East and to address other urgent food needs around the world, and a range of factors may be considered when exercising these market-based tools, including whether:

- 1) U.S. commodities are not an appropriate response because of market conditions or security concerns, or;
- 2) A rapid response is critical to adequately respond to emergency food needs and U.S. food cannot be accessed in a timely way, or;
- 3) A goal of the response is to directly enhance the nutritional value of the standard food basket/ration and transition beneficiaries from food distribution to nutritious local foods.

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program	191,626	201,626	182,045	-19,581

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program – The 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 2017 Budget proposes \$182 million for the McGovern-Dole program. With this funding, the program is expected to support assistance to 3.4 million individuals in food insecure countries in 2017. As in 2016, up to \$5 million of McGovern-Dole funding will be used for Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement in 2017.

USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program	-	-	15,000	15,000

Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement – The 2014 Farm Bill authorized the Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement (LRP) program to provide for local and regional procurement of food aid commodities for distribution overseas to complement existing food aid programs and to fill in nutritional gaps for targeted populations or food availability gaps generated by unexpected emergencies. Under the program, grants are provided to private voluntary organizations, cooperatives, and the World Food Program that undertake the procurement activities. The 2017 Budget proposes \$15 million to support the program with up to an additional \$5 million from McGovern-Dole funding, the total of which is expected to be used within development projects that support 68,000 individuals in food insecure countries. Independent evaluation of LRP pilot projects authorized in the 2008 Farm Bill demonstrated that locally procured food assistance in emergency situations can provide cost savings and speed delivery time to needy populations. The 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.

**FY 2017 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(OCO)**

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) FY 2015 - FY 2017
(\$000)

	FY 2015 OCO Actual	FY 2016 Estimate OCO	FY 2017 Request OCO	Increase / Decrease
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) TOTAL - STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	9,365,240.00	14,895,000.00	14,894,989.00	(11)
STATE OPERATIONS & RELATED AGENCIES - OCO (With Rescissions)	1,767,156	5,282,775	5,260,189	(22,586)
Administration of Foreign Affairs	1,683,503	3,376,259	3,425,949	49,690
State Programs	1,350,803	2,561,808	2,132,249	(429,559)
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	1,350,803	2,561,808	2,132,249	(429,559)
Ongoing Operations	361,097	595,176	317,039	(278,137)
Worldwide Security Protection	989,706	1,966,632	1,815,210	(151,422)
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	260,800	747,851	1,238,800	490,949
Ongoing Operations	10,800	12,650	10,800	(1,850)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	250,000	735,201	1,228,000	492,799
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	71,900	66,600	54,900	(11,700)
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) ¹	15,000	-	-	0
Office of the Inspector General	56,900	66,600	54,900	(11,700)
International Organizations	74,400	1,895,816	1,834,240	(61,576)
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	74,400	101,728	96,240	(5,488)
Contributions for Peacekeeping Activities	-	1,794,088	1,588,000	(206,088)
Mechanism for Peacekeeping Response	-	-	150,000	150,000
Broadcasting Board of Governors	9,253	10,700	0	(10,700)
International Broadcasting Operations	9,253	10,700	-	(10,700)
FOREIGN OPERATIONS - OCO	7,598,084	9,612,225	9,634,800	22,575
U.S Agency for International Development - OCO	125,464	139,262	232,300	93,038
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	125,464	139,262	98,460	(40,802)
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	-	-	133,840	133,840
Bilateral Economic Assistance - OCO	5,757,650	6,964,777	7,502,756	537,979
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	1,335,000	1,919,421	1,832,000	(87,421)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	20,000	37,000	62,600	25,600
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	30,000	20,000	20,000	0
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{1, 2, 3, 4}	2,245,536	2,422,673	3,672,153	1,249,480
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)	-	438,569	-	(438,569)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	2,127,114	2,127,114	1,876,003	(251,111)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	-	-	40,000	40,000
International Security Assistance - OCO	1,714,970	2,508,186	1,899,744	(608,442)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ³	439,195	371,650	324,240	(47,410)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) ⁴	95,240	379,091	214,254	(164,837)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	328,698	469,269	349,100	(120,169)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ²	851,837	1,288,176	1,012,150	(276,026)

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement-OCO account (\$66.011 million), Foreign Military Financing-OCO (\$10.5 million), and Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$32.176 million).

2/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$14.583 million from the the FY 2015 Foreign Military Financing-OCO account to the Economic Support-OCO Fund.

3/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

4/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund account-OCO.

Overseas Contingency Operations Overview

The Administration's FY 2017 International Affairs request includes \$14.9 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding. The OCO request will enable us to prevent, address, and help countries recover from manmade-caused crises and natural disasters, particularly in Africa, the Middle East and South Central Asia. It will ensure continued strong support for humanitarian assistance activities as well as peacekeeping and UN special political missions, including support for new or expanded peace operations. It supports our response to the crisis in Syria, our efforts to counter the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the building of counterterrorism partnerships, and both new and ongoing peace operations. It will also continue to provide key support for ongoing operations in Afghanistan and Pakistan. In addition, it supports efforts to counter Russia's malign influence. This approach allows the Department to deal with extraordinary activities critical to our immediate national security objectives.

The FY 2017 OCO request reflects the Bipartisan Budget Agreement (BBA) base to OCO shift. Normal operating costs for Worldwide Security Protection, Contributions to International Organizations, Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities, and Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance are funded in OCO, in line with the allocation of OCO in the FY 2016 appropriation. The FY 2017 OCO request also includes funding for the majority of foreign assistance and operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and other countries affected by conflict or natural disasters. As this BBA-determined level requires a significant expansion in the scope of OCO relative to previous Budgets, the Department assumes that the OCO increase will shift back to the base in FY 2018.

The FY 2017 OCO request for Afghanistan continues transitioning to a more self-sustaining diplomatic mission, focused on diplomatic engagement, public outreach, and empowering the Government of Afghanistan in its ongoing efforts toward self-sustainment. Maintaining the development gains made over the last 13 years in health, education, and gender remains a priority, while also continuing to partner with the Government of Afghanistan in its ongoing efforts to bolster economic growth, strengthen the rule of law, and fight corruption. Mission Afghanistan supports vital 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 advance cooperation and reforms in energy, economic growth, and agriculture, education, health, and stabilization of areas vulnerable to violent extremism. This includes supporting the government and its people, while maintaining diplomacy and outreach in the face of challenging political and security conditions. The request will help facilitate increased stability and prosperity in this strategically important nation. The State Department plans to sustain the presence necessary to achieve our essential strategic priorities of combatting terrorism and enhancing stability in Pakistan and the region following the transition in Afghanistan. OCO resources will support critical U.S. activities such as improving export control and border security processes, working with Pakistan to facilitate the peace process in Afghanistan, and promoting regional economic connectivity.

In Syria, OCO funds will enable the ongoing U.S. response to the humanitarian crisis and provide support through foreign assistance for the moderate Syrian opposition as they seek to counter ISIL, provide local services and security to their communities. The request also addresses Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) and fostering the conditions that can lead to political settlement. The OCO request sustains and expands counter-ISIL programs initiated in FY 2015, to include 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 2017 OCO funds for Iraq will continue to promote Iraq's security, stabilization and recovery activities, economic reform agenda, and reconciliation efforts as we continue to work towards the mutually shared goal to degrade and ultimately defeat ISIL. 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.

In Jordan, consistent with the 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 will expand essential services like health, education, and water required to support communities that are hosting refugees. Funds will also support the Jordanian Armed Forces' efforts to improve their border security capacity; control national territory; and improve their interoperability with the United States to participate in coalition operations, including operations to counter ISIL.

The OCO request will also support other countries affected or recovering from conflict in Africa and the Middle East. In East Africa, OCO will continue to support efforts to bring peace to South Sudan and counter Al Shabaab in Somalia. OCO funds will also help sustain a peaceful transition in the Central African Republic, and strengthen peacekeeping, rule of law and promotion of good governance, while minimizing the impact of years of conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The OCO request will continue to aid Liberians as they recover from the Ebola crises. Regional programs such as the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership will reinforce bilateral efforts to counter and prevent the spread of violent extremism and ensure effective transnational security needs across Africa. The request also helps Tunisia continue to solidify its transition to democracy while dealing with threats from regional instability; supports the new Government of National Accord and stabilization efforts in Libya; and helps Yemen recover and rebuild from a lengthy civil war.

In FY 2017, the OCO request for Diplomatic Security operations includes program costs for High Threat / High Risk posts, including local guard forces and the Special Program for Embassy Augmentation and Response (SPEAR). OBO's Worldwide Security Upgrades OCO funding will support Compound Security program projects, and comprise much of State's Capital Security Cost-Sharing contribution for new secure facilities in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Finally, FY 2017 OCO funds will support efforts to build and maintain strong counterterrorism (CT) partnerships through CT capacity-building activities, as well as, targeted programs and outreach to address the underlying conditions that enable violent extremism. In Nepal, OCO funds will support democratic reform and post-earthquake recovery efforts. Lastly, OCO resources will assist partners to resist Russian aggression while supporting integration with Europe.

Diplomatic and Consular Programs - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	1,350,803	2,561,808	2,132,249	-429,559
Ongoing Operations	361,097	595,176	317,039	-278,137
Worldwide Security Protection	989,706	1,966,632	1,815,210	-151,422

The FY 2017 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request for Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) totals \$2.1 billion, addressing the extraordinary costs of diplomatic operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, High Threat / High Risk posts, and Public Diplomacy programming focused against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). This funding is critical to achieving the following U.S. national security goals: establishing a secure, democratic, and self-reliant Iraq; supporting the Afghan government's efforts to promote peace, security, and economic development, in addition to improved relations with its regional partners; and working to eliminate terrorist safe havens in Pakistan. OCO resources support a flexible diplomatic presence along Syria's borders to provide humanitarian relief, counter sectarian strife and terrorism, and prepare for a peaceful post- conflict transition. The OCO Request also includes Diplomatic Security's High Threat / High Risk security programs and the Special Program for Embassy Augmentation and Response (SPEAR), as well as NEA's emergency Air Bridge from Lebanon to Cyprus.

D&CP - Ongoing Operations

For Iraq, the OCO request of \$172.1 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 NEA's request will support staff and activities at Embassy Baghdad, as well as consulates in Erbil and Basrah. 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. While the request is \$67.5 million above the FY 2016 estimate due to reduced carryover levels, it incorporates a \$17.1 million OCO to base shift for recurring operating costs.

For Afghanistan, the OCO request of \$93.5 million reflects the transition to a more self-sustaining diplomatic Mission, focused on engagement and public outreach. Department personnel engage in capacity building, stabilization, and development programs that are essential to strengthening Afghanistan's ability to take full responsibility for its security and growth. The request incorporates a \$41.4 million OCO to base shift for normal operating costs, and is \$50 million below the FY 2016 Estimate as the number of Department and interagency personnel is decreasing. Aviation costs for FY 2017 will largely be funded from Worldwide Security Protection.

For Pakistan, the OCO request of \$3 million reflects the normalization of 96 percent of ongoing costs into the enduring base budget. 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 temporary positions critical to U.S. activities. The request incorporates a \$33.0 million OCO to base shift for normal operating costs, and is \$55.3 million below the FY 2016 Estimate

The D&CP OCO request also includes \$48.4 million for other extraordinary costs at selected posts facing unique operating challenges due to security, as well as counter-ISIL activities:

- \$4.2 million for Syria Operations which includes the Syria Transition Assistance Response Team (START), Southern Syria Assistance Program (SSAP), Protective Power Agreement, and CSO's Syria program transitioning to NEA.
- \$20 million for NEA to sustain the Lebanon Air Bridge.
- \$5.5 million for the Yemen Affairs Unit operating out of Jeddah and Libya External Office (LEO) operating out of Tunis.
- \$600,000 for Counter ISIL Coalition Working Group.
- \$18.1 million for IIP to sustain and expand the Center for Global Engagement and counter-ISIL Public Diplomacy programs initiated in FY 2015, increasing the Department's capacity to expand counterterrorism messaging in key languages for the Middle East, Central Asia, and Africa.

D&CP – Worldwide Security Protection

For Iraq, the \$966.2 million OCO request supports operational requirements, movement security, equipment, physical and technical security, static guards, and security operations in Basrah and Erbil. The request is \$271.3 million above the FY 2016 estimate, with the following increases:

- \$58.2 million in recurring increases for ongoing lifecycle replacement of systems and equipment as well as projected increases in the static and movement security contract;
- \$43.6 million in start-up costs for lifecycle replacement of security systems, equipment and vehicles, which have been deferred in previous years; and
- \$170 million for replacement of the Worldwide Protective Services (WPS) mancamp at Camp Condor.

The FY 2017 OCO increase will enable necessary investments to maintain an appropriate level of security for current diplomatic operations. 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.

For Afghanistan, the \$672.1 million OCO request is \$115.7 million above the FY 2016 estimate.

Requested changes include:

- \$10 million for lifecycle replacement of equipment including armored vehicles, personnel tracker locators, contingency communicator radio, sense and warn, and electronic countermeasures;
- \$16 million towards projected increases in the static and movement security contract;
- \$80 million to support aviation operations and maintenance and Camp Alvarado life support now funded from Diplomatic Engagement; and
- \$26 million for Camp Alvarado Static Guards, for a total requirement of \$64 million.
- -\$16.3 million in offsetting reductions due to the closeout of field locations and other one-time FY 2016 costs.

For Pakistan, the \$31.6 million OCO request provides for overseas protective operations at the Embassy and consulates. The request is -\$6.1 million below the FY 2016 estimate due to reduced countermeasure costs compared to FY 2016.

The OCO request includes \$145.4 million For High Threat / High Risk posts. This includes \$123.8 million for 20 posts in the AF, NEA, and SCA regions that managed by the High Threat Programs Directorate, covering ICASS payments, surveillance detection, bodyguards, physical security and countermeasures programs, and position support costs. In addition, \$21.5 million is requested to sustain the Special Program for Embassy Augmentation and Response (SPEAR). SPEAR enhances the security of high-threat, high-risk posts by providing training and loaned equipment to host nation security forces that are assigned to respond to emergencies at U.S. diplomatic facilities, but who otherwise could be inadequately trained or equipped to perform that mission effectively. SPEAR is not a one-time training

program, but is expected to become a long-term engagement with the goal of institutionalizing the host nation's enhanced capability for U.S. diplomatic community security. Relative to FY2016, this portion of the FY 2017 OCO Request shifts \$529.2 million in global ICASS costs from OCO to Enduring and realigns \$3.2 million to other OCO priorities in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Pakistan.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance	260,800	747,851	1,238,800	490,949

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 2017 ESCM OCO request is \$1,239 million, an increase of \$490.9 million above the FY 2016 estimate which funds the remaining components of transition in Kabul, Afghanistan, Iraq property lease costs and Worldwide Security Upgrades. The ESCM OCO Request includes \$282.2 million for the following projects as detailed in the Department's Kabul multiyear funding strategy: renovation of Staff Dependent Apartments A, B, and C; parking garage with a new helicopter landing zone; perimeter security; utilities and infrastructure upgrades; and project development and design services. In addition, the Afghanistan request funds security upgrades to enable the Embassy compound to more safely accommodate the planned civilian presence that will remain after the military transition.

In FY 2017, Worldwide Security Upgrades funding is shifted into OCO as a result of the FY 2016 Balanced Budget Agreement (BBA). These resources are to support Compound Security program projects and Capital Security Construction (CSCS). When combined with Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) contributions from other agencies and other reimbursements, the request will provide a total of \$2.2 billion for five new construction projects, as well as site acquisitions for future plans.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Office of Inspector General - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Inspector General	56,900	66,600	54,900	-11,700
Special Inspector General OIG	-	9,700	-	-9,700
Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction	56,900	56,900	54,900	-2,000

SIGAR was established by the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2008 (Public Law 110-181) to conduct independent and objective audits and investigations of all programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the reconstruction of Afghanistan. SIGAR's statutory mission is to prevent and detect waste, fraud, and abuse in U.S.-funded reconstruction programs and operations in Afghanistan. SIGAR is the only oversight agency that focuses solely on the reconstruction mission in Afghanistan and has the authority to audit, inspect, and investigate the reconstruction activities of all U.S. government agencies and U.S.-funded Afghanistan reconstruction activities of international organizations. SIGAR also has the responsibility for monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of the U.S. coordination with the Afghan government and other donor countries helping implement the reconstruction.

The FY 2017 request of \$54.9 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. Additionally, SIGAR will produce lessons learned reports on the reconstruction efforts to help inform future overseas contingency operations.

Contributions to International Organizations - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Contributions to International Organizations	74,400	101,728	96,240	-5,488

The Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account is the source of funding for annual U.S. assessed contributions to 44 international organizations, including the United Nations (regular budget), organizations in the United Nations System, and other international organizations such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. U.S. membership in each of these organizations is the result of U.S. accession to treaties and conventions or, in a few instances, acts of Congress that authorize U.S. participation. For each organization funded through this account, the obligations of membership include the payment of assessed contributions. The amounts of the assessed contributions are determined by the membership of the organizations.

The FY 2017 OCO request represents an overall decrease of \$5.5 million below the FY 2016 estimate. The funding will support the costs of United Nations special political missions in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya and Somalia.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	-	1,794,088	1,588,000	-206,088

The Contribution for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account supports international peacekeeping activities that seek to maintain or restore international peace and security. UN peacekeeping operations are invaluable to promoting international peace and security. Such operations allow for financial burden-sharing and participation by countries from around the world that contribute peacekeepers, police, and enablers. Because deployment of U.S. forces to carry out similar duties would in many cases be inappropriate and in other cases very costly, IO is committed to meeting its peacekeeping funding obligations, while striving for a more equitable scale of assessments. Additionally, IO works with key stakeholders to improve the UN's planning, force generation, and accountability capacities in order to identify, generate, and deploy effective troops, police, and enablers more rapidly to peacekeeping missions.

The FY 2017 OCO request of \$1.6 billion represents a decrease of -\$206 million from the FY 2016 estimate. The funding will support the assessments for several UN Missions in Africa, including South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Darfur, Mali, and Somalia. OCO funding will also support assessments for War Crimes Tribunals.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Mechanism for Peace Operations Response - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Mechanism for Peace Operations Response	-	-	150,000	150,000

The proposed Mechanism for Peace Operations Response (MPOR), 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.

MPOR 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, the Middle East, or other needs around the world. MPOR is aimed to ensure that funding is available to respond expeditiously to unforeseen global peacekeeping requirements, including those led by the African Union, other regional or coalition entities, or the United Nations.

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 2017 budget submission to the Congress in the Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) or Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) accounts. The MPOR request includes transfer authority to the PKO and CIPA accounts to provide flexibility for new UN or non-UN peacekeeping missions, to include significant troop level or mission expansions when approved by the relevant governing bodies.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

USAID Operating Expenses - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Operating Expenses	125,464	139,262	98,460	-40,802

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Operating Expense (OE) request of \$98.5 million provides the resources to fund the extraordinary costs of operations in the frontline states of Afghanistan, Iraq, and Pakistan.

USAID Capital Investment Fund - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Capital Investment Fund	-	-	133,840	133,840

The FY 2017 request for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Capital Investment Fund (CIF) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) of \$133.8 million will support capital investments in facility construction. The request will support approximately 80 percent of USAID's costs to participate 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 Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-113) requires USAID to co-locate on new embassy compounds.

International Disaster Assistance - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Disaster Assistance	1,335,000	1,919,421	1,832,000	-87,421

The FY 2017 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$1,832 million will provide funds to save lives, reduce suffering, and mitigate and prepare for natural disasters and complex emergencies through relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, including food assistance, activities that transition to development assistance programs, and disaster preparedness/risk reduction activities. This request includes \$1,001 million for the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance to prepare for and respond to natural disasters, civil strife and prolonged displacement of populations that continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability. It also includes \$831 million for the Office of Food for Peace for emergency food response with a range of interventions, such as local and regional purchase of agricultural commodities, food vouchers and cash transfers.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Transition Initiatives - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Transition Initiatives	20,000	37,000	62,600	25,600

The FY 2017 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$62.6 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account will be used to address opportunities and challenges in conflict-prone countries and assist in their transition toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, and democracy.

TI funding 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. TI funding will target foreign policy priority countries where the USAID Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) acts as a first responder to engage quickly and robustly and where additional contingency funds are less readily available.

Examples of assistance include addressing underlying causes of instability and violent extremism, support to key transitional processes such as elections and constitutional assemblies, promoting central government responsiveness to local needs, civic participation programs, media programs raising awareness of national issues, and conflict resolution measures.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Complex Crises Fund - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Complex Crises Fund	30,000	20,000	20,000	-

The FY 2017 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request for the Complex Crises Fund (CCF) of \$20 million will be used to support prevention activities, and respond to emerging or unforeseen challenges and complex crises. Managed by USAID, the funds in the request will target countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, instability, or atrocities. Funds will also be used to respond to unanticipated opportunities for progress in a newly emerging or fragile democracy. CCF projects will aim to address and prevent the root causes of conflict and instability through a whole-of-government approach, including host government participation, as well as other partner resources.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Economic Support Fund - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ^{1, 2, 3, 4}	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	2,245,536	2,422,673	3,672,153	1,249,480

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement-OCO account (\$66.011 million), Foreign Military Financing-OCO account (\$10.5 million), and Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs account (\$32.176 million).

2/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$14.583 million from the FY 2015 Foreign Military Financing-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

3/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

4/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

The FY 2017 Economic Support Fund (ESF) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) account includes \$3,672.2 million in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding for bilateral and regional programs in strategically important countries in Africa, Europe and Eurasia, the Near East, and South and Central Asia that are threatened by or recovering from crisis, including armed conflict, as well as natural or man-made disasters.

Sub-Saharan Africa (\$365.2 million): The FY 2017 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 (\$75.2 million):** The FY 2017 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 (\$65.4 million):** The FY 2017 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, all of which have faced significant setbacks due to the Ebola epidemic.
- **Somalia (\$79.4 million):** The FY 2017 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 (\$131.9 million):** As a result of the peace agreement that was signed in August 2015, this funding request will continue United States support for an inclusive peace process to enable a response to opportunities as conditions permit. South Sudan will continue to need significant 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, health, and basic education.

- **State Africa Regional (\$9 million):** These funds will support cross-cutting programs that prevent, mitigate, and resolve conflict and address regional transnational threats through the Partnership for Regional East African Counter Terrorism, and the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership.

Europe and Eurasia (\$363.3 million): The FY 2017 ESF request for Europe and Eurasia will counter Russian aggression as well as advance European integration to support the strategic goal of a Europe whole, free, and at peace. Funding will support programs focused on increasing access to objective sources of information, developing energy and economic diversification, helping countries fight corruption and strengthen their stability, and building strong and engaged civil societies. The FY 2017 request maintains high levels of support for Ukraine, Georgia, and Moldova, the countries most vulnerable to Russian aggression, and will address regional, cross-border challenges such as corruption, energy security, and trade diversification. Highlights include the following:

- **Georgia (\$63 million):** FY 2017 resources will support Georgia's democratization, economic development, Euro-Atlantic integration, and resistance to Russian aggression. U.S. programs will help strengthen institutional checks and balances and the rule of law; develop a more vibrant civil society; improve access to independent, reliable, and balanced media; promote political pluralism and reconciliation efforts in Abkhazia; increase energy security and advance clean energy; promote reforms necessary to foster economic development; expand private-sector competitiveness and agricultural productivity; and attract foreign investment. Increased funding will be targeted towards enhancing energy security and economic opportunities for populations susceptible to Russian influence.
- **Moldova (\$41.1 million):** FY 2017 funding will help expedite reforms necessary for Moldova's European integration and mitigate vulnerabilities to Russian trade bans and other forms of aggression. The United States will provide increased support for Moldova's integration with the EU energy market, as well as private sector competitiveness and regulatory reform as Moldova pivots toward European markets and looks to promote greater foreign investment. FY 2017 funding will also support ongoing reforms to improve governance; increase transparency and accountability; strengthen the rule of law; address corruption; and bolster civil society, civic activism, and independent media.
- **Ukraine (\$192.4 million):** FY 2017 ESF funding will help Ukraine reduce its vulnerability to Russian aggression and build its resilience as it seeks to advance a comprehensive reform agenda intended to comply with EU and IMF requirements, and respond to the strong demands from the Ukrainian people for meaningful change. Funding will accelerate reforms to address corruption; enhance transparency and accountability, including by expanding e-governance 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; strengthen the agricultural sector; 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, decentralization, improve access to unbiased information, 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 (\$66.8 million):** Resources will support initiatives to counter corruption and advance economic and democratic transition in the region. U.S. assistance will help advance economic integration, growth, and competitiveness, especially in the Western Balkans; support cross-border energy linkages and lower emissions development pathways for the region; promote civil society development and networks; foster professional investigative journalism particularly through regional journalist networks; and leverage transition experience and resources from emerging donors in Central Europe and the Baltic states.

Near East (\$1,378.9 million): The FY 2017 OCO request addresses urgent and extraordinary needs associated with prevention and recovery from conflicts in the region. OCO funding will be used to support the moderate Syrian opposition, provide assistance to Syria's neighbors, support to the Iraqi government, and counter extremist elements in the region, including ISIL. Support provided to the moderate Syrian opposition, Jordan, and Iraq will be tailored to the individual needs of each partner and country. Funding will be used to 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.

Assistance will also address transitions in Tunisia, Libya, and Yemen. 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.

- **Iraq (\$332.5 million):** The FY 2017 request for ESF-OCO 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 promote long-term stability nationwide through activities that support good, responsive governance; inclusivity; and effective and transparent use of public resources. Assistance will support the reform agenda, designed to help government at all levels better respond to citizens' needs to rebuild trust and legitimacy necessary to counter ISIL's messaging and promote stabilization, recovery, and reconciliation. A significant increase in ESF-OCO resources is planned to support Iraq's efforts to stabilize and strengthen its macroeconomic position as it pursues reforms in line with conditions outlined in international financial institutions agreements. This includes \$260 million to provide a \$1 billion Sovereign Loan Guarantee to the Government of Iraq, conditioned on economic reform implementation in support of International Financial Institution reform efforts. FY 2017 request will include assistance to support moderate, democratic actors to reinforce Iraq's constitutional system, and promote inclusive governance. Assistance will support work at the community level to complement national-level efforts that promote tolerance and counter sectarianism.
- **Jordan (\$632.4 million):** The FY 2017 request will continue critical support to mitigate the economic strains Jordan faces due to regional instability, the ISIL offensive, and the influx of refugees from the crisis in both Iraq and Syria. Funds will also provide balance of payments support to the Government of Jordan to enhance economic stability. 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. The request includes programs that will increase private sector competitiveness through reforms to the business enabling environment and development of a workforce that can meet the demands of Jordan's growing private sector. A portion of ESF assistance will be provided for sub-national and local governments to support policies that enhance government functionality at the municipal level, as well as support meaningful citizen participation and representation. Finally, this assistance will improve the Government of Jordan's ability to strengthen the delivery and quality of basic, essential services, especially those related to health, education, and water.

- **Lebanon (\$110 million):** The FY 2017 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 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 ISIL at its borders. Funds will also provide additional support to Lebanese 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.
- **Syria (\$175 million):** The FY 2017 request will continue to provide assistance to moderate Syrian opposition groups to support critical needs resulting from the ongoing crisis. U.S. leadership will remain critical through FY 2017, and this request will help the United States advance a political transition; counter violent extremist groups, 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. The United States remains firmly committed to international efforts that support a negotiated political solution to the crisis. 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.
- **Tunisia (\$74 million):** Undertaking political and economic reform amid high unemployment is a key challenge for the democratically-elected Tunisian government. The ESF request will facilitate market-oriented reforms that address Tunisia's primary constraints for economic growth. In addition, the United States will continue to support bottom-up economic growth, including generating professional growth and training opportunities for women and youth in historically marginalized areas. ESF assistance will allow for increased support for Tunisia's democratic institutions and civil society, as well as support for increased governmental transparency. ESF may also be used to support appropriate institutions and processes as part of the Security Governance Initiative (SGI). This request includes \$20 million in support of the Tunisian-American Enterprise Fund.
- **Yemen (\$40 million):** The United States remains committed to supporting all Yemenis who strive for a peaceful, resilient, and unified Yemen. The needs were great before the current conflict and have risen substantially since. The FY 2017 request will help Yemen recover and rebuild in the areas of democracy and governance, education, health, nutrition, water, and economic growth. It is critical that U.S. assistance is coordinated with both the Republic of Yemen Government and international donors to bolster a Yemeni-led democratic society and support the country's most vulnerable citizens.

South and Central Asia (\$1,505.8 million): The FY 2017 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 (\$1,027 million):** In FY 2017, Afghanistan will be entering its third year under a new government with international forces pursuing a train, advise-and-assist mission. This request prioritizes areas critical to sustaining gains of the last decade and objectives of the government while continuing to lay the foundation for sustained economic, political, and social sector development.

Civilian assistance programs will center increasingly on long-term development and the critical task of making Afghanistan more self-reliant and sustainable. The United States will continue to sustain our partnership with Afghanistan in close coordination with the government as it advances its plan to grow the private sector, combat corruption, and expand upon the development gains made since 2001. Support from the United States 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. The government continues to work towards reforms first laid out in London in 2014. The concept of mutual accountability was further refined with the announcement of the New Development Partnership between the Government of Afghanistan and the United States in March 2015 and the development of the Self Reliance Through Mutual Accountability Framework (SMAF) in September 2015. FY 2017 ESF programs will focus on promoting economic growth by investing in key enabling sectors that include agriculture, improved governance, a better system of justice, and alternatives to the illicit production of narcotics. The U.S. government will also work with the Afghan government to support the completion and maintenance of core infrastructure investments that bring sustainable electric grid power to the North and South – a critical component of the U.S. government economic growth strategy for Afghanistan. U.S. assistance programs 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, funds will also support investments in high-growth potential sectors such as agriculture, extractive industries and information communications technology. The U.S. government will work with international partners to sustain gains in health and education and will support women and girls through the transition decade and beyond. This includes continued support for the Let Girls Learn initiative where the United States will continue to support substantial investments in girls' education, further advancing the United States' commitment to empower women and girls in Afghanistan. The United States and the Government of Afghanistan will continue working together to make progress on the fundamental reform objectives laid out in the Afghan government's reform agenda and the SMAF. The United States will continue to provide incentive for progress by conditioning a portion of assistance on the Afghan government's achievement of development and reform results in critical areas. The current areas of emphasis for the U.S. incentive program are improving fiscal sustainability, improving governance, countering corruption, and reducing poverty including through the empowerment of women. Incentive funds will support government reform efforts through the Afghan Reconstruction Trust Fund. Donors and the Afghan government will meet in Brussels in late 2016 to review progress on SMAF benchmarks and renew development assistance commitments.

- **Nepal (\$64 million):** U.S. assistance will be used to foster economic growth, and support reconstruction of houses, schools, and livelihoods in Nepal following the devastating April 2015 earthquake. Resources will also be used to increase agricultural productivity and promote changes in nutrition habits in order to lower the poverty rate and increase food security. Additionally, U.S. assistance will be used to improve resource management, adaptation to climate change, and protect biodiversity. ESF will also be used to strengthen national disaster institutions in order to increase Nepal's preparedness and response to future natural disasters. U.S. assistance will also help increase effective governance through support for constitutional reform, increased political competition, improved government institutions, and a more strategic and effective civil society that advances the public interest.
- **Pakistan (\$400 million):** The FY2017 ESF-OCO request will continue to support the United States' strategic objectives in the region, including combatting terrorism and violent extremism and increasing security, growth and stability within Pakistan and the broader region. The request will also demonstrate the United States' commitment to fostering long-term cooperation with the Government of Pakistan in order to address areas of mutual interest. Civilian assistance is organized around a five-sector strategy focused on fostering Pakistan's growth and stability: energy; economic growth

and agriculture; stabilization of areas vulnerable to violent extremism; education; and health. This request will continue assistance to support to energy investments that help Pakistan address its debilitating energy crisis, which remains the highest civilian assistance priority for both the United States and the Government of Pakistan. These projects will focus on clean energy, particularly facilitating private sector investment in the energy sector. Interventions will support increasing power generation, transmission, reforms, and improving the business climate of the energy sector.

U.S. assistance will support economic growth through facilitating trade, private sector led growth, modernization of agricultural operations and good farming practices; improve Pakistan's education sector by enhancing both reading skills and teacher capacity, as well as build U.S.-Pakistan ties and cooperation in higher education; and promote improvements in Pakistan's health sector, including maternal and child health services. U.S. assistance will also support stabilization and civilian governance, infrastructure reconstruction and development, and increased regional trade economic activity, particularly but not exclusively in the tribal areas and border regions with Afghanistan.

U.S. assistance will also help expand the writ of the Government of Pakistan to improve democracy, governance, and the delivery of essential services, as well as expand economic opportunities, in areas prone to instability. In addition, this request also supports the return of persons displaced by counterterrorism operations, and provides related construction and rehabilitation of roads, bridges, irrigation systems, and other infrastructure to promote development in these areas.

- **Central Asia Regional (\$14.8 million):** U.S. assistance will complement bilateral programs in Central Asia to build resilience to economic and political aggression due to Russian influence. Funding will support regional efforts to increase access to relevant objective news and information. Funding 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, improve governance along trade and transit corridors, and foster business-to-people exchanges. These funds will support the new "C5+1" process, which provides a forum for high-level dialogue between the United States and all five Central Asian states, and will include projects on enhancing regional economic connectivity, addressing environmental challenges, and improving regional coordination on security challenges, such as recruitment by violent extremist groups.

Global Programs (\$59 million): The FY 2017 ESF-OCO request also funds a program that is implemented worldwide.

- **Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF) (\$59 million):** Pursuant to strategic threat assessments and building upon FY 2016 funding, FY 2017 ESF funds for the CTPF will enhance the capabilities of governmental and non-governmental partners across the Middle East, North Africa and the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and South and Central Asia, and other regions as required, to mitigate the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, prevent and counter terrorist safe havens and recruitment, and counter Iranian-sponsored terrorism. Funds will allow the United States to broaden partnerships with other governmental actors, sub-national authorities, and civil society organizations in these regions that can help provide the necessary civilian security to those most vulnerable to brutal terrorist actions and prevent radicalization to violent extremism. An additional \$21 million for CTPF is requested in the Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account. 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.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Migration and Refugee Assistance - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	2,127,114	2,127,114	1,876,003	-251,111

The FY 2017 Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$1,876 million will fund humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs, including emergency shelter, medical care, protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, such as survivors of gender-based violence, with a particular emphasis on populations impacted by conflict. These funds will support multilateral organizations, including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, and non-governmental organizations as they respond to the immense needs of conflict victims. MRA-OCO programs aim to save lives and ease suffering, protect vulnerable populations, achieve durable solutions for those displaced by conflict, and exert leadership in the international community. The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) provides humanitarian assistance in response to complex emergencies and protracted displacement, as well as supports the voluntary return and local integration of refugees and IDPs. PRM-supported programs are designed to identify and protect the most vulnerable, 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. Strategies to protect the beneficiaries from harm and to protect their rights are incorporated into multiple sectors including: water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, food, health and nutrition, education, livelihoods, and camp management. Coupled with diplomatic efforts, these programs seek to: 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 people affected by conflict; resolve protracted refugee situations; prevent and reduce statelessness; promote adherence to international humanitarian and human rights law; and help vulnerable people maintain their dignity by advocating for opportunities that promote self-sufficiency.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	-	-	40,000	40,000

The U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs. The FY 2017 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$40 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unforeseen needs of refugees and other populations of concern, with a particular emphasis on populations impacted by conflict.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	439,195	371,650	324,240	-47,410

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

The FY 2017 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request includes \$324.2 million in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding for bilateral and regional programs that address national and transnational citizen security concerns in strategically important countries in Africa, Europe and Eurasia, the Near East, and South and Central Asia that are threatened by or recovering from crisis, including armed conflict, as well as natural or man-made disasters.

Highlights:

Africa

- Central African Republic (\$5.7 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. Funds will support stability operations and security sector reform projects to train and professionalize 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 (\$11.1 million):** Funding to civilian law enforcement will be used to continue to develop the Liberia National Police (LNP), focusing on supporting LNP's nationwide reach and building transparent processes within an efficient and effective management structure. Department of State-led efforts will complement and coordinate with other donors' programs and support the broader strategy to assist the Government of Liberia. 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.
- South Sudan (\$6 million):** Funding will be used to develop 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 (\$15 million):** The INCLE OCO request includes funding for three regional initiatives: the Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), the Partnership for Regional East African Counter Terrorism (PREACT), and the West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI). Both TSCTP and PREACT focus on enhancing the capabilities of partner nations to prevent and respond to terrorism in their respective regions. TSCTP seeks 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.

Europe and Eurasia

- **Ukraine (\$15 million):** To ensure the country's future stability and advance its European integration, INCLE funding 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 will also 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, and counter corruption across the justice sector.

Near East

- **Lebanon (\$10 million):** INCLE assistance supports two major objectives: helping the Lebanese internal security forces become more responsive to the public's internal security needs, and 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 2017 INCLE request supports these two objectives through assistance in law enforcement, justice sector reform, and transnational crime programming. Assistance consists of training, advising, and limited equipping procurement to increase individual and organizational capacity, improve internal processes and organizational makeup; and improve coordination within and between sectors of Lebanon's criminal justice system.
- **Tunisia (\$13 million):** INCLE funding will sustain ongoing programming focused on criminal justice sector reform efforts. Programming will continue to support the transition of Tunisia's civilian law enforcement institutions into professional organizations that are more accountable and transparent to the public; enhance the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary; and enhance the capacity of the Tunisian correctional system to manage prisons in a safe, secure, humane, and transparent fashion. Funding will support Security Governance Initiative activities as defined in the Joint Country Action Plan related to the development of national-level priorities such as border management; police policy, procedure, and community engagement; and promoting integrity and addressing radicalization in the criminal justice sector.

South and Central Asia

- **Afghanistan (\$185 million):** Afghan governing institutions continue to face a number of challenges as they assume greater responsibility for providing security and justice to the Afghan people, and for fighting corruption and the narcotics trade. INCLE funding will continue to strengthen Afghan rule of law and counternarcotics efforts and institutions, as well as enhance the Afghan government's capacity to govern in a fair, transparent, secure, and effective manner. Funding will continue to promote Afghan ownership by increasing the percentage of Afghans employed by our justice, corrections, and counternarcotics programs. Increasing Afghan management and implementation of these programs will ensure that the Department of State is able to maintain its programmatic effectiveness and overarching objectives.

INCLE-funded programming contributes to the overall commitments made by the United States at the 2012 Tokyo Conference and supports the reform agenda presented by the Afghan government and endorsed by international donors at the London Conference in 2014. FY 2017 funds will support Afghanistan's National Drug Action Plan, which is being prepared with direct input from President Ghani and includes clear, realistic benchmarks to measure progress over the remainder of his term. Additionally, FY 2017 funds will continue to support gender focused programs that provide women with paths to government and civil society leadership positions, improved security, access to justice, and provide necessary shelter for victims of domestic violence.

- **Pakistan (\$40 million):** INCLE-funded programs in Pakistan will promote stability and security in the region during the transition of U.S. forces in Afghanistan. Funding will continue to support Pakistani efforts to enhance the capacity of both federal and provincial civilian law enforcement and other criminal justice entities; extend the rule of law and access to justice; modernize and professionalize the corrections sector to ensure safe, secure, humane, and transparent prisons; and counter the production, trafficking, and use of narcotics. Programs will continue to focus on improving security in regions bordering Afghanistan and major cities such as Karachi and will support Pakistani institutions responsible for providing security and justice. The Department will be nearing completion of transitioning the 50th Aviation Squadron Air Wing to the Ministry of Interior. To ensure a responsible transition, funding will be used for training of pilots and technical personnel as well as close out costs.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs	95,240	379,091	214,254	-164,837

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

The FY 2017 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$214.3 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, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and stockpiles of excess conventional weapons and munitions; nuclear, chemical, biological, weapons of mass destruction (WMD); and other destabilizing weapons and missiles, including Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) and their associated technologies. The NADR OCO request is focused on programs for countries in Africa, Europe, the Near East, and South and Central Asia that are threatened by or recovering from crisis, including armed conflict.

Highlights:

Nonproliferation Activities

- The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program (\$18.5 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. The OCO request includes resources for country and regional EXBS programs in Afghanistan, Georgia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Nepal, Pakistan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukraine, Yemen, and Europe and Eurasia Regional.

Antiterrorism Activities

- Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) programs (\$128.9 million) 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 OCO request includes resources for ATA country and regional programs in Afghanistan, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Nepal, Pakistan, Somalia, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen, Central Asia Regional, and State Africa Regional (AF), as well as for the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the Counterterrorism bureau's Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI).

- In response to strategic threat assessments and building on FY 2016 funding, the FY 2017 request includes \$21 million in NADR OCO funds under the ATA program heading for the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF), which will enhance the civilian counterterrorism capabilities of key partner nations in the Middle East, North Africa and the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and South and Central Asia, and other regions as required to mitigate the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, prevent and counter terrorist safe havens and recruitment, and counter Iranian-sponsored terrorism. Additional funding for CTPF (\$59 million) is requested in the Economic Support Fund- OCO account to allow the United States to broaden partnerships with other governmental actors, sub-national authorities, and civil society organizations in these regions that can help provide the necessary civilian security to those most vulnerable to brutal terrorist actions and prevent radicalization to violent extremism. 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.
- The Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program (\$3 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 OCO request includes resources for TIP/PISCES bilateral and regional programs in Afghanistan and State Africa Regional.

Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance

- The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program (\$63.9 million) will continue to advance U.S. efforts to secure and combat the illicit proliferation of small arms/light weapons (SA/LW), including MANPADS and other advanced conventional weapons systems, and to clear land contaminated with landmines and 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 OCO priorities for FY 2017 include preventing illicit SA/LW proliferation from the Middle East and Sahel/Maghreb region; denying SA/LW to destabilizing forces in North Africa and the Sahel; clearing battle areas in Iraq; continuing landmine and ERW clearance in Afghanistan; and engaging in UXO clearance efforts in the Islamic State in Iraq and Levant (ISIL)-liberated areas within Syria and Iraq. The OCO request includes resources for CWD bilateral and regional programs in Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen, as well as Europe and Eurasia Regional.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Peacekeeping Operations - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peacekeeping Operations	328,698	469,269	349,100	-120,169

The FY 2017 Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$349.1 million supports critical bilateral and regional peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and security sector reform efforts in countries in Africa and the Near East threatened by, recovering from, or responding to crisis, including armed conflict. Funds for monitoring and evaluation efforts to help evaluate the effectiveness of PKO funded programs are also included in the request.

Highlights:

- Somalia (\$110 million):** FY 2017 funds will be used to continue voluntary support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (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 Somalia (UNSOS). 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 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 UNSOS are requested separately in the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities account.
- Syria (\$50 million):** FY 2017 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.
- South Sudan (\$30 million):** FY 2017 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 monitoring mechanisms of the peace agreement.

- **Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) (\$20.1 million):** The FY 2017 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 and 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 (\$10 million):** FY 2017 funds will be used to continue long-term efforts to reform the military in the DRC into a force capable of maintaining peace and security, including 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 (\$8 million):** Requested funds will primarily support security sector reform at the national level with the Central African Republic military, including training, advisory support, and non-lethal equipment.
- **Liberia (\$1 million):** The FY 2017 request will continue 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 Department of Defense military mentors in Liberia, select infrastructure support, and advisory and/or training support.
- **Africa Regional (\$120 million):** FY 2017 OCO funds will be used to support the following programs:
 - o *African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership (APRRP) (\$110 million):* Funds will support the third year of the 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.
 - o *Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT) (\$10 million):* Funds will continue support for PREACT, 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 PREACT 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 also support advisory assistance; modest infrastructure improvements; and training and equipping of military counterterrorism units in the East Africa region.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

Foreign Military Financing - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	851,837	1,288,176	1,012,150	-276,026

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$14.583 million from the FY 2015 Foreign Military Financing-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

The FY 2017 Foreign Military Financing (FMF) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$1,012.2 million is for Liberia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Europe and Eurasia Regional, Nepal, Pakistan, and Central Asia Regional.

Highlights:

- Iraq (\$150 million):** The FMF OCO requested for Iraq in FY 2017 will focus broadly on helping the Iraqis improve the capability and professionalism of their military and will build upon the efforts made since 2003 by U.S. military, coalition forces, and Iraqi military operations and initiatives. This assistance 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 of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL); developing 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. FMF funding may be used to support a second \$2.7 billion FMF loan to the Government of Iraq to help assist in procurement U.S. military items.
- Jordan (\$350 million):** Under the three-year Memorandum of Understanding, this \$350 million FMF OCO request for Jordan in FY 2017 will support the Jordanian Armed Forces' (JAF) efforts to improve border and maritime security, capacity to control national territory and counter internal and external threats, and interoperability with the United States to participate in coalition operations, including operations to counter ISIL. FMF will support training, equipment, and defense services that build the JAF's overall ability to secure Jordan. Such assistance may include support for Jordan's precision strike capabilities, mobility, professionalization, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capacity, communications and command and control ability, and logistics and maintenance processes. This assistance enables Jordan's ability to support ongoing operations against extremist threats stemming from Syria. Building the capacity of the JAF will support regional security and their ability to contribute to regional security efforts.
- Lebanon (\$105 million):** With the conflict in Syria almost five years in, Lebanon remains on the frontline in the fight against regional instability and the corrupting and destabilizing influence of extremists and terrorists. FMF assistance is crucial to supporting Lebanon's security and stability. FMF OCO requested for FY 2017 will support the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF)'s ability to secure the border and national territory against extremist threats, including ISIL and al Nusra. Assistance may focus on bolstering the capacity of the LAF to improve ISR on the border, to support mobility and precision strike capabilities, to improve technical and operational skills through training, to build improve communications and command and control capacity, and to enhance sustainment of existing equipment.

- **Tunisia (\$45 million):** Tunisia faces internal as well as external terrorist threats, including those emanating from Libya and Algeria. Terrorist cells affiliated with al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Ansar Al-Sharia-Tunisia (AAS-T), and ISIL have a foothold in Tunisia. FMF OCO will help Tunisia counter increasing threats to its security by augmenting the capabilities of Tunisia's security forces, particularly in the areas of ISR and border security, and ensuring that Tunisia's aging equipment remains combat-capable.
- **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 in areas such 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):** This FMF OCO request will build on previous efforts to enable Moldova to contribute to regional stability and security and counter Russian aggression, while also increasing its ability to participate in future international peacekeeping and coalition operations. Funds will focus on providing individual equipment and training to the Moldovan Armed Forces.
- **Ukraine (\$42 million):** The FMF OCO request for Ukraine in FY 2017 will address critical equipment shortfalls to assist its armed forces in maintaining Ukraine's sovereignty and countering Russian aggression. Assistance will focus on building 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 the long-term U.S. commitment to Ukraine's sovereignty.
- **Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$15 million):** The Europe and Eurasia Regional FMF OCO request will focus on strengthening security and enhancing stability in the region amid Russian aggression. These funds will allow the United States to respond with maximum flexibility and agility to developments in the region by providing equipment and training to assist allies and partners build capabilities focused on deterring and defending against hybrid threats, increasing military readiness, and enhancing deployable capabilities. Assistance is likely to focus on allies and partners which face the greatest vulnerability to Russian aggression, while also investing in critical capabilities among allies that will be important within NATO for current and future coalition operations.
- **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 FMF OCO request for Pakistan in FY 2017 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 COIN/CT capability 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 survivability; battlefield communications; night operations; border security; and maritime security/counternarcotics in support of CT aims.

The FY 2017 President's Budget assumes that further adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary spending limits will be needed to sustain these activities in FY 2018. The Administration's enduring funding for ongoing operations must return to a sustainable level as we move into FY 2018 to ensure this increased scope of OCO countries and levels can shift back to the base in FY 2018.

ACCOUNT TABLES

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Global Health Programs - USAID

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL - GHP USAID	2,788,110	2,833,450	2,906,500
Africa	1,472,245	*	1,463,895
Angola	37,400	*	28,400
Benin	23,100	*	23,000
Burkina Faso	12,000	*	9,000
Burundi	20,500	*	17,500
Cameroon	1,500	*	1,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	125,650	*	132,550
Djibouti	1,500	*	1,500
Ethiopia	137,365	*	132,050
Ghana	63,500	*	65,500
Guinea	17,850	*	17,500
Kenya	83,700	*	85,000
Lesotho	6,400	*	6,400
Liberia	33,150	*	30,150
Madagascar	49,000	*	51,000
Malawi	71,200	*	70,400
Mali	57,650	*	59,700
Mozambique	68,700	*	70,300
Nigeria	173,500	*	175,500
Rwanda	44,000	*	44,000
Senegal	55,935	*	55,435
South Africa	12,000	*	9,500
South Sudan	35,510	*	35,510
Swaziland	6,900	*	6,900
Tanzania	98,335	*	100,400
Uganda	90,500	*	89,500
Zambia	58,800	*	57,900
Zimbabwe	42,500	*	40,500
Africa Regional	13,500	*	14,000
East Africa Regional	9,800	*	8,600
Sahel Regional Program	2,800	*	6,700
Southern Africa Regional	3,600	*	3,600
West Africa Regional	14,400	*	14,400
East Asia and Pacific	140,020	*	131,750
Burma	21,000	*	20,000
Cambodia	30,500	*	28,500
Indonesia	41,020	*	38,750
Laos	2,000	*	-
Papua New Guinea	2,500	*	2,500
Philippines	32,000	*	31,000
Timor-Leste	2,000	*	2,000
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	9,000	*	9,000

Global Health Programs - USAID

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Europe and Eurasia	7,700	*	7,100
Ukraine	6,500	*	6,100
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,200	*	1,000
Near East	9,000	*	9,000
Yemen	9,000	*	9,000
South and Central Asia	174,200	*	180,950
Bangladesh	79,500	*	77,000
India	37,500	*	27,500
Kyrgyz Republic	4,300	*	3,750
Nepal	40,900	*	39,700
Pakistan	-	*	22,500
Tajikistan	7,000	*	6,500
Uzbekistan	4,000	*	3,000
Central Asia Regional	1,000	*	1,000
Western Hemisphere	66,128	*	65,541
Dominican Republic	5,750	*	5,750
Guatemala	14,000	*	13,000
Haiti	25,200	*	25,200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	6,537	*	6,950
Central America Regional	8,391	*	8,391
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	6,250	*	6,250
Asia Regional	4,750	*	5,250
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	391,822	*	474,169
Global Health - Core	391,822	*	474,169
GH - International Partnerships	496,745	*	549,345
Blind Children	2,500	*	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	*	20,335
Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	200,000	*	275,000
Global Health Security in Development	72,500	*	72,500
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)	100,000	*	86,500
TB Drug Facility	15,000	*	13,500
MDR Financing	5,000	*	3,000
New Partners Fund	5,200	*	2,800
LAB - Global Development Lab	6,000	*	5,000
FY 2015 Emergency Funding, P.L. 113-235	312,000	-	-

1/ The FY 2015 level includes the transfer of \$4.16 million from the FY 2015 International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.

Global Health Programs - State

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL - GHP-STATE	5,670,000	5,670,000	5,670,000
Africa	3,346,699	*	3,274,901
Angola	11,429	*	12,899
Botswana	36,767	*	40,804
Burundi	12,960	*	15,360
Cameroon	28,844	*	43,975
Cote d'Ivoire	135,264	*	138,405
Democratic Republic of the Congo	41,499	*	60,975
Djibouti	300	*	300
Ethiopia	172,213	*	187,213
Ghana	4,137	*	6,797
Kenya	485,917	*	456,680
Lesotho	32,013	*	41,038
Liberia	350	*	350
Malawi	77,613	*	87,988
Mali	1,500	*	1,500
Mozambique	327,449	*	298,301
Namibia	16,639	*	38,513
Nigeria	403,236	*	356,652
Rwanda	69,845	*	57,559
Senegal	600	*	600
Sierra Leone	500	*	500
South Africa	296,646	*	246,550
South Sudan	19,318	*	19,790
Swaziland	39,725	*	36,413
Tanzania	409,431	*	393,581
Uganda	334,369	*	320,176
Zambia	310,885	*	334,732
Zimbabwe	77,250	*	77,250
East Asia and Pacific	57,059	*	75,627
Burma	9,000	*	9,000
Cambodia	5,122	*	5,122
China	-	*	1,500
Indonesia	300	*	2,250
Papua New Guinea	3,700	*	3,700
Vietnam	31,605	*	48,142
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	7,332	*	5,913
Europe and Eurasia	21,024	*	25,515
Ukraine	21,024	*	25,515
South and Central Asia	31,249	*	34,294
India	16,955	*	20,000
Central Asia Regional	14,294	*	14,294
Western Hemisphere	142,475	*	145,244
Brazil	300	*	300
Dominican Republic	8,847	*	9,363

Global Health Programs - State

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Guyana	4,392	*	-
Haiti	104,013	*	104,013
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	12,341	*	18,967
Central America Regional	12,582	*	12,601
S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	2,071,494	*	2,114,419
Additional Funding for Country Programs	391,678	*	401,919
International Partnerships	1,395,000	*	1,395,000
Oversight/Management	161,631	*	197,500
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	123,185	*	120,000

Development Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL - DA	2,507,001	2,780,971	2,959,573
Africa	1,160,964	*	1,241,689
Burkina Faso	-	*	2,000
Ethiopia	97,323	*	93,334
Ghana	68,850	*	73,057
Guinea	6,000	*	8,320
Kenya	88,500	*	76,837
Madagascar	12,700	*	5,110
Malawi	45,000	*	29,961
Mali	52,000	*	44,615
Mauritania	1,615	*	1,584
Mozambique	52,500	*	32,709
Niger	5,000	*	4,000
Nigeria	57,800	*	72,658
Rwanda	54,700	*	35,621
Senegal	53,053	*	44,758
Sierra Leone	6,000	*	7,000
South Africa	12,650	*	10,512
Tanzania	122,000	*	80,650
Uganda	57,350	*	47,359
Zambia	44,000	*	25,083
Africa Regional	101,125	*	336,619
Central Africa Regional	47,800	*	26,243
East Africa Regional	50,248	*	51,500
Sahel Regional Program	15,600	*	24,845
Southern Africa Regional	41,083	*	36,500
West Africa Regional	68,067	*	70,814
East Asia and Pacific	231,186	*	358,540
Cambodia	31,250	*	36,250
Indonesia	60,756	*	109,400
Laos	2,750	*	18,100
Marshall Islands	500	*	500
Micronesia	500	*	500
Mongolia	1,000	*	-
Philippines	75,730	*	102,430
Thailand	3,000	*	5,000
Timor-Leste	-	*	13,700
Vietnam	18,250	*	50,250
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	37,450	*	22,410
South and Central Asia	81,269	*	110,392
Bangladesh	72,000	*	86,116
India	5,969	*	21,792
Maldives	2,000	*	2,000
Sri Lanka	500	*	-
South Asia Regional	800	*	484

Development Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Western Hemisphere	214,113	*	411,950
Brazil	10,500	*	-
Dominican Republic	7,000	*	6,768
Ecuador	-	*	2,000
El Salvador	25,000	*	85,282
Guatemala	57,387	*	124,605
Honduras	44,326	*	100,405
Jamaica	5,000	*	5,000
Nicaragua	3,000	*	14,500
Paraguay	7,500	*	5,801
Peru	8,500	*	9,000
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,200	*	6,117
Caribbean Development Program	4,000	*	1,160
Central America Regional	9,200	*	32,500
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	15,500	*	17,071
South America Regional	12,000	*	1,741
Asia Regional	7,046	*	6,689
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	342,660	*	330,200
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	109,494	*	63,147
SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	27,000	*	1,900
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	203,520	*	244,766
LAB - Global Development Lab	120,000	*	165,000
Other Funding	17,249	*	-
To Be Programmed	17,249	*	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	19,500	*	25,500
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	*	1,700

Economic Support Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual ^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}	FY 2016 Estimate ^{7, 8}	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL - ESF	4,885,776	4,302,268	6,080,607
Total Enduring - ESF	2,640,240	1,879,595	2,408,454
Africa	181,959	*	81,654
Burundi	-	*	3,011
Cote d'Ivoire	2,559	*	7,000
Djibouti	10,000	*	7,700
Ethiopia	1,250	*	-
Kenya	3,400	*	-
Liberia	47,404	*	-
Niger	2,000	*	-
Nigeria	4,600	*	-
Sierra Leone	-	*	1,561
Somalia	2,000	*	-
South Sudan	1,430	*	-
Sudan	6,187	*	9,412
Zimbabwe	12,403	*	19,710
African Union	521	*	1,600
State Africa Regional	30,637	*	31,660
<i>Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)</i>	<i>[7,000]</i>	*	<i>[7,000]</i>
USAID Africa Regional	35,568	*	-
Central Africa Regional	10,000	*	-
East Africa Regional	10,667	*	-
Southern Africa Regional	667	*	-
West Africa Regional	666	*	-
East Asia and Pacific	140,084	*	128,528
Burma	61,700	*	82,700
Cambodia	3,500	*	1,500
China	11,400	*	4,500
Indonesia	2,750	*	-
Mongolia	2,500	*	-
Philippines	1,000	*	-
Timor-Leste	8,200	*	-
Vietnam	21,500	*	10,000
East Asia and Pacific Regional	21,934	*	24,828
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	5,600	*	5,000
Europe and Eurasia	447,500	*	162,253
Albania	5,976	*	6,000
Armenia	11,482	*	22,412
Azerbaijan	6,252	*	10,936
Belarus	7,000	*	9,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19,175	*	30,269
Georgia	38,266	*	-

Economic Support Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual ^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}	FY 2016 Estimate ^{7, 8}	FY 2017 Request
Kosovo	28,450	*	38,470
Macedonia	3,665	*	6,908
Moldova	15,050	*	-
Montenegro	130	*	-
Poland	3,000	*	3,000
Serbia	7,250	*	16,258
Ukraine	242,173	*	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	36,750	*	-
International Fund for Ireland	750	*	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	22,131	*	19,000
Near East	860,561	*	623,776
Egypt	150,000	*	150,000
Jordan	345,000	*	-
Morocco	20,000	*	20,000
Tunisia	20,000	*	-
West Bank and Gaza	290,334	*	327,576
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,200	*	1,200
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	*	60,000
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	*	5,000
Near East Regional Democracy	8,527	*	30,000
Middle East Regional (MER)	20,500	*	30,000
South and Central Asia	157,609	*	134,044
Afghanistan	21,394	*	-
Bangladesh	3,500	*	-
India	22,100	*	3,000
Kazakhstan	4,538	*	6,183
Kyrgyz Republic	28,558	*	43,946
Nepal	37,800	*	-
Pakistan	15,397	*	-
Sri Lanka	-	*	31,017
Tajikistan	14,000	*	28,555
Turkmenistan	2,670	*	4,100
Uzbekistan	4,191	*	6,828
Central Asia Regional	1,007	*	7,000
South and Central Asia Regional	2,454	*	3,415
Western Hemisphere	583,106	*	513,374
Colombia	133,000	*	187,328
Cuba	20,000	*	15,000
El Salvador	19,000	*	-
Guatemala	34,000	*	-
Haiti	100,000	*	79,882
Honduras	23,000	*	-
Mexico	46,100	*	49,004

Economic Support Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual ^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}	FY 2016 Estimate ^{7, 8}	FY 2017 Request
Nicaragua	9,000	*	-
Peru	36,000	*	36,960
Venezuela	4,256	*	5,500
Western Hemisphere Regional	139,000	*	139,700
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)	[27,000]	*	[23,400]
Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)	[100,000]	*	[100,300]
Central America Regional	19,000	*	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	750	*	-
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	-	*	5,000
CT - Counterterrorism	12,150	*	6,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	21,900	*	-
Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors (SPANS)	7,000	*	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	3,000	*	75,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	37,816	*	9,500
ENR - Energy Resources	8,685	*	17,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	140,422	*	632,294
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	1,500	*	4,031
Foreign Assistance Dashboard	-	*	2,750
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	1,500	*	1,281
Other Funding	29,848	*	-
To Be Programmed	29,848	*	-
Special Representatives	14,100	*	16,000
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	400	*	5,000
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	1,000	*	1,000
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	12,000	*	10,000
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	400	*	-
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	300	*	-

Total OCO - ESF	2,245,536	2,422,673	3,672,153
Africa	275,100	*	365,157
Central African Republic	2,000	*	4,269
Democratic Republic of the Congo	67,440	*	75,188
Liberia	-	*	65,429
Somalia	41,594	*	79,405
South Sudan	164,066	*	131,866
Africa Regional	-	*	9,000
Europe and Eurasia	32,176	*	363,314
Georgia	-	*	63,025
Moldova	-	*	41,121
Ukraine	32,176	*	192,392
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	66,776
Near East	506,117	*	1,378,900
Iraq	54,000	*	332,500

Economic Support Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual ^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}	FY 2016 Estimate ^{7, 8}	FY 2017 Request
Jordan	270,000	*	632,400
Lebanon	65,000	*	110,000
Libya	-	*	15,000
Syria	28,000	*	175,000
Tunisia	-	*	74,000
Yemen	19,200	*	40,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	40,800	*	-
Near East Regional Democracy	22,473	*	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	6,644	*	-
South and Central Asia	1,277,692	*	1,505,782
Afghanistan	810,506	*	1,027,000
Nepal	14,583	*	64,000
Pakistan	452,603	*	400,000
Central Asia Regional	-	*	14,782
CT - Counterterrorism	20,000	*	59,000
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	[14,000]	*	59,000
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	20,000	*	-
Other Funding	134,451	*	-
To Be Programmed	134,451	*	-
<i>Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund</i>	[17,356]	*	-
FY 2015 Emergency Funding, P.L. 113-235	711,725	-	-

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement-OCO account (\$66.011 million), Foreign Military Financing-OCO (\$10.5 million), and Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$32.176 million).

2/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$143.583 million from the the FY 2015 Foreign Military Financing-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO.

3/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund OCO account.

4/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs account to the Economic Support Fund account.

5/ The FY 2015 enduring level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs account (\$12.15 million), FY 2010 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account (\$12.468 million), and FY 2011 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account (\$13 million).

6/ FY 2015 enduring level includes the transfer of \$29.907 million from the Economic Support Fund to the Department of Treasury Clean Technology Fund (\$16.607 million) and the Strategic Climate Fund (\$13.3 million) in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriation Act, 2015.

7/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$7 million from the FY 2016 Economic Support Fund to the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.

8/ FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$9.72 million from the Economic Support Fund to the Strategic Climate Fund in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(5) of the Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2016.

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

	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate ¹	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL - MRA	3,059,000	3,066,000	2,798,600

Total Enduring - MRA	931,886	938,886	922,597
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	931,886	*	922,597
Africa	15,000	*	-
East Asia	72,875	*	54,600
Europe	59,385	*	-
Near East	72,000	*	-
South Asia	16,460	*	-
Western Hemisphere	47,765	*	45,300
Protection Priorities	178,881	*	186,587
Migration	27,266	*	21,110
Administrative Expenses	38,000	*	40,000
Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	10,000	*	7,500
Refugee Admissions	394,254	*	567,500

Total OCO - MRA	2,127,114	2,127,114	1,876,003
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	2,127,114	*	1,876,003
Africa	760,520		500,000
Europe	-		32,900
Near East	914,220		1,270,203
South Asia	156,372		72,900
Protection Priorities	296,002		-

TOTAL - ERMA	50,000	50,000	50,000
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Total Enduring - ERMA	50,000	50,000	10,000
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	50,000	*	10,000
Emergency Funds	50,000	*	10,000

Total OCO - ERMA	-	-	40,000
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	-	-	40,000
Emergency Funds	-	-	40,000

1/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$7 million from the FY 2016 Economic Support Fund to the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate ²	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL - INCLE	1,292,250	1,211,496	1,138,013
Total Enduring - INCLE	853,055	839,846	813,773
Africa	29,076	*	42,800
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,000	*	-
Kenya	1,000	*	1,000
Liberia	11,500	*	-
South Africa	1,000	*	1,000
Tanzania	450	*	-
African Union	-	*	800
State Africa Regional	13,126	*	40,000
East Asia and Pacific	36,000	*	37,975
Burma	3,000	*	3,000
China	825	*	800
Indonesia	10,025	*	10,625
Laos	1,000	*	1,000
Mongolia	-	*	500
Philippines	9,000	*	9,000
Thailand	1,900	*	1,900
Timor-Leste	800	*	800
Vietnam	450	*	4,450
East Asia and Pacific Regional	9,000	*	5,900
Europe and Eurasia	25,700	*	23,195
Albania	2,650	*	2,650
Armenia	1,700	*	1,700
Azerbaijan	800	*	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,800	*	3,800
Kosovo	10,600	*	9,500
Macedonia	1,600	*	1,600
Montenegro	1,500	*	1,695
Serbia	2,250	*	2,250
Europe and Eurasia Regional	800	*	-
Near East	95,000	*	42,000
Egypt	1,000	*	2,000
Lebanon	10,000	*	-
Libya	1,000	*	-
Morocco	3,000	*	5,000
Tunisia	7,000	*	-
West Bank and Gaza	70,000	*	35,000
Yemen	1,000	*	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,000	*	-
South and Central Asia	15,040	*	10,860
Bangladesh	1,250	*	2,000
Kazakhstan	900	*	900

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate ²	FY 2017 Request
Kyrgyz Republic	2,000	*	2,100
Nepal	2,230	*	-
Sri Lanka	-	*	1,000
Tajikistan	3,720	*	3,720
Turkmenistan	200	*	200
Uzbekistan	740	*	940
Central Asia Regional	4,000	*	-
Western Hemisphere	483,195	*	489,000
Colombia	135,195	*	143,000
Haiti	6,000	*	7,500
Mexico	110,000	*	80,000
Peru	37,000	*	33,500
Western Hemisphere Regional	195,000	*	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>[170,000]</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>[205,000]</i>
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	148,321	*	147,220
Alien Smuggling/Border Security	500	*	500
Anti-Money Laundering Programs	2,500	*	2,300
Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP)	7,000	*	7,000
Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	3,000	*	3,400
Cyber Crime and IPR	5,000	*	4,000
Demand Reduction	12,500	*	12,500
Fighting Corruption	3,500	*	3,000
International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA)	27,000	*	27,000
Inter-regional Aviation Support	38,471	*	38,478
International Organizations	4,000	*	3,800
International Organized Crime	12,850	*	8,300
International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS)	2,000	*	2,800
Program Development and Support	30,000	*	34,142
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	*	20,723
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	20,723	*	20,723
Total OCO - INCLE	439,195	371,650	324,240
Africa	49,695	*	42,500
Central African Republic	-	*	5,650
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	*	2,000
Liberia	-	*	11,100
Somalia	1,700	*	2,750
South Sudan	14,621	*	6,000
State Africa Regional	33,374	*	15,000
Europe and Eurasia	15,000	*	22,510
Georgia	3,500	*	4,000
Moldova	2,800	*	3,510
Ukraine	8,700	*	15,000

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate ²	FY 2017 Request
Near East	2,000	*	28,000
Iraq	1,000	*	-
Lebanon	-	*	10,000
Libya	-	*	1,000
Syria	1,000	*	1,000
Tunisia	-	*	13,000
Yemen	-	*	1,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	*	2,000
South and Central Asia	290,000	*	231,230
Afghanistan	250,000	*	185,000
Nepal	-	*	2,230
Pakistan	40,000	*	40,000
Central Asia Regional	-	*	4,000
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	7,500	*	-
Anti-Money Laundering Programs	500	*	-
Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	250	*	-
Fighting Corruption	2,000	*	-
International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA)	2,500	*	-
International Organized Crime	250	*	-
International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS)	2,000	*	-
Other Funding	75,000	*	-
To Be Programmed	75,000	*	-

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund OCO account.

2/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$54.975 million from the FY 2016 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia account.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)

Summary by Sub-Account

	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL - NADR	681,500	885,472	668,450
Total Enduring - NADR	586,260	506,381	454,196
Nonproliferation Programs	274,130	*	256,476
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	27,000	*	20,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	56,990	*	41,526
Global Threat Reduction	65,140	*	67,000
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	88,000	*	89,800
CTBT International Monitoring System	30,300	*	29,000
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	5,000	*	6,150
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	1,700	*	3,000
Anti-terrorism Programs	159,851	*	103,650
Antiterrorism Assistance	113,760	*	58,650
Terrorist Interdiction Program	25,091	*	30,000
CT Engagement with Allies	6,000	*	5,000
Counterterrorism Financing	15,000	*	10,000
Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance	152,279	*	94,070
Conventional Weapons Destruction	152,279	*	94,070
Total OCO - NADR	95,240	379,091	214,254
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	95,240	*	128,850
<i>Counterterrorism Partnership Fund</i>	[6,000]	*	[21,000]
Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO	-	*	63,930
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO	-	*	18,474
Terrorist Interdiction Program - OCO	-	*	3,000
FY 2015 Emergency Funding, P.L. 113-235	5,300	-	-

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs account to the Economic Support Fund account.

Peacekeeping Operations
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL - PKO	473,691	600,630	475,391

Total Enduring - PKO	144,993	131,361	126,291
Africa	50,638	*	16,250
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10,000	*	-
Liberia	3,000	*	-
Mali	6,000	*	-
Africa Regional	31,638	*	16,250
Near East	28,000	*	34,500
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	*	34,500
PM - Political-Military Affairs	66,355	*	75,541
Security Governance Initiative	-	*	14,041
Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI)	66,355	*	61,000
Maritime Security Technical Experts Program	-	*	500

TOTAL OCO - PKO	328,698	469,269	349,100
Africa	296,533	*	279,000
Central African Republic	10,000	*	8,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	*	10,000
Liberia	-	*	1,000
Somalia	250,000	*	110,000
South Sudan	21,000	*	30,000
Africa Regional	15,533	*	120,000
Near East	-	*	50,000
Syria	-	*	50,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	32,165	*	20,100
Peacekeeping Response	10,000	*	-
Security Governance Initiative	1,497	*	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	20,668	*	20,100

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL - IMET	106,074	108,115	110,300
Africa	16,656	*	17,875
Angola	718	*	525
Benin	210	*	300
Botswana	524	*	725
Burkina Faso	242	*	345
Burundi	411	*	500
Cabo Verde	144	*	150
Cameroon	420	*	500
Central African Republic	-	*	150
Chad	416	*	500
Comoros	232	*	150
Cote d'Ivoire	481	*	340
Democratic Republic of the Congo	496	*	435
Djibouti	398	*	500
Ethiopia	559	*	570
Gabon	351	*	350
Ghana	659	*	850
Guinea	189	*	340
Guinea-Bissau	130	*	150
Kenya	747	*	850
Lesotho	8	*	125
Liberia	360	*	360
Madagascar	73	*	250
Malawi	335	*	300
Mali	409	*	400
Mauritania	449	*	500
Mauritius	244	*	150
Mozambique	519	*	400
Namibia	195	*	150
Niger	438	*	500
Nigeria	817	*	800
Republic of the Congo	270	*	250
Rwanda	619	*	500
Sao Tome and Principe	74	*	150
Senegal	977	*	1,000
Seychelles	142	*	150
Sierra Leone	299	*	400
Somalia	179	*	365
South Africa	646	*	750
Swaziland	150	*	125
Tanzania	610	*	500
The Gambia	53	*	150
Togo	473	*	300
Uganda	602	*	720

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Zambia	388	*	350
East Asia and Pacific	10,783	*	11,500
Cambodia	464	*	750
Fiji	213	*	200
Indonesia	2,513	*	2,650
Laos	347	*	450
Malaysia	982	*	1,000
Mongolia	1,384	*	2,000
Papua New Guinea	298	*	200
Philippines	2,293	*	2,000
Samoa	82	*	100
Timor-Leste	494	*	400
Tonga	248	*	250
Vietnam	1,465	*	1,500
Europe and Eurasia	30,073	*	31,400
Albania	1,087	*	1,000
Armenia	590	*	600
Azerbaijan	593	*	600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	991	*	1,000
Bulgaria	2,000	*	2,000
Croatia	1,131	*	1,100
Czech Republic	1,748	*	1,800
Estonia	1,227	*	1,200
Georgia	2,165	*	2,200
Greece	199	*	200
Hungary	993	*	1,000
Kosovo	737	*	750
Latvia	1,227	*	1,200
Lithuania	1,198	*	1,200
Macedonia	1,157	*	1,100
Malta	100	*	200
Moldova	1,139	*	1,150
Montenegro	613	*	600
Poland	1,996	*	2,000
Portugal	90	*	100
Romania	1,696	*	1,700
Serbia	867	*	1,050
Slovakia	942	*	900
Slovenia	602	*	650
Turkey	3,096	*	3,200
Ukraine	1,889	*	2,900
Near East	16,323	*	17,960
Algeria	1,245	*	1,300
Bahrain	577	*	800

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Egypt	1,700	*	1,800
Iraq	902	*	1,000
Jordan	3,787	*	4,000
Lebanon	2,218	*	2,750
Morocco	1,967	*	2,000
Oman	1,605	*	2,000
Saudi Arabia	9	*	10
Tunisia	2,186	*	2,300
Yemen	127	*	-
South and Central Asia	13,000	*	12,860
Afghanistan	1,049	*	800
Bangladesh	1,467	*	1,500
India	1,260	*	1,300
Kazakhstan	725	*	700
Kyrgyz Republic	779	*	950
Maldives	314	*	300
Nepal	885	*	900
Pakistan	4,791	*	4,800
Sri Lanka	547	*	500
Tajikistan	536	*	525
Turkmenistan	140	*	285
Uzbekistan	507	*	300
Western Hemisphere	13,510	*	13,205
Argentina	336	*	350
Belize	258	*	250
Brazil	546	*	625
Chile	742	*	500
Colombia	1,446	*	1,400
Costa Rica	473	*	425
Dominican Republic	753	*	600
El Salvador	949	*	800
Guatemala	798	*	760
Guyana	300	*	250
Haiti	272	*	255
Honduras	765	*	750
Jamaica	573	*	600
Mexico	1,483	*	1,500
Nicaragua	54	*	300
Panama	782	*	700
Paraguay	480	*	460
Peru	629	*	600
Suriname	199	*	215
The Bahamas	200	*	200
Trinidad and Tobago	308	*	325

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Uruguay	550	*	500
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	614	*	840
Other Funding	219	*	-
To Be Programmed	219	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	5,510	*	5,500
IMET Administrative Expenses	5,510	*	5,500

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL - FMF	5,865,946	6,025,698	5,713,963
Total Enduring - FMF	5,014,109	4,737,522	4,701,813
Africa	10,950	*	23,848
Djibouti	700	*	500
Ethiopia	700	*	500
Ghana	300	*	300
Kenya	1,200	*	1,000
Liberia	2,500	*	-
Nigeria	600	*	500
Senegal	300	*	300
South Africa	450	*	300
Uganda	200	*	-
Africa Regional	4,000	*	20,448
East Asia and Pacific	77,250	*	86,600
Indonesia	14,000	*	10,000
Laos	200	*	-
Mongolia	2,000	*	1,600
Philippines	50,000	*	40,000
Timor-Leste	300	*	-
Vietnam	10,750	*	10,000
East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	*	25,000
Europe and Eurasia	53,700	*	37,300
Albania	2,400	*	2,400
Armenia	1,700	*	1,000
Azerbaijan	1,700	*	1,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,000	*	4,000
Bulgaria	5,000	*	5,000
Croatia	2,500	*	1,000
Czech Republic	1,000	*	-
Estonia	1,600	*	1,600
Kosovo	4,400	*	4,000
Latvia	1,500	*	1,500
Lithuania	1,500	*	1,500
Macedonia	4,000	*	3,600
Montenegro	1,200	*	1,000
Poland	9,000	*	3,500
Romania	5,400	*	4,400
Serbia	1,800	*	1,800
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,000	*	-
Near East	4,743,500	*	4,410,000
Bahrain	7,500	*	5,000
Egypt	1,300,000	*	1,300,000
Israel	3,100,000	*	3,100,000

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Jordan	300,000	*	-
Morocco	7,000	*	5,000
Oman	4,000	*	-
Tunisia	25,000	*	-
South and Central Asia	10,359	*	2,800
Bangladesh	2,000	*	2,000
Kazakhstan	800	*	-
Maldives	400	*	400
Nepal	3,759	*	-
Sri Lanka	-	*	400
Tajikistan	700	*	-
Turkmenistan	100	*	-
Uzbekistan	700	*	-
Central Asia Regional	1,900	*	-
Western Hemisphere	48,775	*	71,265
Belize	800	*	1,000
Colombia	27,000	*	38,525
Costa Rica	1,200	*	1,400
El Salvador	1,600	*	1,900
Guatemala	1,000	*	1,740
Haiti	800	*	1,200
Honduras	3,100	*	4,500
Mexico	4,675	*	3,000
Panama	1,800	*	2,000
Peru	1,800	*	1,000
Western Hemisphere Regional	5,000	*	15,000
<i>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)</i>	<i>[5,000]</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>[5,000]</i>
PM - Political-Military Affairs	69,575	*	70,000
FMF Administrative Expenses	69,575	*	70,000

Total OCO - FMF	851,837	1,288,176	1,012,150
Africa	57,883	*	2,500
Liberia	-	*	2,500
Africa Regional	57,883	*	-
East Asia and Pacific	28,800	*	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	28,800	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	103,250	*	89,750
Georgia	30,000	*	20,000
Moldova	11,250	*	12,750
Ukraine	47,000	*	42,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	15,000	*	15,000
Near East	329,117	*	650,000
Iraq	150,000	*	150,000
Jordan	85,000	*	350,000

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Lebanon	84,117	*	105,000
Morocco	5,000	*	-
Tunisia	5,000	*	45,000
South and Central Asia	265,000	*	269,900
Nepal	-	*	1,700
Pakistan	265,000	*	265,000
Central Asia Regional	-	*	3,200
Other Funding	60,787	*	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	25,000	*	-
To Be Programmed	35,787	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	7,000	*	-
Peacekeeping Response	7,000	*	-

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$14,583,866 from the the FY 2015 Foreign Military Financing account to the Economic Support Fund.

International Organizations and Programs

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL - IO&P	340,010	339,000	332,900
IO - International Organizations	340,010	*	332,900
Department of Political Affairs	-	*	1,000
Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCOPIL)	-	*	200
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	*	13,000
International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,610	*	3,000
International Conservation Programs	7,900	*	7,000
Internet Governance Forum (IGF)	-	*	200
Monitoring and Evaluation	-	*	150
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500	*	32,500
OAS Development Assistance	3,400	*	3,000
OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	4,500	*	4,000
Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP)	50	*	50
UN Department of Field Support (DFS)	-	*	100
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)	3,000	*	2,500
UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	-	*	300
UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	-	*	250
UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	-	*	1,000
UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,250	*	1,150
UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)	7,500	*	14,000
UN Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT)	700	*	700
UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	900	*	500
UN Democracy Fund (UNDF)	4,200	*	3,700
UN Development Program (UNDP)	80,000	*	60,000
UN Environment Program (UNEP)	7,550	*	6,500
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	30,840	*	35,000
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)	5,500	*	4,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	132,000	*	132,000
United Nations Junior Professional Officer Program (UNJPO)	700	*	1,000
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT)	6,500	*	3,000
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	1,650	*	1,000
Technical Assistance (WTO)	1,000	*	600

1/ The FY 2015 level includes the transfer of \$4.16 million from the FY 2015 International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.

Congressional Budget Justification

Foreign Operations

Appendix 2



FISCAL YEAR 2017

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List of Acronyms

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Acronym List

ABR	Annual Budget Review
AC SBS	Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security
ACOTA	Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AECA	Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia
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
CSO	Conflict and Stabilization Operations
CT	Bureau of Counterterrorism, Department of State
CTE	Counterterrorism Engagement
CTF	Counterterrorism Finance
CTPF	Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund
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
EUM	End-Use Monitoring
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
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IG	Inspector General
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
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant

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
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex
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
MERC	Middle East Regional Cooperation
MFO	Multinational Force and Observers
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

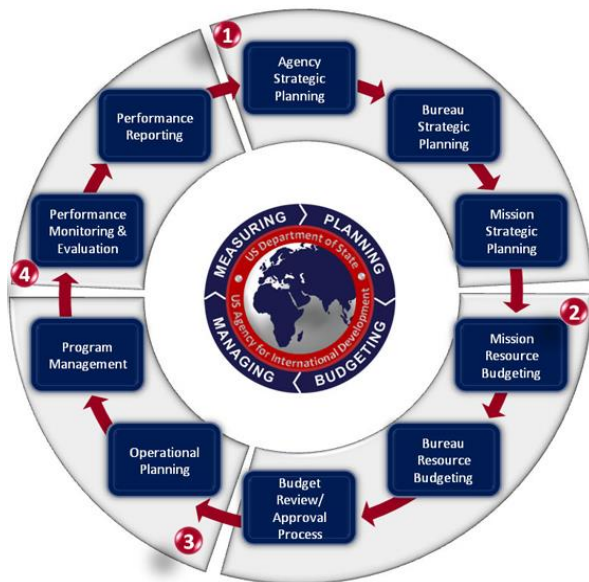
QDDR	Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review
RAT	Rating Assessment Tool
R2DT	Relief to Development Transition
RDQA	Routine Data Quality Assessments
RDSC	Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation Plus
RLA	Resident Legal Advisor
RSO	Regional 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	Security Sector Assistance
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

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

Overview

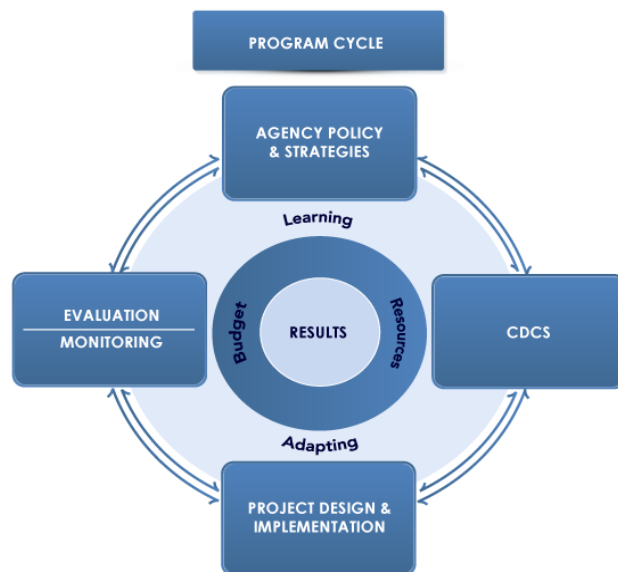
The Department of State and USAID continue to collect and use data and information to assess foreign assistance efforts as well as the ongoing performance and impact of foreign assistance programs. Ongoing performance monitoring data provide a picture of how our programs are doing and we employ deeper 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 2017 Annual Performance Plan (APP) and FY 2015 Annual Performance Report (APR) for the Department of State and USAID provide 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 2017 APP and FY 2015 APR will be posted on www.performance.gov in March 2016.

Building Agency Capacity to Collect Evidence



State and USAID have modified their approach to the annual planning, budgeting and performance management cycle since 2010 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.

USAID has implemented an integrated *Program Cycle* (see diagram) to strengthen evidence-based strategic and project planning, adaptive implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and learning to improve development program results. Both State and USAID have strengthened program and project management guidelines to better align and manage



programs. Robust monitoring and evaluation practices provide feedback on progress in achieving our short- and long-term goals.

The 2015 Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) outlines an approach that builds on prior work to improve strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation and to better align budgeting with planning. The QDDR considers monitoring and evaluation a requirement for strengthening information-sharing and collaboration. The QDDR also indicates that State and USAID intend to initiate regular senior-level bureau and mission progress reviews which include information obtained from monitoring and evaluation processes.

Program Evaluation

State's and USAID's program evaluation policies provide a key framework for generating evidence to inform decisions. The Department of State updated its evaluation policy in 2015 to expand its application to the full spectrum of activities encompassed in its work. State and USAID coordinate closely to share uniform definitions and evaluation principles. The State policy requires bureaus to conduct at least one evaluation per year tied to their highest priority programs, projects and/or activities. USAID requires evaluations of all large projects (projects with funding greater than the mean project size of an operating unit) and pilot projects demonstrating a new approach or an untested hypothesis that are intended for scale up if proven successful.

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.
- State Department hosted the U.S. Government Evaluation Forum celebrating 2015 as the International year of Evaluation. With participation from 19 agencies, the United Nations, multilateral development banks, and the private sector, the forum looked at the links between policy making and evaluation, strategies for facilitating learning and increasing evaluation use, and ways to do more with less—through partnerships, innovative planning and design, and interagency collaboration.
- 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 over two hundred evaluation reports each year. USAID evaluation reports are published at the Development Experience Clearinghouse available at dec.usaid.gov.
- State issued policy guidance on the public dissemination of evaluations funded by foreign assistance in 2014. Full reports and summaries of evaluation report results are being posted on a rolling basis to <http://www.state.gov/f/evaluations/index.htm> on State's public web site.
- USAID is continuing to experiment with how to best evaluate programs in complex environments by running trials of complexity aware monitoring approaches.
- USAID has released a compendium of evaluation guidance and tools collected together as the Evaluation Toolkit. It is available to staff and partners at <http://usaidlearninglab.org/evaluation>.

- 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.
- USAID has several monitoring and evaluation communities of practice including the *Evaluation Interest Group* which brings together anyone interested in evaluation methods and practice. Staff formally designated as the point of contact for monitoring and evaluation, *USAID M&E POCs*, meet on a monthly basis to share common challenges and solutions. To facilitate these groups and also ensure resources are available on demand for all staff, USAID continues to offer ProgramNet and Learning Lab, which are online forums available, respectively, to USAID staff and USAID stakeholders for learning and discussion about strengthening all USAID Program Cycle components.
- 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 updated its popular classroom training courses for staff, including program monitoring in addition to evaluation.
- USAID continues to partner with others 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)*.
- State sponsored a competition for supplemental funding in the fall of 2015 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 FY2016, will improve understanding of how evaluations are used and what factors hinder or promote evaluation use.
- State commissioned an independent evaluation of the Managing for Results framework to look at gaps as well as how the processes were integrated within bureaus and missions. The evaluation will be completed in early CY2016.

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:
 - Responding to the 2015 QDDR’s call to Advance Strategic Planning and Performance Management by creating materials for program design that will be available on the

intranet for all of State. Information, tips, and tools will include resources on setting program-level goals, creating logic models, designing performance indicators, and designing monitoring and evaluation frameworks that create feedback loops to future program design as well as at the strategic planning level.

- 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, technical support, training and other resources. For example, Agency policy and guidance on the program cycle is being revised to make planning, implementation, and learning requirements more agile and integrated and to reduce reporting and planning burdens where possible.

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. In turn, monitoring data inform programmatic, resource, and strategic decisions as well as the focus of possible evaluations that are needed to take a deeper look. Key efforts in this area include:

- USAID is revising performance monitoring requirements and guidance as part of a comprehensive update to all Program Cycle guidance.
- USAID has incorporated performance monitoring training into classroom training on monitoring and evaluation.
- The Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F) at the Department of State concluded an extensive Performance Data Needs Study in 2015 to determine what foreign assistance stakeholders wanted to be able to do with performance data and what data they needed for these purposes (e.g. inform policy, programs, resource decisions). As a result of the study conclusions and recommendations, F is significantly revising its annual Performance Plan and Report (PPR) to focus it on capturing indicator and narrative data that has a clear and specific use for the purposes identified as important in the study. Focusing the scope of the annual PPR in this way will allow missions and bureaus to spend their limited time and resources capturing the right data, and increases headquarters' equity to review and provide feedback to ensure submitted data are complete and of high quality so it can be used for their desired purposes.

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 six dimensions: (1) economic policy; (2) governing justly and democratically; (3) economic performance; (4) health; (5) education; and (6) 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 indicators 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 third-party data, as did strategic planning processes now underway:
 - CDA created packages of contextual data for more than 100 countries. The packages display the status of country progress across six sectors using publicly available country performance data. They are made available to operating units and are used in creating mission and bureau resource requests, allocating funding, and developing strategies and programs.
 - The data were used to inform “round tables” where functional and regional bureaus come together to discuss effective allocations of foreign assistance funding.
 - The data were used in Integrated Country Strategy processes, resulting in more informed strategic planning.
 - Data packages are also provided to headquarters units undertaking development of their Joint Regional and Functional Bureau Strategies.
- The F Interagency Network Databank, or FIND, is a website of publicly available, national-level country data that uses a core set of indicators developed through the efforts of an interagency group convened by State. FIND is scheduled to launch to the public in 2016, and will increase the use of data by enabling users to visualize data, perform customized analyses, and share analytic approaches among agencies through a web-based platform.
- USAID’s Economic Analysis and Data Services (EADS) partners with operating units and the greater development community to meet their data needs. EADS’ team provides a central source of data-driven analysis to support the goals of USAID. Through EADS, USAID has direct access to more than 100 sources of international development data, over 65 years of foreign assistance spending data, and a wealth of analytical tools and services that disseminate information, enhance understanding, and inform data-driven decisions.

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.

Synthesizing Evidence and Identifying Gaps for Further Investigation:

- In addition to individual assessments, USAID has conducted or commissioned reviews of evidence from evaluations. For example, the USAID E3 Bureau plans to conduct a sector synthesis of all of its evaluations every year, and is producing a toolkit so that other Bureaus can follow suit. In another example, the USAID PPL Bureau has worked with the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3IE) to commission systematic reviews, which summarize the best available evidence from evaluation around specific topics, and Evidence Gap Maps, which highlight existing evidence and identify areas where further research is needed.

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

- PEPFAR has shifted the way it works to control the HIV epidemic more effectively. 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.

Malawi:

- The Support for Service Delivery Integration (SSD-I) evaluation assessed the effectiveness of the SSD-I approach to increase availability and utilization of quality integrated Essential Healthcare Package (EHP) services and its performance in strengthening Malawi's health system. This evaluation was essential to providing the evidence used in the design of a new Integrated Health Project for USAID/Malawi and decisions on investments in combining health systems strengthening, behavior change communication and service delivery.

Peru:

- A significant positive finding of an impact evaluation of the second Poverty Reduction and Alleviation project in Peru found that, between 2009 and 2012, poverty was reduced by 13 percent (from 55.8% to 42.4%) in the activity's area of implementation, and that 3.2 percentage points of this reduction are directly attributable to our efforts.

South America Regional:

- The mid-term performance evaluation of the Amazon Malaria Initiative (AMI) found that AMI has contributed to reducing cases of malaria in the Amazon region and, since 2008, in Central America. The main achievements of AMI are monitoring the effectiveness and resistance to anti-malarial drugs, enhancing drug management, and improving the quality of diagnosis and treatment.

Georgia:

- An evaluation of State/USAID post-conflict reconstruction and stabilization programming in Georgia, examined Section 1207 funding to assess whether the activities implemented achieved their stated objectives. The evaluation found that the 1207 funds clearly served their intended purpose and the nearly two dozen projects accomplished their stated objectives. Lessons learned included planning for extra personnel, technical expertise and specialized equipment as well as the need for flexibility; being prepared to build emergency management capacity in the agencies receiving the funds; and establishing a no exceptions requirement for performance management plans.

Middle East/North Africa:

- State's Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs' Assistance Coordination Office (NEA/AC) conducted an assessment of Economic Growth (EG) programs across the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. The goals of this assignment were to: (i) assist the office in documenting the types of United States government economic assistance programs and activities being implemented; (ii) identify which projects were working well and why; and (iii) assist in aligning economic assistance programming with policy priorities. While the bulk of programs were meeting or exceeding their goals, evaluators found some were not, due to lack of stability in country and project design. Future programs will identify risks and mitigation as well as establish benchmarks and best practices in design.

Philippines:

- A mid-term evaluation of the Partnership for Growth (PFG) found the PFG Philippines initiative to have made progress in developing a true partnership. PFG has led to a complete shift in how the US provides development assistance in the Philippines and to positive policy reforms, with perceptions of improved economic growth. Evaluators found the absence of an explicit M&E framework for the overall implementation of the country action plan made it a challenge to determine the performance of PFG in the Philippines at midterm.

Syria:

- An evaluation of State activities carried out under the Syria Support Program (SSP) from 2012–2015 in support of selected radio and TV stations found that the intervention helped lay the groundwork for inclusive debate. Although the stations were effective in countering regime narratives, countering violent extremist narratives proved more dangerous. The majority of stations were not yet sustainable without support. Given the baseline capacity of stations, the nature of the assistance and external events, State will look at the entire media sector holistically and focus on the quality of content with regard to news, information and concepts of key importance.

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 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 six million farmers and others in applying new technologies or management practices, where increasing yields are leading to both improved nutrition and increased incomes;
- Achieving the target of reducing all-cause under-five mortality by four deaths per 1,000 live births;
- Strengthening the capacity of over 4,500 officials and practitioners in 30 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
- Reviewing over 90 percent of non-immigrant visa applications within three weeks of application.

Using Geographic Information to Improve Programs

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 \$32 million worth of high-resolution imagery for development projects, at no cost to the Agency. In FY2015 alone, it provided imagery to 22 USAID programs in 17 countries. More than 600 USAID staff have been trained in the "geographic approach to development" by the GeoCenter, and in an effort to build a global network of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Specialists across the Agency, more than 25 USAID missions and technical offices in Washington have geospatial capacity. GeoCenter analyses and maps of vulnerable livelihoods in Uganda, Ethiopia, and Bangladesh have influenced USAID's 5-year strategic planning in each of those countries.

Development Innovation Ventures

USAID's Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) 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 130 solutions with over 40% being evaluated by a randomized control trial. Of these solutions, eight associated research reports are in the process of being published in peer reviewed journals, and other NGOs and/or governments are adapting six rigorously tested solutions for scale.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2015 - FY 2017
(S000)

	FY 2015 Enduring Actual	FY 2015 OCO Actual	FY 2015 Actual Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Estimate Enduring	FY 2016 Estimate OCO	FY 2016 Estimate Total	FY 2017 Request Enduring	FY 2017 Request OCO	FY 2017 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	26,829,815	7,598,084	34,457,899	2,489,961	26,793,020	9,612,225	36,405,245	26,101,850	9,634,800	35,736,650	(664,544)
U.S Agency for International Development	1,275,936	125,464	1,401,400	24,663	1,377,914	139,262	1,517,176	1,440,085	232,300	1,672,385	155,209
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,090,836	125,464	1,216,300	19,037	1,143,614	139,262	1,282,876	1,306,340	98,460	1,404,800	121,924
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	130,815	-	130,815	-	168,300	-	168,300	66,145	133,840	199,985	31,685
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	54,285	-	54,285	5,626	66,000	-	66,000	67,600	-	67,600	1,600
Bilateral Economic Assistance	15,352,857	5,757,650	21,110,507	2,459,998	15,772,379	6,964,777	22,737,156	15,037,124	7,502,756	22,539,880	(197,276)
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	8,458,110	-	8,458,110	-	8,503,450	-	8,503,450	8,576,500	-	8,576,500	73,050
Global Health Programs - USAID ⁶	[2,788,110]	-	[2,788,110]	312,000	[2,833,450]	-	[2,833,450]	[2,906,500]	-	[2,906,500]	[73,050]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-
Development Assistance (DA)	2,507,001	-	2,507,001	-	2,780,971	-	2,780,971	2,959,573	-	2,959,573	178,602
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	560,000	1,335,000	1,895,000	1,436,273	874,763	1,919,421	2,794,184	125,000	1,832,000	1,957,000	(837,184)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	47,000	20,000	67,000	-	30,000	37,000	67,000	15,000	62,600	77,600	10,600
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	20,000	30,000	50,000	-	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	-
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[60,000]	-	[60,000]	[20,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,120	-	8,120	-	8,120	-	8,120	10,000	-	10,000	1,880
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10}	2,640,240	2,245,536	4,885,776	711,725	1,879,595	2,422,673	4,302,268	2,408,454	3,672,153	6,080,607	1,778,339
Democracy Fund	130,500	-	130,500	-	150,500	-	150,500	-	-	-	(150,500)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA) ⁸	-	-	-	-	546,094	438,569	984,663	-	-	-	(984,663)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) ⁹	931,886	2,127,114	3,059,000	-	938,886	2,127,114	3,066,000	922,597	1,876,003	2,798,600	(267,400)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	10,000	40,000	50,000	-
Independent Agencies	1,331,500	-	1,331,500	-	1,363,500	-	1,363,500	1,460,400	-	1,460,400	96,900
Peace Corps	379,500	-	379,500	-	410,000	-	410,000	410,000	-	410,000	-
Millennium Challenge Corporation	899,500	-	899,500	-	901,000	-	901,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	99,000
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	22,500	-	22,500	-	22,500	22,200	-	22,200	(300)
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	28,200	-	28,200	(1,800)
Department of Treasury	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	33,500	-	33,500	10,000
International Affairs Technical Assistance	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	33,500	-	33,500	10,000
International Security Assistance	6,704,491	1,714,970	8,419,461	5,300	6,323,225	2,508,186	8,831,411	6,206,373	1,899,744	8,106,117	(725,294)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ^{3, 8}	853,055	439,195	1,292,250	-	839,846	371,650	1,211,496	813,773	324,240	1,138,013	(73,483)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) ⁴	586,260	95,240	681,500	5,300	506,381	379,091	885,472	454,196	214,254	668,450	(217,022)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	144,993	328,698	473,691	-	131,361	469,269	600,630	126,291	349,100	475,391	(125,239)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	106,074	-	106,074	-	108,115	-	108,115	110,300	-	110,300	2,185
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ²	5,014,109	851,837	5,865,946	-	4,737,522	1,288,176	6,025,698	4,701,813	1,012,150	5,713,963	(311,735)
Multilateral Assistance	2,770,814	-	2,770,814	-	2,628,970	-	2,628,970	2,617,921	-	2,617,921	(11,049)
International Organizations and Programs ⁶	340,010	-	340,010	-	339,000	-	339,000	332,900	-	332,900	(6,100)
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	2,430,804	-	2,430,804	-	2,289,970	-	2,289,970	2,285,021	-	2,285,021	(4,949)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	186,957	-	186,957	-	186,957	5,963	-	5,963	(180,994)
International Development Association (IDA)	1,287,800	-	1,287,800	-	1,197,128	-	1,197,128	1,384,072	-	1,384,072	186,944
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Bank	32,418	-	32,418	-	34,118	-	34,118	32,418	-	32,418	(1,700)
African Development Fund (AfDF)	175,668	-	175,668	-	175,668	-	175,668	214,332	-	214,332	38,664
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	106,586	-	5,608	-	5,608	-	-	-	(5,608)
Asian Development Fund	104,977	-	104,977	-	104,977	-	104,977	99,233	-	99,233	(5,744)
Inter-American Development Bank	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	21,940	-	21,940	(80,080)

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2015 - FY 2017
(\$000)

	FY 2015 Enduring Actual	FY 2015 OCO Actual	FY 2015 Actual Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Estimate Enduring	FY 2016 Estimate OCO	FY 2016 Estimate Total	FY 2017 Request Enduring	FY 2017 Request OCO	FY 2017 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	3,378	-	3,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	136,563	-	136,563	-	168,263	-	168,263	146,563	-	146,563	(21,700)
Clean Technology Fund ⁷	201,237	-	201,237	-	170,680	-	170,680	-	-	-	(170,680)
Strategic Climate Fund ^{7, 10}	63,200	-	63,200	-	59,620	-	59,620	-	-	-	(59,620)
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	250,000	250,000
North American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	45,000	-	45,000	35,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	-	31,930	-	31,930	30,000	-	30,000	(1,930)
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	43,000	-	43,000	23,000	-	23,000	(20,000)
Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	-	12,500	12,500
Global Infrastructure Facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
International Monetary Fund¹²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export & Investment Assistance	(599,283)	-	(599,283)	-	(696,468)	-	(696,468)	(693,553)	-	(693,553)	2,915
Export-Import Bank	(425,870)	-	(425,870)	-	(473,250)	-	(473,250)	(433,400)	-	(433,400)	39,850
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(233,413)	-	(233,413)	-	(283,218)	-	(283,218)	(340,853)	-	(340,853)	(57,635)
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	60,000	-	60,000	-	60,000	-	60,000	80,700	-	80,700	20,700
Related International Affairs Accounts	87,374	-	87,374	-	91,224	-	91,224	95,275	-	95,275	4,051
International Trade Commission ¹³	85,381	-	85,381	-	88,850	-	88,850	92,866	-	92,866	4,016
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,993	-	1,993	-	2,374	-	2,374	2,409	-	2,409	35
Department of Agriculture	1,657,626	-	1,657,626	-	1,917,626	-	1,917,626	1,547,045	-	1,547,045	(370,581)
P.L. 480, Title II	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	-	1,716,000	-	1,716,000	1,350,000	-	1,350,000	(366,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	191,626	-	191,626	-	201,626	-	201,626	182,045	-	182,045	(19,581)
Local and Regional Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	15,000	15,000
Rescissions											
Export & Investment Assistance	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export-Import Bank	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement-OCO account (\$66.011 million), Foreign Military Financing-OCO (\$10.5 million), and Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$32.176 million).

2/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$14.583 million from the the FY 2015 Foreign Military Financing-OCO account to the Economic Support-OCO Fund.

3/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4.0 million from the FY 2015 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

4/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4.0 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund account-OCO.

5/ The FY 2015 enduring level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs account (\$12.15 million), FY 2010 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account (\$12.468 million), and FY 2011 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account (\$13 million).

6/ The FY 2015 level includes the transfer of \$4.16 million from the FY 2015 International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.

7/ FY 2015 enduring level includes the transfer of \$29.907 million from the Economic Support Fund to the Department of Treasury Clean Technology Fund (\$16.607 million) and the Strategic Climate Fund (\$13.3 million) in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriation Act, 2015.

8/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$54.975 million from the FY 2016 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia account.

9/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$7 million from the FY 2016 Economic Support Fund to the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.

10/ FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$9.72 million from the Economic Support Fund to the Department of Treasury Strategic Climate Fund in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(5) of the Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2016.

12/ The FY 2016 level does not reflect the \$86 million in emergency funding that was appropriated to the International Monetary Fund.

13/ FY 2016 estimate total includes the enacted level of \$88.500 million plus \$0.342 million in carryover.

Feed the Future

Initiative Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Although global hunger continues to decline, nearly 800 million people suffer from chronic hunger, while 45 percent of child deaths worldwide are attributable to 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. The President's FTF 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 designed to raise incomes of smallholder producers, improve nutrition, enhance food security, and address the root causes of recurrent food crises in the Horn of Africa and elsewhere. The overall goals of the initiative are to: 1) reduce the prevalence of poverty by 20 percent; and 2) reduce malnutrition as measured by the prevalence of stunted children under five years of age by 20 percent, on average, in areas targeted for investment (i.e. "geographic zones of influence").

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	GHP
TOTAL STATE/USAID	978,000	870,800	107,200	[108,500]
Agriculture & Rural Development: Focus Countries & Other Programs	901,200	835,800	65,400	
Aligned Agriculture Programs	76,800	35,000	41,800	
[Nutrition] ¹	[108,500]			[108,500]

¹ Funding for nutrition programs incorporated into FTF that is provided through Global Health Programs is requested separately in the President's Budget as part of the Global Health Initiative request.

Development Assistance (DA)

Address the Root Causes of Hunger, Poverty, and Food Crises by Investing in Agricultural Development in FTF Focus Countries

The request of \$441.5 million in Development Assistance for FTF focus countries is 45.1 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 for smallholder producers. In FY 2017, FTF will continue to expand investments in climate resilient agriculture programming by promoting drought and heat tolerant cereal varieties, expanding work on legumes to promote soil fertility, and scaling water and labor conserving technologies such as drip irrigation and appropriately scaled mechanization.

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. In FY 2017, FTF will focus on the sustainability and scaling of FTF efforts by encouraging greater public and private sector investment in the agriculture sector and supporting policy reforms that promote an effective business enabling environment, help smallholder farmers' access high quality inputs, strengthen land and resource

rights, manage risk, and promote efficient and competitive markets and trading systems. These efforts help host-countries sustainably develop their own agriculture sectors, utilizing increased economic growth and trade to reduce poverty and hunger. FTF also addresses the root causes of recurrent food crises and improving the resilience of vulnerable populations in these areas.

Both the breadth and depth of results observed under FTF to date provide strong evidence the initiative is having an impact in the lives of millions of families around the world. In FY 2014, FTF assistance or training reached nearly 19 million rural households and helped nearly 7 million smallholder farmers and producers use new and better tools to generate food that sustains them. Some recent country-specific results include those below.

Key Interventions:

- **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. Since FTF began working in Bangladesh, there has been a nearly 16 percent reduction in the number of people living on under \$1.25 per day in the FTF zone of influence, from 40.5 percent in late 2011 to 34.1 percent in early 2015. In addition, there has been a 14.4 percent reduction in childhood stunting from 2011 to 2014 in two major areas where FTF programs are concentrated, from 38.2 percent to 32.7 percent. In FY 2015, FTF established 1,280 farmer schools to instruct households on nutrition, behavior change, and new and improved technologies in vegetable gardening, poultry farming, and fish production. In FY 2015, one million farmers used improved aquaculture technologies or management practices as a result of USAID's efforts. USAID-supported farmers increased sales of fish and shrimp from \$103.0 million in FY 2014 to \$127.0 million in FY 2015. FY 2017 investments will build upon activities that have already demonstrated significant impact. Programs will promote the cultivation of high-value, nutritious 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, and institutions that promote the adoption of improved, climate resilient technologies, such as high yielding rice and vegetable seeds, mechanization, and irrigation while working with the private sector.
- **Cambodia:** Despite strong economic growth since the mid-1990s, Cambodia remains a low-income, food-deficit country with approximately 10 percent of Cambodians living on less than \$1.25 a day and many more hovering just above the extreme poverty line. FTF is demonstrating impact, with a 21 percent reduction in childhood stunting from 2010 to 2014 in the FTF zone of influence, from 41.2 percent to 32.6 percent. In FY 2015, FTF activities provided training to more than 73,000 farmers in good agricultural practices and new technologies and fostered linkages between farmers and agribusinesses. As a result, farmers were able to increase sales of rice, vegetables and fish from \$8.7 million in FY 2014 to \$15.6 million in FY 2015. With FY 2017 funds, FTF will improve sustainable production along the rice, fish, and horticulture value chains; improve income generation from agriculture; and enhance target populations' capacity to meet food and nutritional needs. Programs will work with rural households, civil society, the private sector, and government to build the skills and the expertise needed to achieve food security and meet the challenges posed by climate change.
- **Ethiopia:** Operating in high-potential highland crop areas, semi-arid pastoralist lowland livestock areas, and areas experiencing high levels of food insecurity, FTF supports the Government of Ethiopia's national development strategies for enhancing agricultural productivity, graduating citizens from food aid dependency, and promoting nutrition. U.S. government and Government of Ethiopia efforts have contributed to a nine percent reduction in stunting from 2011 and 2014. In FY 2015, by providing training to beneficiary farmers and supporting domestic market linkages among smallholder farmers, farmer organizations, and traders, FTF assisted smallholder farmers to sell 3.3 metric tons (MT) of improved chickpea varieties, achieving over \$1.6 billion in additional sales. In

FY 2017, FTF will focus on gender-inclusive agricultural market development for a combination of staple, nutrient-rich commodities, such as maize, wheat, chickpeas, livestock, poultry, and dairy, and higher-value crops such as coffee, sesame, and honey. These efforts will complement, and where appropriate, will be integrated with ongoing humanitarian assistance activities to build the economic resilience of vulnerable populations in areas of pastoralism and lesser agricultural productivity and to mitigate the effects of severe drought. For example, early results indicate a 39 percent increase in the value of livestock sales in the resilience focus zone in Ethiopia, with resilience-based activities helping facilitate over \$28.0 million in private sector investment.

- Ghana: Between 2008 and 2014, stunting nationally in Ghana declined 33 percent, from 28 percent to 18.8 percent. Despite this success, development is not consistent across the country, with northern Ghana's poverty rates nearly twice that of the rest of the country and one-third of children in northern Ghana stunted. In FY 2015, FTF reached 67,000 rural households through agriculture and nutrition interventions. Nearly 27,000 farmers increased their maize yields to an average of 3.4 metric tons per hectare (MT/ha) in FY 2015, compared to 1.59 MT/ha in 2012. This has resulted in an estimated FY 2015 harvest of over 81,000 MT among FTF farmers. 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 2017, 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: Guatemala has the highest rate of chronic malnutrition in the Western Hemisphere and the sixth highest rate of stunting among children under five in the world. Working in the impoverished but agriculturally-promising Western Highlands, FTF helped to increase the value of incremental sales for horticulture from \$4.4 million in FY 2014 to nearly \$6.1 million in FY 2015 and lead to the creation of over 2,800 new jobs. Given the prevalence of chronic malnutrition, FTF activities emphasize nutrition-sensitive agriculture, including nutrition training to extension agents; consistent nutrition messaging between projects; production of improved goats and bean varieties to boost protein consumption; and promotion of home gardens for dietary diversity. In FY 2015 Guatemala suffered severe drought conditions due to El Nino. USAID will continue to help farmers adapt and build resilience to adverse weather by employing climate smart agriculture techniques such as improved drought resistant seed varieties. In FY 2017, 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. These activities are part of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.
- Honduras: FTF targets extreme poverty and stunting in western Honduras, where more than 600,000 people live on incomes below the extreme poverty threshold of \$1.25 per day and 40 percent of all children are stunted. Between 2012 and 2014, average income increased by 55 percent among FTF beneficiaries. Between 2011 and 2014, the prevalence of underweight children under 2 years in 230 target communities decreased by 56 percent. FTF is assisting 31 percent of extremely poor coffee growers in the zone of influence and 14 percent of all coffee growers in the country. FTF assistance helped to increase coffee sales from \$36.3 million in FY 2014 to \$49.8 million in FY 2015. By improving the productivity of maize, one of the traditional staples, FTF activities allow smallholders to invest more of their limited resources in high-value horticulture and coffee production. FY 2017 funding will reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. USAID will continue to work with farmers through multiple climate smart approaches, including new climate-resilient crop varieties and improved crop, water and soil

management to help mitigate risks and prepare for climate-related disasters. In FY 2015, Honduras suffered severe drought conditions due to El Nino. FTF will improve poor farmers' access to irrigation and other climate smart agriculture practices in those areas of the country most affected by climate change, in order to increase their ability to manage future droughts and other natural disasters. These activities are part of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.

- Kenya: In Kenya, FTF has helped achieve more than a 25 percent reduction in stunting in the areas of the former Eastern and Nyanza provinces, where FTF programs have been working, from 36.25 percent in 2009 to 26.3 percent in 2014. FTF activities in FY 2015 enabled over 1.15 million people to apply new technologies on 128,813 hectares. Through the application of improved horticultural technologies or management practices by 100,000 farmers, FTF helped stimulate \$107.0 million in sales from targeted horticultural crops. FY 2017 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: Agriculture represents over 30 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) for Malawi and employs over 85 percent of the labor force. An estimated 51 percent of Malawi's population lives in poverty, while 47 percent of children under five are stunted. Agriculture production is largely dependent on a single rainy season and remains highly vulnerable to recurring drought. In FY 2015, FTF supported 15,000 smallholder farmers to plant 553 hectares of nutritious orange-fleshed sweet potato, yielding 67,750 MT. This represents a 2.7 percent increase over the previous year production. FY 2017 funding will support value chain development activities for legumes, including ground nuts, and horticulture in south central Malawi and increase seed availability by working with agro-producers to expand local seed production. Programs will 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. Despite ongoing security concerns, in FY 2015, FTF assisted over 144,000 farmers to use improved technologies and management practices, an increase from 62,000 farmers in 2014. This helped achieve additional sales of \$15.8 million, an eight fold increase over 2014. FY 2017 funds will support FTF activities in priority food commodities such as rice, millet, sorghum, and livestock in the focus regions. Applied research on these crops from FTF-supported programs will increase productivity and food security while improving nutrition status of vulnerable populations. Improved productivity will be gained 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, with an emphasis on women-owned businesses.
- 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. In FY 2015, FTF -supported research programs produced 48 MT of improved seed in priority crops such as cowpea, pigeon pea, and soy. Production was 40 percent higher than in FY 2014, despite floods that affected several seed multiplication fields in the provinces of Nampula and Zambezia. USAID also launched four new

public-private partnerships which will benefit 50,000 smallholder farmers. FY 2017 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 33 percent of GDP. In FY 2015, over 100,000 farmers applied improved technologies and management practices with the support of FTF. Farmers applied improved post-harvest handling technologies, such as maize shellers and drying equipment, and were able to reduce post-harvest losses and earn \$27.7 million in incremental sales. FY 2017 resources will continue to strengthen beans, maize, and dairy productivity through market-driven interventions while expanding the application of climate smart agricultural techniques. FTF activities will also increase the availability of animal sourced protein to decrease stunting while meeting the nutritional needs of Rwandans, with a special emphasis on women and children under the age of five.
- Senegal: Vulnerable to variations in rainfall and commodity prices, Senegal's agricultural sector is dominated by smallholder producers. FTF activities facilitate linkages between buyers, smallholders, and service providers; improve production, marketing, and consumption of nutritious foods; and strengthen the policy environment for private sector investments. In FY 2015, FTF interventions benefited 138,953 rural households, and over 120,000 farmers and other individuals were trained on using improved technologies and management practices. FTF farmers produced a total of 160,000 MT of cereals in FY 2015, generating \$1.2 million in additional sales for these farmers. In FY 2017, 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. In FY 2015, FTF helped 164,750 producers adopt new technologies and agricultural management practices and apply them to 167,755 hectares of smallholder farmland, representing 80 percent more farmers reached than in FY 2014. In 2015, in horticulture, over 52,000 producers achieved \$17.8 million in sales, totaling over 825,000 MT in sales, with targeted horticultural crops showing an aggregate yield increase of 37 percent over the previous year, and producers earned average gross margins of \$3,906 per hectare per cropping cycle, boosting on-farm net income by 88 percent as compared to 2014. FTF will address poverty and stunting in FY 2017 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: Agriculture is the mainstay of Uganda's economy, accounting for approximately 27 percent of GDP, employing nearly 72 percent of the labor force. Data indicates a 16 percent decrease in poverty in rural areas, including where FTF works, from 27.2 percent in 2009-2010 to 22.8 percent in 2012-2013. National poverty levels declined from 24.5 percent to 19.7 percent over the same period. FY 2017 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: Agriculture is Zambia's second major industry and employs 80 percent of the population. Despite poor rains attributed to an El Nino weather pattern and a decrease in maize yields in FY 2015, compared to the previous year, maize production still had a significant surplus. This is in contrast to prior El Nino years when the country was required to import food aid. Surplus production in a year with poor rains is a testament to the widespread use of improved seeds and conservation agriculture practices. Maize yields for beneficiary farmers averaged 2.43 MT/ha in FY 2015, compared to national averages of 1.75 MT/ha. FY 2017 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

Key Interventions:

- FTF requests \$35.0 million in Development Assistance to work with aligned countries to implement agricultural development programs. This is 3.6 percent of the total request.
- Guinea: To address ongoing food insecurity, FY 2017 FTF resources will support farmers with activities aimed at improving production and marketing, as well as household nutrition. Activities will provide training and technical assistance at the local and national levels to improve growth in agriculture. By building sustainable production systems linked to markets, FTF will assist producers in Guinea withstand future shocks.
- Nigeria: The agriculture sector in Nigeria has the potential to reduce poverty and serve as a major productive sector in the economy. Developing the sector enhances opportunities for both skilled and unskilled labor and contributes to regional food security. During FY 2015, over 261,000 smallholders applied improved technologies or management practices, resulting in the production of 763,019 MT of agricultural commodities valued at \$334.0 million, with FTF -assisted households achieving over \$116.0 million in additional sales over baseline sale values. In FY 2017, 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 U.S. government has been working with the Government of Sierra Leone, who 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 75 percent of the workforce and accounts for 56 percent of Gross National Product. FY 2017 FTF resources will support farmers with activities aimed at improving production and marketing, the enabling environment for private sector investment, and household nutrition.

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:

- FTF regional programs 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. The FY 2017 request includes \$88.4 million in DA funding for regional programs, representing 9 percent of the total request.
- Regional FTF programs will continue to: help establish and implement common regulatory standards; support trade, tariff, and macroeconomic policy reform; 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 low cost and accessible technologies; and support cross-border management of natural resources.
- Regional programs will support 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 link vulnerable smallholders to markets, diversify incomes, and improve intra-regional trade.

Transformed Production Systems and Improved Nutrition

Key Interventions:

- With \$144.4 million in the FY 2017 request (representing 14.8 percent of the total FTF request), USAID will continue to lead implementation of the FTF Research Strategy by engaging and leveraging research and policy expertise from U.S. universities, international research centers, the private sector, and local institutions in partner countries to solve development challenges. Human and institutional capacity development (HICD) programs related to research, education, extension, and policy advice are an integral component of research and development programs. Research, HICD, technology scaling efforts, and policy expertise are among the most critical elements to provide technologies and opportunities to farmers and other rural poor people to drive the inclusive agricultural growth and improved nutrition needed to achieve the FTF goal of reducing hunger and poverty. 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.
- Funding will support agriculture and food security policy research, capacity development, and scaling of innovative technologies. Funding will help smallholder farmers adapt to climate change and build resilience; improve the production and processing of safe, nutritious agricultural products; develop new animal vaccines, as well as crops and animals resistant to pests and diseases; integrate small-scale irrigation, mechanization, crop and animal diversification, resource-conserving technologies, and geospatial analysis in smallholder production systems; and strengthen 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 capacity development 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

Key Interventions:

- FTF strives to reduce poverty, fight hunger and improve nutrition by increasing the productivity and profitability of smallholder farmers around the world through a diverse portfolio that combines market-led innovation and dissemination of technology, private sector engagement and partnerships, and activities that enable and accelerate private investment, improve access to finance, and provide risk management options to farmers. Through FTF, programs aim to help address the agricultural investment gap in developing countries through activities to catalyze increased private investment, which will provide much needed products and services to smallholder farmers and agricultural value chains, commercialize and scale promising new technologies, create jobs, and raise incomes. The FY 2017 request includes \$37.5 million to support these efforts, representing 3.8 percent of the request.
- FTF 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.
- Markets are critical to improving productivity and profitability for smallholders with the potential to become commercially viable. FY 2017 funding will continue to support innovative market-led programs, including risk-mitigation mechanisms to improve farmers' resilience and access to tailored forms of financial services, including savings, crop insurance, farm inputs finance, and digital financial services.

Strengthened Planning and Implementation of Food Security and Resilience Programming

Key Interventions:

- With \$106.0 million in requested resources, FTF will support regional and country-led efforts to address the root causes of food insecurity and vulnerability among chronically vulnerable rural communities caught at the intersection of poverty, hunger and malnutrition and exposure to shocks and stresses. These programs seek to both improve these well-being outcomes and the ability of households and communities to mitigate, adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses. Ultimately, these activities, along with other Feed the Future programs, will help reduce the need for repeat, large-scale humanitarian food aid responses in areas subject to recurrent crises. This represents 10.8 percent of the total request.
- Funding will support programs that expand economic opportunities, including improving and diversifying livelihoods and increasing the range of microfinance options for vulnerable populations such as insurance and savings. These programs help to reduce vulnerability to production, income, and market disruptions related to droughts, floods, and food price volatility and exacerbated by longer-term stresses such as population pressure and climate change. Finally, these programs strengthen the health and nutrition of vulnerable populations and help strengthen community-based, disaster risk management to enable vulnerable households and communities to more effectively manage through shocks such as drought.

Increased Accountability and Learning through Evidence of FTF Results and Impacts: 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 and promote empirical evidence to inform programming and investment decisions.

Key Intervention:

- With \$18.0 million in requested FY 2017 resources, FTF will conduct and support evaluations of FTF programs, implement population-level impact surveys, develop monitoring and evaluation tools for use across the FTF initiative, and help strengthen the statistical systems and capacities of partner countries to generate reliable data for strategic planning and monitoring of agricultural and socio-economic indicators.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Address the Root Causes of Hunger, Poverty, and Food Crises by Investing in Agricultural Development in FTF Focus Countries

Key Interventions:

- The request includes \$34.0 million in Economic Support Funds for FTF focus countries (3.5 percent of the total request). 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.
- Haiti: Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, and nearly a third of the population is food insecure. Agricultural development is central to Haiti's long-term efforts to grow its economy, reduce poverty and hunger, and promote a healthy population. In FY 2015, improved production and commercialization practices significantly decreased the rejection rate of mangoes at export packing houses, contributing to an average 83 percent increase in mango-related income. In 2015, Haiti experienced its strongest drought in 35 years due to El Nino, following several consecutive years of dry conditions. To build resilience to recurrent drought and flooding, the FTF program successfully inaugurated the Riviere Grise water diversion structure in FY 2015, which will irrigate over 8,000 hectares of the Cul-de-Sac plain, benefiting approximately 10,000 farmers. Ongoing climate forecasts estimate drought-related challenges will continue to affect food security across the country during upcoming crop seasons. To address these recurring challenges, FTF investments in FY 2017 will increase agricultural productivity, stabilize watersheds to improve water and soil conservation, and strengthen agricultural markets.
- Liberia: Agriculture accounts for one half of Liberia's GDP, and more than two-thirds of Liberians depend on agriculture for their livelihood. In FY 2015, FTF assisted 19,300 rice farmers in producing and selling rice valued at over \$3.0 million. Support for vegetable farmers increased sales value over 500 percent from FY 2014 – FY 2015. In FY 2017, funding will focus on helping the production and marketing of basic staples, such as rice and cassava; expanding income generating opportunities; and increasing dietary diversity and creating alternatives to bush meat through vegetable horticulture and goat husbandry programs. FTF will 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 will improve market structures such as market price information systems.
- Nepal: The prevalence of poverty and undernutrition are high in the original Nepal FTF zone of influence, comprised of 20 hill and Terai districts in the far-western, mid-western, and western

regions. Approximately 32.5 percent of the target population lives on less than \$1.25 per day and 45.2 percent of children under age two are stunted, compared to national population rates of 24.6 percent for poverty and 41 percent for stunting. In FY 2015, FTF helped over 84,000 farmers (51 percent female) apply improved technologies or management practices on over 76,778 hectares and achieve over \$71.8 million in farm-level incremental sales. After the devastating earthquake which struck Nepal in April 2015, FTF expanded to a second zone of influence in four districts in the central and eastern hills. By integrating focused value chain activities into a larger food security and resilience project, FTF will reach an additional 50,000 direct and over 200,000 indirect beneficiaries. FY 2017 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. By mitigating food security shocks, FY 2017 funds will contribute to the long-term agricultural development and resilience of the country.

- Tajikistan: Tajikistan's agriculture sector accounts for 27 percent of its gross domestic product. Yet, Tajikistan is a chronically food insecure country with 26 percent of children under five stunted country-wide and 30 percent of children under five years stunted in the FTF zone of influence. In FY 2015, FTF activities helped to provide improved irrigation services to over 176,000 households. Training on nutrition and maternal and child health reached over 636,000 people and 119,560 children under the age of five. As the result of workshops and mobilization activities on breastfeeding since early 2014, the number of mothers continuing breastfeeding for children 18 to 23 month increased from 36.8 percent to 67.2 percent. FY 2017 funding will promote food security by: improving food production through fostering better inputs, extension, technology, and practices for small-holder farmers; 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 FTF Aligned Agricultural Programs

Key Interventions:

- FTF will provide \$41.8 million in Economic Support Funds to work with aligned countries, representing 4.3 percent of the total request.
- 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 and 35 percent of children are stunted. Decades of isolation, compounded by cumbersome regulations and unpredictable policies have stifled agricultural development, which continues to employ 66 percent of the population. Following successful elections in November 2015, Burma's democratic transition will offer significant opportunities to improve food security through key policy reforms and investment in inclusive agriculture sector growth. In FY 2015, Burma's FTF results in food security policy and value chain development created a foundation for agriculture sector transformation. FTF activities supported a first-of-its-kind inclusive policy development process for the landmark National Land Use Policy, an essential step in recognizing the land rights of Burma's people. FTF activities also performed assessments to build the evidence base for future agriculture sector reforms, initiated farmer training in good agricultural practices in the soy and coffee value chains, and introduced the innovative

fertilizer deep placement technology. FY 2017 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 (70 percent) in the world. In FY 2015, USAID co-organized the first international coffee cupping competition in the DRC. International judges awarded scores of high scores to the three USAID-supported cooperatives to signify the coffee is of specialty grade, encouraging greater demand from international buyers and increased sales. Building on coffee production of 45 tons by USAID-supported cooperatives in FY 2014, participant coffee producers increased average farm productivity by over 400 percent to 191 tons of coffee in FY 2015. Coffee sold to international buyers received an average price of \$5.50 per kg, three to four times higher than the price than the price normally received from local traders. Activities in FY 2017 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. FTF will engage at the policy and national institution level to build an enabling environment for broader agricultural transformation, helping to 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. In FY 2015, FTF began implementing a new project which aims to improve the livelihoods of rural households in Upper Egypt, including smallholder farmers, laborers, women, unemployed youth, and entrepreneurs by strengthening sustainable, high-value fruit and vegetable supply chains for domestic and export markets. Programs in FY 2017 will seek to: catalyze the production of high value commercial horticulture value chains; improve smallholder productivity; link smallholders to market channels and agribusinesses; and continue to 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 and processed food markets and consequently improve their socio-economic conditions on a sustainable basis. FTF will also support workforce development, youth employment, and improved nutrition behaviors throughout the agriculture sector.
- Georgia: Food security remains an important domestic issue in Georgia. In FY 2015, FTF provided \$1.8 million in grants for 22 agribusinesses (including 10 women-owned businesses), while leveraging nearly \$8.0 million in private sector investment commitments. These investments helped transfer new agricultural technologies to over 57,000 farmers, improved management on over 320,000 hectares of land, and facilitated \$10.4 million in new commercial financing. FY 2017 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. 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, USAID helped to expand domestic production beyond subsistence by supporting improved on-farm management techniques and technologies. In FY 2015, more farmers were able to grow surplus crops, extending production beyond their immediate subsistence needs and, as a result, were able to create a market for staple crops produced in South Sudan's Greenbelt agro-ecological zone. Support for farmer-based organizations and cooperatives helped aggregate surplus production to sell to the World Food Program's Purchase for Progress initiative. FY 2017 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 activities in Yemen were suspended in FY 2015 due to escalating insecurity that developed into a devastating civil war. In FY 2017, FTF activities seek to build on continuing humanitarian assistance and address some of the consequences of this crisis on food security and agriculture. Depending on the permissiveness of the environment and priority needs identified in post-conflict assessments, these programs may 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 development assistance efforts will also be dependent on governance structures in Yemen in FY 2017.
- Zimbabwe: Although Zimbabwe's economy and food security situations have improved since the economic collapse of 2008/2009, vulnerable households still struggle to either grow or procure sufficient food. The heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture, weak markets, inefficient policies, and high levels of poverty continue to threaten vulnerable households' ability to either grow or procure sufficient food. In FY 2015, significant portions of the country experienced total or near total crop failure due to a production season marked by erratic rains and long dry spells. FY 2017 funding will continue to promote self-sufficiency of rural households by decreasing the reliance on humanitarian assistance 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.

Sustain Agricultural Investments through U.S. Cooperation with India on Global Food and Nutrition Security

Key Interventions:

- 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.
- \$3.0 million is proposed to fund FTF strategic partnership programs.
- India: In FY 2015, FTF supported the pilot of cost effective, accessible technologies, such as a solar conduction drier in Kenya. The technology, originally developed in India, is now being used by women's groups in Kenya to process and preserve perishable fruits and vegetables that significantly enhances shelf life and increased market value. FTF programs also leveraged an additional \$1.5 million in private sector funds and facilitated 42 public-private partnerships to increase the scale and longevity of FTF interventions. In FY 2017, FTF will continue to advance triangular cooperation with FTF focus countries in Africa and Asia on capacity transfer and the uptake of innovative technologies, while leveraging additional funding from the private sector and 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:

- FTF regional programs 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.
- FTF will continue to address the impact of climate change in Central America through the further integration of climate-smart agriculture activities. Working with Mexico and Canada, \$28.0 million will be used to develop a coordinated plan for these efforts and to catalyze investments by governments and other partners in the region around these activities. Additional details on this multilateral funding are included in the President's Budget as part of the Global Climate Change Initiative.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Nutrition: Nutrition is a key point of intersection between food security and health, and is a key outcome for both the Global Health and FTF Initiatives. Nutrition affects every aspect of human development, and is both a cause and consequence of poverty. Under-nutrition contributes to 45 percent of all deaths among children under five. In May 2014, the USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy was launched, presenting a new model of development that harnesses science and data to inform innovative approaches in nutrition. New analysis of the causes of hidden hunger and under-nutrition has enabled us to strategically target our work in the first 1,000 days from pregnancy to a child's second birthday.

With \$108.5 million, Global Health will provide leadership and technical assistance to priority countries in both the Global Health and FTF initiatives to facilitate the introduction and scale up of nutrition activities, with a focus on the first 1,000 days to achieve maximum impact. Nutrition activities focus on the prevention and treatment of under-nutrition through integrated services that support improved nutrition of pregnant and lactating women; 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 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.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Evaluations provide critical information about how FTF programs are working and what results are being achieved, in line with the USAID Evaluation Policy.

- To date, monitoring and evaluation funds have been used to conduct two rounds of population surveys in FTF countries, assess and build partner country agricultural data and statistical systems, and design and conduct data over 20 impact evaluations. These surveys and evaluations are designed to assess current trends and progress toward FTF goals of reducing poverty and childhood stunting in focus country zones of influence.
- In FY 2015, USAID commissioned an inventory and synthesis of all evaluations conducted on FTF investments to date. The synthesis examines and integrates findings from approximately 200 evaluations and will be used by USAID as evidence to build smarter, more cost-effective programs in FY 2017.
- USAID continues to promote the use of the Gender Integration Framework (GIF) tool to identify

constraints to achieving women's empowerment in the agriculture sector and the programmatic approaches to best address these constraints in current and future programming. The GIF builds on the logic and results of the innovative Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index, which tracks women's empowerment and gender parity across five domains (production, resources, income, leadership, and time use).

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget, Policy, or Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- Funding in FY 2017 will support the incorporation of monitoring and evaluation results in the revisions to country funding levels, based on programmatic and financial performance, to ensure that funding is focused in areas and activities demonstrating the greatest potential to reduce levels of poverty and stunting. It will also focus on nutrition sensitive agriculture to sustain gains in nutrition and to reach FTF's ambitious stunting reduction targets.
- As data on impact indicators are received and analyzed, progress against the FTF goals of reducing poverty and stunting will be assessed and plans will be developed for adjusting country strategies and program implementation to most effectively use resources and achieve country-level targets across the initiative.
- Climate change is bringing new challenges to the agriculture sector. Utilizing the best available science to understand the effect of climate variability on agricultural productivity in FTF assisted countries, FTF will continue to support agricultural development approaches that use resources efficiently, protect and conserve the environment, utilize the best practices and technologies available, and reduce the risk for smallholder farmers.

Feed the Future - Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative - FY 2017

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	1,086,500	870,800	107,200
Nutrition (GHP Account)	108,500	-	-
State/USAID - Agriculture and Rural Development	978,000	870,800	107,200
Focus Countries	475,500	441,500	34,000
Bangladesh	55,000	55,000	-
Cambodia	8,000	8,000	-
Ethiopia	60,000	60,000	-
Ghana	38,000	38,000	-
Guatemala	17,000	17,000	-
Haiti	9,000	-	9,000
Honduras	15,000	15,000	-
Kenya	40,000	40,000	-
Liberia	7,000	-	7,000
Malawi	16,000	16,000	-
Mali	24,500	24,500	-
Mozambique	19,500	19,500	-
Nepal	11,000	-	11,000
Rwanda	24,500	24,500	-
Senegal	28,000	28,000	-
Tajikistan	7,000	-	7,000
Tanzania	54,000	54,000	-
Uganda	30,000	30,000	-
Zambia	12,000	12,000	-
Strategic Partners	3,000	-	3,000
India	3,000	-	3,000
Regional Programs	116,760	88,360	28,400
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	900	900	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,500	1,500	-
USAID Country Support (BFS)	24,260	24,260	-
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	19,000	19,000	-
Office of Global Food Security	28,000	-	28,000
Research and Development	144,400	144,400	-
BFS - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD)	400	400	-
BFS - Research and Development	144,000	144,000	-
Monitoring and Evaluation	18,000	18,000	-
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	18,000	18,000	-

Feed the Future - Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative - FY 2017

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF
Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	37,540	37,540	-
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	37,540	37,540	-
Economic Resilience	106,000	106,000	-
BFS - Community Development	80,000	80,000	-
BFS - Disaster Risk Reduction	5,000	5,000	-
BFS - Market Access for Vulnerable Populations	21,000	21,000	-
Aligned Agricultural Programs	76,800	35,000	41,800
Burma	14,000	-	14,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	-	4,000
Egypt	4,000	-	4,000
Georgia	3,500	-	3,500
Guinea	6,000	6,000	-
Nigeria	23,000	23,000	-
Sierra Leone	6,000	6,000	-
South Sudan	8,000	-	8,000
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

Initiative Overview

The U.S. National Security Strategy (2015) states:

Climate change is an urgent and growing threat to our national security, contributing to increased natural disasters, refugee flows, and conflicts over basic resources like food and water....Increased sea levels and storm surges threaten coastal regions, infrastructure, and property. In turn, the global economy suffers, compounding the growing costs of preparing and restoring infrastructure. (National Security Strategy (2015), p. 12)

The Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) helps countries achieve their climate and development goals by growing their economies in a way that reduces emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs), builds resilience to climate-related impacts and disasters, and mobilizes investment for the climate and clean energy solutions of the future. GCCCI programs benefit not only the climate, but also promote broader development and diplomatic objectives. These programs produce important benefits for food security, poverty reduction, health, sustainability, economic development, and regional stability, all of which benefit U.S. security and economic interests, boost the global economy, and further the international Sustainable Development Goals and the Financing for Development agenda.

The GCCCI is comprised of three pillars:

- **Adaptation** programs help poor and especially vulnerable countries and communities build resilience to current and projected weather- and climate-related impacts, such as floods, droughts, long-term water scarcity, sea level rise, and the increased frequency and intensity of major storms. By building resilience to increasingly harsh or unpredictable climatic conditions and 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 bolsters economic growth in vulnerable countries.
- **Clean Energy** programs support the development of energy services that promote cleaner air, increase energy access and security, and reduce or avoid GHG emissions. By helping create a policy framework for low-carbon economies and providing technical and financial assistance, these programs leverage additional sources of public and private financing and encourage future replication.
- **Sustainable Landscapes** programs protect the world's remaining tropical forests, support more resilient and sustainable agricultural practices, and enhance land use governance around the world. By helping developing countries reduce deforestation, improve sustainable land management, and promote climate-smart agricultural practices, programs reduce GHG emissions by addressing root causes of deforestation and ensure a level playing field for sustainably produced forest products, including from the United States.

To support these objectives, the FY 2017 Budget requests \$1.3 billion for the GCCCI, of which \$352.2 million is for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), \$631.7 million is for the Department of State (including \$500.0 million for the Green Climate Fund (GCF)), and \$350.4 million is for the Department of the Treasury. The Department of the Treasury's request includes \$250.0 million for the GCF and \$146.6 million for the Global Environment Facility (GEF), of which approximately \$87.9 million is anticipated to contribute to the GCCCI.

The GCCI played a critical role in leveraging action by other countries and helped pave the way for global emission reductions through the historic Paris Agreement at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP-21) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2015 (Agreement). Through the GCCI, the United States provided support to developing countries in preparing their plans for national actions to respond to climate change (called “Nationally Determined Contributions”). The Agreement creates a comprehensive framework for global action under which all countries will act to reduce emissions. The GCCI will continue to support mitigation and adaptation efforts of developing countries by mobilizing climate finance and providing access to data, tools, and skills-based capacity building. These investments not only address emissions and put the globe on a path to cleaner development but also enable the United States to play an active role in helping vulnerable countries develop effective responses to climate change impacts.

State/USAID Programs

Overview

Request by Pillar and Fiscal Year (State/USAID, excluding GCF)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	478,000	*	483,900
Adaptation	173,900	*	181,323
Clean Energy	180,600	*	196,631
Sustainable Landscapes	123,500	*	105,946

Request by Pillar and Account (State/USAID, excluding GCF)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	483,900	310,300	115,300	45,500
Adaptation	181,323	141,800	35,023	4,500
Clean Energy	196,631	93,000	66,631	37,000
Sustainable Landscapes	105,946	75,500	26,446	4,000

Agency Priority Goal: Low-Emission Development Strategies

The Low-Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) program serves as the focus of the State/USAID Agency Priority Goal for climate change and is a prominent example of inter-agency coordination through the GCCI. Through the Enhancing Capacity for LEDS (EC-LEDS) program and the LEDS Global Partnership (LEDS-GP), the United States works with 26 countries and a network of more than 160 government and non-governmental organizations around the world to support the development and implementation of long-term, economy-wide strategies for sustainable, low-emissions economic growth. This approach involves producing GHG inventories, supporting the development of policies, and implementing cost-effective climate actions that are both good for a country’s development and for reducing GHG emissions. LEDS proved instrumental in helping many developing countries craft their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) in advance of the Paris Agreement. By September 30, 2017, LEDS is expected to achieve 100 country or regional milestones, which will contribute to significant, measurable progress toward achieving domestic and international GHG reduction targets. Achievement of these milestones will also strengthen the capacity of 4,000 developing country government officials and practitioners through participation in the LEDS Global Partnership.

USAID Overview

USAID will invest \$352.2 million in FY 2017 in global climate change programs. In accordance with USAID's Climate Change and Development Strategy, USAID pursues three objectives: 1) Accelerate the transition to low emission development through 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 Asian countries in support of the Asia-Pacific region rebalance and African countries to integrate Power Africa and LEDS activities. Strong government signals and low-carbon policies, coupled with the continued drop in solar and wind energy costs, is expected to lead to increased private sector investment in clean energy. USAID also will focus on improving the enabling environment in economies that are relatively smaller and less business-friendly so they are not left behind in the global transition to clean energy solutions.

USAID will 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 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, and to support the implementation of adaptation priorities and good practices, USAID Adaptation programs will make existing climate data, scientific information, outlooks, tools, and services more accessible to decision-makers and individuals around the world, including to support national adaptation planning processes, which are a fundamental aspect of building resilience. USAID will continue to support the Global Resilience Partnership and work to integrate and leverage Agency efforts related to climate change adaptation and resilience. GCCI central and regional programs will contribute to implementation of Executive Order 13677 regarding Climate-resilient International Development by providing accessible climate change information and technical guidance, in particular to missions and programs lacking in-house climate change expertise.

Department of State Overview

The Department of State will invest \$631.7 million in the GCCI. This includes \$500.0 million for the GCF and \$131.7 million for core GCCI programming through the Bureaus of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Energy Resources, and International Organization Affairs. 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 through initiatives with key countries such as China and India, and strategically targeted diplomatic initiatives such as the Climate Smart Food Security initiative, the National Adaptation Plans Global Network, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, and the Clean Energy Ministerial. The Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund provides support for developing countries to transition away from ozone-depleting substances (ODS); many of those substances are also potent GHGs. The United States will continue to support the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the principal forum for multilateral climate cooperation. 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 climate-related decisions we make domestically and internationally are based on the best available science. U.S. support for the IPCC advances state-of-the art assessments of climate change science and

technology, including through enhanced understanding of global observation systems, climate modeling, building resilience to climate impacts, and mitigating the emissions that cause climate change. The Department of State's ability to work with key developing countries through these programs supports U.S. leadership and is crucial to shaping effective global approaches to both mitigation and adaptation.

Adaptation: Building Resilience to Climate-Related Impacts and Disasters

The FY 2017 request includes \$181.3 million for Adaptation programs administered through State and USAID, in addition to the GCF. Adaptation programs help countries adapt to the impacts of climate change, protect hard-won development gains against the impact of extreme weather events, and contribute to stability and sustainable economic growth. Building resilience is a critical investment that reduces future needs for expenditure on disaster response. The United States will double its grant-based, public climate finance for adaptation through both bilateral and multilateral channels by 2020.

USAID Adaptation Programs

USAID will use \$147.3 million to help 23 countries and nine regions that are most vulnerable to climate change. Under its Climate Change and Development Strategy, USAID prioritizes small island and coastal states, such as Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, Maldives, Mozambique, and Philippines; least developed countries, such as Ethiopia and Mali; and glacier-dependent states, including Colombia, Peru, 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. Through FY 2015, USAID Adaptation programs assisted an estimated 4.9 million stakeholders with making climate-informed decisions and adopting climate-resilient practices. 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 for climate adaptation, and identifying and promoting climate-smart development practices.

USAID's climate adaptation priorities align with good practices for resilience, which include strengthening of adaptation-related institutions, systematic observations and early warning systems, and national adaptation planning. USAID adaptation programs consolidate and improve weather and climate data, and put such information in the hands of those who need it. For example, in Jamaica, USAID supported the development of a drought forecasting tool that increased awareness in advance of the 2014-2015 drought in the Caribbean region. The tool assisted farmers to make harvesting decisions that reduced their losses. SERVIR Global, a partnership with NASA, helps inform national adaptation planning and action by supplying valuable climate and land-use information to decision makers in 37 countries through regional hubs serving Eastern and Southern Africa, the Hindu Kush-Himalaya region, Central America, and the Lower Mekong. In FY 2017, SERVIR expects to launch a new hub in Central Asia. SERVIR has produced more than 60 tailored decision-support tools that integrate satellite data to address flood, frost, and crop forecasting, fire monitoring, disease warning, and other applications, including high resolution land cover maps for eight African countries to provide the first rigorous basis for estimating carbon emissions and supporting sustainable land-use decisions.

USAID Adaptation programs will also continue to improve governance by national and local governments in response to climate change threats. In Indonesia, USAID is helping local water utilities to develop climate-smart water security plans to reduce flooding and improve water supply. In Mozambique, the coastal cities of Pemba and Quelimane are now using an urban information system that draws on climate change vulnerability maps to inform decisions of where to locate new homes and businesses, while a mobile phone-based early warning system developed to help protect the citizens of Pemba and Quelimane is now being used nationwide.

USAID Adaptation programs will also help identify and disseminate effective, adaptive practices. In the Philippines, U.S. assistance in Typhoon Haiyan-affected areas is increasing the resilience of water supply infrastructure that serves many thousands of people, preserving their access to water in the wake of future storms. For instance, in storm-surge and flood-prone areas, water transmission pipes are being elevated or encased using proven design techniques to reduce risk. And in Bangladesh since 2010, USAID has constructed and handed over to school authorities 55 multi-purpose, cyclone shelters with another 45 under development, which will provide shelter to 180,000 people in coastal areas from cyclones, floods, and other natural disasters.

USAID also conducts and promotes climate-risk management, as directed by Executive Order 13677. In FY 2017, GCCI funding will provide guidance, training, tools, platforms for exchanging knowledge and best practices, and targeted technical assistance to USAID missions requiring assistance with climate-risk screening, in-depth assessment, or adjustment. In addition, USAID will incorporate climate resilience into broader development programs using non-GCCI funds. Climate-risk management will help safeguard the billions of dollars of development support that the United States invests in sectors such as health, food security, and infrastructure. In addition, USAID will continue to build upon its climate change integration efforts in key sectors such as agriculture and energy. For example, USAID is supporting the Economic Community of West African States 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 incorporate climate change adaptation and humanitarian response work through its Resilience agenda in Asia, the Horn of Africa, and the Sahel. For example, 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, is increasing farmers' capacity to include proven climate change adaptation practices to address many of the biophysical effects expected as a result of climate change. Practices include water harvesting, bio-reclamation of degraded land, conservation farming, farmer-managed natural regeneration, and integrated soil fertility management. Additionally, investments 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 and stresses in particularly vulnerable countries by incorporating resilience approaches into humanitarian response and development assistance.

Department of State Adaptation Programs

The Department of State will invest \$34.0 million in Adaptation for core GCCI programs. Through the Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) for Food Security initiative the U.S. government, working with Canada and Mexico, will address the impact of climate change on agriculture in Central America by integrating climate-smart agriculture into their diplomatic dialogues and providing assistance to catalyze the efforts and investments of governments and other partners in the region around climate smart agriculture. Funding for this initiative is attributed to the Adaptation and Sustainable Landscapes pillars of the GCCI, is aligned with the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America, and will support multilateral climate-smart agriculture activities.

In December 2015, the United States announced \$30.0 million in support for a trio of insurance initiatives: the Pacific Catastrophic Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative, expansion of the Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility to cover Central American countries, and the African Risk Capacity insurance program. This was an important step toward the goal G-7 leaders set in 2015 to increase by up to 400 million the number of people in the most vulnerable developing countries who will have access to insurance against the negative impact of climate change hazards by 2020. The Department may utilize FY 2017 funding to support these programs.

The Department will continue to support the National Adaptation Plans (NAP) Global Network to increase the adaptive capacity of partner countries and advance climate-resilient development globally. This support will work toward achieving the adaptation goals and commitments outlined in the 2015 Paris Agreement. Vulnerable countries will work through the network to strengthen their efforts to mainstream adaptation into national development planning and programs, identify priority adaptation actions for implementation and develop proposals for adaptation funding from multilateral sources, such as the GCF. NAP Global Network activities will help rapidly expand the community of practice on national adaptation planning, promoting an integrated approach to addressing climate risks across key economic sectors and across USAID's broader development portfolios.

The State Department's Adaptation funding may also continue support for the U.S.-India Partnership for Climate Resilience. A portion of the Adaptation funding will support the UNFCCC, including the work of the Adaptation Committee, and the IPCC for research and analysis of climate impacts.

Promoting Clean Energy Investment and Access

The FY 2017 request includes \$196.6 million for Clean Energy programs administered through State and USAID in addition to the GCF. Clean Energy programs reduce or prevent GHG emissions from energy production and consumption through three priority areas: 1) low-carbon energy generation; 2) energy efficiency; and 3) energy sector reforms that are preconditions for sustainable clean energy development, including from the private sector. Investment in energy infrastructure in developing countries is expected to exceed \$30 trillion over the next 25 years. GCCI programs work with developing country partners to develop and deploy clean energy 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

The President's Budget requests \$118.5 million for USAID to help 14 countries and six 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. USAID support enables clean-energy-related reforms necessary for implementing NDCs and fosters transparency and ambition through GHG accounting, reporting and policy analysis.

USAID missions have increasingly integrated technical assistance on finance mechanisms into their programming, to leverage public and private capital for clean energy. In 2015, for example, USAID helped leverage more than \$120.0 million dollars in private sector investment for clean energy in the Philippines for solar photovoltaics and three biomass power plants. In India, more than \$50.0 million dollars were mobilized by USAID support in designing and implementing innovative financing mechanisms, pilot programs, and implementation of clean energy programs by state and central agencies. In addition, USAID assistance helped prepare India to secure \$36.0 million in project feasibility analysis and lending for clean energy technologies from OPIC and USTDA, specifically for off-grid solar PV, grid-connected rooftop solar, smart grids, grid-connected storage, industrial process efficiency, and cleaner fuels. In support of the Caribbean Energy Security Initiative, USAID will also help improve policies and regulations to attract private sector investment for clean energy development in the Caribbean, capitalizing on the fact that renewable energy is increasingly more affordable than imported fossil fuels.

Greening the Grid, a program drawing on Department of Energy expertise, will continue providing technical assistance to energy system planners, regulators, and grid operators to overcome challenges associated with integrating variable renewable energy sources into the grid, including pilot activities in Jamaica, India, South Africa, and the Philippines. In India, the Partnership to Advance Clean Energy will support clean energy investment at the national and state level by helping to create a policy environment that will attract private investment, and Greening the Grid will ensure that these investments can be scaled and integrated at least cost to the system.

USAID will support developing countries' engagement in Mission Innovation, a global public and private endeavor to reinvigorate and accelerate clean energy innovation scaled to the economic and energy market conditions in developing countries. This will engage developing country and Mission Innovation partners on co-creation and open innovation efforts to research and develop breakthrough clean energy technologies and innovations that can be scaled to varying economic and energy market conditions in participating countries and in the broader world. Through this, USAID will help developing countries design, incubate, and accelerate clean energy technologies that can be scaled into "bankable projects" that enhance and connect energy demand from developing countries to R&D supply, and to entrepreneurs, investors, and businesses that have joined to invest patient capital in early-stage technology development coming out of Mission Innovation countries.

Department of State Clean Energy Programs

The State Department Clean Energy request is \$78.1 million for core programs. FY 2017 priorities for State Department Clean Energy programs include both bilateral and multilateral work. State's bilateral work includes cooperation with China to develop, continue, and expand U.S. participation in the work of the U.S.-China Climate Change Working Group (CCWG), the U.S.-China Clean Energy Research Center (CERC), and other mechanisms. The CCWG includes multiple action initiatives such as heavy-duty and other vehicles; smart grids; carbon capture, utilization, and storage; energy efficiency in buildings and industry; collecting and managing GHG emissions data; climate change and forests; climate-smart / low-carbon cities; and industrial boilers efficiency. The CERC includes multiple research areas including advanced coal technology, clean vehicles, building energy efficiency, and the energy and water nexus. Support for technical dialogue and cooperation on GHG abatement with China was a key factor in China's willingness to make two historic joint announcements with the United States on its climate change actions, which contributed to the successful outcome of the 2015 Paris climate conference. Cooperation with India, the world's third-largest emitter (after China and the United States), will support the U.S.-India Partnership to Advance Clean Energy, which has already mobilized substantial public and private investments in clean energy research and deployment, and adaptation and forest cooperation under the Joint Working Group to Combat Climate Change. Cooperation with Brazil through the U.S.-Brazil Climate Change Working Group will focus on deforestation-reduction efforts as well as clean energy. The State Department will utilize FY 2017 funding to support the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency that was established in conjunction with the 2015 Paris Agreement in order to build institutional and technical capacity on measurement, reporting, and verification of progress by developing countries in achieving their national climate targets.

Other multilateral engagement will include initiatives established through the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM), the first standing forum of energy ministers specifically focused on accelerating a global market transformation for a broad array of clean energy technologies. Initiatives under the CEM focus on improving global energy efficiency standards for appliances, lighting, and buildings; providing web-based interactive expertise to governments on clean energy issues; and sharing best practices on "smart grid" management. CEM's Super-Efficient Appliance Deployment initiative has resulted in the development of 19 new standards or policies globally to improve the efficiency of lighting, television, and ceiling fans. India's recent adoption of just the LED standards under this initiative is expected to result in savings of as

much as 277 terawatt hours of electricity and 254 MMT CO₂e reductions cumulatively (the equivalent of the annual emissions of 54 million cars) by 2030.

LEDS GP builds upon U.S. bilateral assistance by establishing a global knowledge-sharing platform and network of international experts to compare lessons and develop best-practice LEDS approaches. LEDS is at the heart of the U.S. strategy to help developing countries achieve significant emission reductions, including the targets outlined in their NDCs. The Partnership expands the reach of U.S. support provided to developing countries and promotes coordination with other donor efforts.

Clean Energy funding will continue to address short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) through the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC). The United States helped establish the CCAC in 2012; it has grown from seven original partners to 50 countries and 59 non-state partners who work together to reduce emissions of SLCPs including black carbon, methane, and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). SLCPs cause more than 30 percent of current global warming, millions of premature deaths, and extensive crop losses. The CCAC has leveraged support from other donors and catalyzed action on cleaner heavy-duty diesel engines, energy-efficient brick kilns, and clean cooking stoves and heating. CCAC also supports ongoing efforts to bolster support for an HFC phase-down amendment to the Montreal Protocol. The Department may also continue to work with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) through the Global Methane Initiative (GMI), which focuses on near-term methane abatement and recovery through partnerships between developed and developing countries with strong participation from the private sector, development banks, and other governmental and nongovernmental organizations. To date, the GMI, led by USEPA, has helped achieve nearly 300 million tons of CO₂-equivalent in reductions from more than 600 projects.

The Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund (MLF) provides support for developing countries to transition away from ozone-depleting substances (ODS), but many of the substitute substances are potent GHGs, particularly hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). U.S. leadership under the Montreal Protocol and in the MLF has built a large coalition of support for a Montreal Protocol amendment to phase down HFCs, and governments decided in November 2015 to work to adopt a phasedown amendment in 2016. The request includes an increase for the MLF if an amendment is adopted and in anticipation of such a phase-down, which would result in reductions through 2050 equivalent to approximately two years of current anthropogenic global GHG emissions and potential to avoid half a degree Celsius of warming by 2100. Agreement on an amendment would be one of the international community's most dramatic and concrete climate achievements. Consistent U.S. support to the MLF has been an important element behind the success of the Montreal Protocol, with near universal compliance with reporting and phase-out commitments. From 1991 to 2014 the MLF approved more than 7,190 activities that phased-out over 462,000 tons of ODS in developing countries – integral to the Montreal Protocol's success in reducing global warming more than five times the entire first commitment period of the UNFCCC Kyoto Protocol.

Funding for the UNFCCC, the IPCC, and related bodies continues to support diplomatic and scientific efforts necessary for informing and advancing international 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 by building on its partnerships with the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency on programs such as the Global Climate Finance Facility, the U.S.-Africa Clean Energy Finance initiative, and the 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. Other programs targeted to enhance access to electricity and investment in clean energy include the Climate Technology Center and Network and the Partnership on Women's Entrepreneurship in Renewables.

Additional Department of State programs will promote enabling environments for investment in clean energy and support renewable energy generation and energy efficiency, including geothermal development, with an emphasis on both developing countries with high renewable energy resource potential and high-emitting countries.

The Department will ensure effective program management through a contract for independent program evaluation, in keeping with the Department's Evaluation Policy, to assess outcomes and performance of climate change foreign assistance programs. State will continue to provide support for technical and administrative assistance (including contractor support) to manage, monitor and coordinate implementation of new and existing programs and activities under the GCCI.

Sustainable Landscapes: Conserving Forests and Promoting Sustainable Land Use

The FY 2017 request includes \$105.9 million for Sustainable Landscape programs administered through State and USAID in addition to the GCF. 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. Sustainable Landscapes activities often represent the greatest opportunity to reduce emissions in particular countries, and often bolster rural economies and increase the resilience of ecosystems. Sustainable Landscapes programs generate critical benefits ranging from more sustainable food production and generation of rural employment to forest protection and biodiversity conservation.

Targeting emissions through land-use planning and enforcement, reducing incentives for deforestation, restoring productivity of degraded lands, applying climate smart agriculture approaches, and improving management of forests, mangroves, and other productive landscapes can curtail emissions 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 address the drivers of international deforestation and land use change: unsustainable forest clearing for agriculture, poor agricultural practices, 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 peoples' 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 \$86.4 million to help twelve countries and five 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 other countries with high emissions from land use that are committed to acting on the problem, including those participating in the EC-LEDS program, including Bangladesh, Mexico, Vietnam, and Zambia.

USAID strengthens countries' ability to monitor and manage their forests and other landscapes at the national and local levels. This national focus is critical to prevent shifting deforestation from one area of the country to another, while a local focus on livelihoods and markets is essential to sustain good practices. –In Guatemala, efforts to increase access to credit and markets in the Maya Biosphere Reserve

resulted in \$25.0 million in total sales of timber and non-timber forest products and created 3,861 full time equivalent jobs. USAID fostered relationships with environmentally conscious U.S. and European businesses that put a premium on Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified timber products, maintaining FSC certification for the nearly half million hectares of timber and organic certification of 270,064 hectares of Ramon nut, chicle, and allspice. In Mexico, more than one million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) from forestry and land use activities were sequestered or reduced as a result of USG assistance. Mexico is actively working to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation, as well as promoting the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)).–

To help countries implement their forestry and land use-related LEDS goals and other climate targets, USAID will support a number of global programs, such as SilvaCarbon and the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA 2020). USAID will work with a number of other actors under the umbrella of TFA 2020, participating in 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. In FY 2015, TFA 2020 launched the Global Secretariat at the World Economic Forum, and USAID supported a new \$8.0 million Global Development Alliance Public Private Partnership in Paraguay to increase sustainability of the soy and beef sectors. USAID is also partnering with TFA 2020 private sector partners to help businesses address critical land tenure and governance challenges in their supply chains with mapping tools that can be shared with other private sector partners.

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 country case studies that estimate GHG emissions associated with different agriculture development scenarios– that will inform USAID’s agriculture investment decisions in the future. This analysis studies particular value chains and management practices in different areas of the planet. It seeks to identify barriers to uptake of climate-smart agriculture practices and systems to inform a realistic assessment of potential benefits, including the potential for these practices to also increase resilience to climate change.

Department of State Sustainable Landscapes Programs

The FY 2017 request of \$19.5 million for Sustainable Landscapes programs through the State Department may support the following activities: The interagency SilvaCarbon program will continue helping developing countries construct robust forest monitoring systems and GHG inventories, develop forest and land-use maps, develop baselines for monitoring, and perform robust monitoring and reporting. Experts who receive technical assistance and training through SilvaCarbon also contribute to international initiatives such as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. By providing long-term technical support to key countries through advisors placed in-country for several years, the Climate Fellows program will build national capacity to implement REDD+ and other land-based climate programs, preserving forests and reducing GHG emissions.

The Department will support the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL), which brings together public and private sector resources to address the structural drivers of deforestation and degradation in areas where agriculture is a major cause of deforestation and changes in land use. 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 structural reforms that underpin many mitigation and development efforts related to land use, but which often go unfunded by project-level interventions.

The Department will also support the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), which assists developing countries in their REDD+ efforts by providing value to standing forests. FCPF supports more than 45 developing countries to create the reforms needed for good governance, financial responsibility, and capacity building to ensure reductions in emissions from the land sector. The FCPF's Carbon Fund has helped develop 18 large-scale emissions reductions programs that, if fully implemented, will protect over 134 million hectares of forest and reduce GHG emissions by up to 300 MMT CO₂e cumulatively – the equivalent of taking 64 million cars off the road for a year.

FY 2017 funding will also enable the State Department to build upon a partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture on LEDS that will provide integrated support for Clean Energy and Sustainable Landscapes objectives and help countries reduce their GHG emissions from the agricultural sector. State Department funding may also support bilateral cooperation on forests with Brazil and India.

The Green Climate Fund

State requests \$500.0 million for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) as part of a combined Treasury Department and State Department request of \$750.0 million in FY 2017. The United States made a multi-year pledge of \$3.0 billion to the initial resource mobilization of the GCF; the FY 2016 President's Budget requested \$500.0 million.

Program Description: The GCF is a multilateral trust fund designed to foster resilient, low-emission development in developing countries. The GCF uses a range of financial instruments to support projects across all sectors, including transport, water and other infrastructure, energy generation and efficiency, agriculture, and forestry. The GCF also helps countries mobilize private sector capital and strengthen policy environments. Key features of the GCF include:

- A Dedicated Private Sector Facility (PSF): The GCF will dedicate a significant portion of its resources to private sector projects and mobilizing private finance. As an initial step, the GCF has allocated up to \$700.0 million to competitively-selected funding proposals that will target two strategic objectives: 1) supporting micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries that provide innovative products and services, and 2) supporting innovative financial structures that mobilize capital from institutional investors.
- Broad Donor Base: As a core institution in the global effort to increase resilience and reduce emissions, the GCF is supported by a broad donor base, with \$10.2 billion pledged by 46 governments, including nine developing countries, ranging from Mexico to Mongolia, and four cities and provinces. The GCF will develop policies to accept contributions from foundations and the private sector.
- Global Reach: The GCF will work through a large network of public and private partners—including multilateral development banks, private sector entities, non-governmental organizations, and government agencies—to help it reach communities in developing countries worldwide. The GCF's partners or Implementing Entities are required to pass a comprehensive and rigorous accreditation process to ensure that their financial management, fiduciary standards, and environmental and social safeguards meet GCF requirements.
- Transparency: The GCF is one of the most transparent organizations of its kind. The vast majority of Board documents, including project proposals, are publicly available on the GCF website, and over two hundred civil society and business organizations are accredited to view Board meetings live. Recordings of all Board meetings are put in the public domain after the proceedings. The Board includes active observers from both the private sector and civil society.
- Efficient Setup: The GCF is an independent fund based in South Korea with the World Bank serving as its interim trustee, and is designed to work through a network of existing institutions. As such, it can maintain a relatively lean Secretariat and keep overhead costs low.

How the GCF Promotes U.S. Interests

Supporting the GCF advances U.S. interests in four key areas:

- Supporting National Security: Climate change is a threat multiplier that can exacerbate existing threats to international security, such as competition for natural resources, disease, and civil strife. Many of the world's poorest countries are vulnerable to conflict and among the most vulnerable to climate change. By enabling these countries to build resilience and adapt to changing weather patterns, sea level rise, and extreme events, the GCF will help counter security threats that otherwise could require more costly, reactive interventions. The GCF's resilience investments will also help safeguard billions of dollars of U.S. development support in other sectors, especially health, food security, and infrastructure.
- Leveraging Global Action on Climate Change and Clean Growth: Many emerging markets are among the largest emitters of greenhouse gases (GHGs), and their emissions are growing quickly. Enabling them to transition to cleaner energy sources and increased resource efficiency is essential for the success of our collective effort to keep GHG emissions below dangerous levels under the recent Paris Agreement on climate change. The GCF will help support the implementation of the recently-adopted Paris Agreement, in which all countries commit to putting forward successive and ambitious, nationally determined climate targets and reporting on their progress towards them using a rigorous, standardized process of review.
- Developing New Markets and Reducing Risk of Economic Shocks: Fast-growing developing economies are engines of global economic growth, and key trade and investment partners of the United States. By helping countries to secure needed electricity and increase resource efficiency, the GCF will help to develop markets that are ripe for U.S. export and investment. By improving resilience to extreme weather events in more vulnerable economies, the GCF will contribute to reducing risks of economic shocks that can create humanitarian crises.
- Supporting U.S. Firms: In addition to opening new markets for U.S. exports and investment, the GCF can directly support U.S. companies that are well-placed to participate in the particular 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. As has occurred in other multilateral environment funds, the GCF is beginning to directly finance some projects that have U.S. sponsors or use U.S. equipment and services.

Meeting the GCF Commitment

The Treasury Department and the State Department request a total of \$750.0 million for the GCF in FY 2017. It is important for the United States to meet its pledge to the GCF for three key reasons:

- U.S. Leadership: The United States currently has a GCF Board seat and is well-positioned to help make the GCF an effective, well-governed institution with strong fiduciary standards and environmental and social safeguards. Failure to meet our funding pledge would impede U.S. efforts to significantly shape the direction of the new institution.
- Financing the GCF Pipeline: As of late 2015, the GCF had received funding proposals totaling \$1.6 billion, and demand for GCF resources continues to grow. A lack of support from the United States would mean that the GCF would be less likely to prioritize and fund the types of projects that are U.S. priorities.
- Mobilizing Other Contributors: U.S. leadership in the GCF is critical to securing resources from other contributors. In 2016, the GCF aims to develop policies to accept contributions from foundations and the private sector, and U.S. leadership is key to garnering their support.

Achieving and Measuring Results

The GCF results management framework includes three core indicators—emissions reductions, beneficiaries of resilience investments, and additional finance mobilized—plus additional sector-specific indicators. The GCF will continuously improve its performance by learning from regular results reporting as well as evaluations undertaken by its Independent Evaluation Unit, which reports directly to the GCF Board.

The GCF has committed \$168.0 million to its first eight projects and programs. Although that is only a small fraction of what the GCF is likely to commit in 2016, the expected results from these projects demonstrate what the GCF is designed to do in the future. The first eight projects are expected to:

- Reduce cumulative emissions by 6.7 million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent in aggregate;
- Improve resilience of over 3.5 million individuals who are direct and indirect beneficiaries; and
- Help mobilize \$243.0 million in public co-financing and \$235.0 million in private finance.

Project Examples:

- East Africa: In Rwanda, Kenya, and Ethiopia, more than 59 million people lack access to clean, reliable, and affordable electricity. The GCF worked with Acumen Fund—a U.S.-based impact investor—to establish a private equity fund that will invest in early-stage small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in East Africa's off-grid solar sector. The GCF is providing an anchor \$20.0 million equity investment in the fund that has a \$100.0 million target size. The equity fund aims to invest in SMEs that collectively will provide clean energy to 15 million people, at least half of whom live on less than \$2.50 per day, and reduce emissions by 1.5 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent.
- Latin America and the Caribbean: Increasing energy efficiency is one of the most effective options for reducing emissions and boosting productivity, but a lack of available financing has stunted energy efficiency efforts in Latin America and the Caribbean. Led by the Inter-American Development Bank, an energy efficiency green bond program will issue bonds backed by energy efficiency lending portfolios to attract a new source of finance for efficiency projects. Phase I will support projects in Mexico; Phase II will expand the program to Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and Jamaica. The GCF approved \$20.0 million in financing for Phase I and a \$2.0 million technical assistance grant to develop Phase II. The GCF may allocate up to \$215.0 million in partial credit guarantees and loans to support future phases of this innovative financial structure.
- Malawi: Communities and farmers throughout Malawi are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, particularly droughts. Implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), a GCF project will invest in early-warning systems and boost the capacity of Malawi's meteorological service to integrate climate data into its forecasts and to disseminate this information to vulnerable farmers and communities. The project aims to increase the incomes and resilience of more than three million Malawians and increase productivity in the agriculture and fisheries sectors. The GCF is providing a \$12.3 million grant, supplemented with \$3.8 million from UNDP and the Government of Malawi.

The GCF supports mitigation and adaptation activities. GCF programming will be determined by the GCF Board, of which the United States is a member. GCF funding is not factored into the GCCI pillar allocations described in this Congressional Budget Justification.

FY 2017 Global Climate Change Request

(\$ in thousands)	Adaptation	Clean Energy	Sustainable Landscape	FY 2017 Total
TOTAL State/USAID GCCI Funding	N/A	N/A	N/A	983,900
Green Climate Fund (GCF) *	N/A	N/A	N/A	500,000
Economic Support Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	500,000
OES/Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	N/A	N/A	N/A	500,000
State/USAID GCCI Programs (excl. GCF)	181,323	196,631	105,946	483,900
Development Assistance	141,800	93,000	75,500	310,300
Africa	39,500	13,500	17,500	70,500
Ethiopia	5,000	2,000	-	7,000
Kenya	-	2,000	-	2,000
Malawi	3,000	-	4,000	7,000
Mali	3,000	-	-	3,000
Mozambique	4,000	-	-	4,000
Rwanda	3,000	-	-	3,000
Senegal	3,000	-	-	3,000
South Africa	-	3,000	-	3,000
Tanzania	3,000	-	-	3,000
Uganda	4,000	-	-	4,000
Zambia	-	-	5,000	5,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	4,000	4,500	500	9,000
USAID Central Africa Regional	-	-	6,000	6,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	2,000	-	-	2,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,000	2,000	-	5,000
USAID West Africa Regional	2,500	-	2,000	4,500
East Asia and Pacific	33,000	18,000	20,000	71,000
Cambodia	4,000	-	3,000	7,000
Indonesia	4,000	8,000	10,000	22,000
Philippines	14,000	4,000	4,000	22,000
Timor-Leste	4,000	-	-	4,000
Vietnam	5,000	3,000	3,000	11,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,000	3,000	-	5,000
South and Central Asia	11,000	15,000	7,700	33,700
Bangladesh	6,000	3,000	4,700	13,700
India	3,000	12,000	3,000	18,000
Maldives	2,000	-	-	2,000
Western Hemisphere	25,800	5,500	16,000	47,300
Dominican Republic	3,000	-	-	3,000
Guatemala	3,000	-	6,000	9,000

FY 2017 Global Climate Change Request

(\$ in thousands)	Adaptation	Clean Energy	Sustainable Landscape	FY 2017 Total
Honduras	3,800	-	-	3,800
Jamaica	3,000	2,000	-	5,000
Peru	3,000	-	6,000	9,000
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,000	-	-	5,000
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	2,000	8,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	2,000	500	1,000	3,500
USAID South America Regional	-	-	1,000	1,000
USAID Asia Regional	2,500	-	-	2,500
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	-	-	5,000
DCHA/PPM	5,000	-	-	5,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	25,000	16,000	14,300	55,300
LAB - Global Development Lab	-	25,000	-	25,000
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	-	10,000	-	10,000
LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI)	-	10,000	-	10,000
LAB - Mission Engagement & Operations Center (MEO)	-	5,000	-	5,000
Economic Support Fund	35,023	66,631	26,446	115,300
Europe and Eurasia	-	13,000	-	13,000
Georgia	-	3,000	-	3,000
Ukraine	-	5,000	-	5,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	5,000	-	5,000
South and Central Asia	3,000	2,500	-	5,500
Kazakhstan	-	2,500	-	2,500
Nepal	3,000	-	-	3,000
Western Hemisphere	2,500	10,000	10,904	23,404
Colombia	2,500	4,000	5,000	11,500
Mexico	-	6,000	5,904	11,904
ENR - Energy Resources	-	4,000	-	4,000
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	-	4,000	-	4,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	29,523	37,131	15,542	82,196
OES/CC Climate Change (non-GCF)	29,523	37,131	15,542	82,196
International Organizations and Programs	4,500	37,000	4,000	45,500
IO - International Organizations	4,500	37,000	4,000	45,500
IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	4,500	4,500	4,000	13,000
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	-	32,500	-	32,500

* GCF funding is not currently 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 and to invest more of their own resources 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 represents our continuing efforts to coordinate agencies towards shared goals, shared responsibility, and greater impact. Built on existing 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.

For GHI programs administered by the Department of State and USAID, \$8.6 billion is requested in the Global Health Programs (GHP) account, which represents the highest ever non-emergency request.

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate ²	FY 2017 Request
GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS (GHP)	8,458,110	8,503,450	8,576,500
Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths (EPCMD)	2,049,610	*	2,226,500
Malaria	669,500	*	745,000
Maternal & Child Health	715,000	*	814,500
<i>Of which, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance</i>	<i>200,000</i>	*	<i>275,000</i>
Family Planning/Reproductive Health	528,110	*	544,000
Nutrition	115,000	*	108,500
Vulnerable Children	22,000	*	14,500
Creating an AIDS-free Generation	6,000,000	*	6,000,000
HIV/AIDS	6,000,000	*	6,000,000
<i>Of which, Global Fund</i>	<i>1,350,000</i>	*	<i>1,350,000</i>
Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases	408,500	*	350,000
Tuberculosis	236,000	*	191,000
Global Health Security in Development	72,500	*	72,500
Neglected Tropical Diseases	100,000	*	86,500

¹ FY 2015 Actual includes \$4.16 million transferred in from the International Organizations and Programs account.

² FY 2016 Estimate reflects the funding level for FY 2016 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 while building sustainable partnerships. 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.

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 remains committed to: accelerating progress toward the global “90-90-90” targets set forth by the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); the Sustainable Development Goal’s target of ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030; and close collaboration and partnership with host country governments, civil society, multilateral institutions, the private sector, and other stakeholders in these endeavors.

PEPFAR, the largest effort by any nation to combat a single disease, continues to work toward achieving ambitious HIV prevention and treatment targets announced by President Obama by using data to focus on the highest burden geographic areas and populations for maximum impact, while strengthening health systems. With a commitment to transparency and accountability for impact, as well as accelerating access to interventions grounded in the latest science for epidemic control, PEPFAR continues to actively work with partners to control the HIV/AIDS pandemic and, ultimately, achieve an AIDS-free generation.

The FY 2017 request will support targeted global HIV/AIDS efforts by continuing the PEPFAR Impact Fund, directed to countries that take concrete steps to realign their national HIV/AIDS programs using geographic and site-level data, to increase their own share of HIV budgets, and to take greater ownership of data collection and expenditure analysis.

Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases: In addition to work on 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, neglected tropical diseases, pandemic influenza, Ebola, and other emerging threats. The

FY 2017 request includes \$350 million GHP-USAID for programs to fight against – and protect people across the globe from – other infectious diseases.

Achievements:

- As of September 30, 2015, PEPFAR is supporting life-saving antiretroviral treatment (ART) for 9.5 million men, women, and children (of which, 5.7 million are receiving direct support and 3.8 million are benefiting from essential technical support to partner countries).
- In FY 2015, PEPFAR supported HIV testing and counseling for more than 68.2 million people (including more than 14.7 million pregnant women) as well as care and support for more than 5.5 million orphans and vulnerable children.
- As of September 30, 2015, PEPFAR has supported more than 8.9 million voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) procedures in Eastern and Southern Africa as well as training (including pre-service training) for more than 190,000 new health care workers in PEPFAR-supported countries to deliver HIV and other health services.
- In 2005, under-five mortality in USAID's 24 priority countries was 71 deaths per 1000 live births; by 2015 it had declined to 47 deaths per 1000 live births.
- To date, Acting on the Call to End Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths has helped spare the lives of 2.4 million children and almost 200,000 mothers.
- In 17 of the 19 President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) countries, significant 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).
- Since its inception, PMI has distributed more than 243 million lifesaving antimalarial treatments and more than 102 million insecticide-treated nets. In FY 2014, more than 18 million people were protected as a result of PMI-supported indoor residual spraying.
- From 2006-2014, over \$8.8 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 over 550 million people through USAID integrated programs.

FY 2017 Global Health Programs (GHP) Request

The GHP account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and USAID. The FY 2017 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 2017 request provides over \$2.2 billion in pursuit of this goal.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) (\$814.5 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 selection of cost-effective, high-impact interventions, continuing to accelerate the reduction of maternal and newborn mortality, including the introduction and scale-up of new vaccines,

targeted to those children most in need. The FY 2017 request includes \$275.0 million within the overall MCH request for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, to support the Administration's four-year \$1.0 billion pledge to this vital partner. Resources for Gavi will support the introduction of new vaccines, especially pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines, which have the greatest potential 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, 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. The request provides increased funding for polio programs in Pakistan which were previously requested and funded under the Economic Support Fund account.

Malaria (\$745.0 million): Consistent with the President's call to end the scourge of malaria, FY 2017 resources will increase support for 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. In addition to the increase to the annual PMI budget, the President's Budget proposes to use \$129.0 million in remaining FY 2015 Ebola emergency funds for malaria programs.

The fight against malaria is making historic gains across sub-Saharan Africa. In countries where insecticide-treated mosquito nets, indoor residual spraying, improved diagnostic tests, and highly effective antimalarial drugs have been scaled up, mortality rates in children under five years of age have fallen markedly. According to the World Health Organization's (WHO's) 2014 World Malaria Report, in Africa, between 2000 and 2013, the estimated number of malaria cases in all age groups decreased from 174 million to 163 million.

The U.S. government's financial and technical contributions, through PMI, have been key in this remarkable progress. In the nearly 10 years since it was launched, PMI has garnered recognition as a highly effective program that successfully combines solid support at the country level with global leadership on malaria prevention and control with other funding and technical partners. 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, significant 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. The request provides increased resources for malaria programs to expand PMI. USAID, through PMI, will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities and invest in strengthening delivery platforms in up to 27 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 support work with countries to meet pre-elimination and elimination criteria in key sub-national areas. 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 (\$544.0 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. An estimated 222 million women in the developing world have an unmet need for family planning, resulting in 53 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. The request provides increased funding for voluntary family planning programs in Pakistan which were previously requested and funded under the Economic Support Fund account.

Nutrition (\$108.5 million): Good nutrition is central to successful development and is the defining link between the Global Health and Feed the Future Initiatives. Undernutrition contributes to almost half of all the deaths of children under five by undermining their health and development. A stunted child is 4.6 times more likely to die from infectious diseases compared to a non-stunted child. 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 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 U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy. The request includes \$6,000.0 million (\$5,670.0 million GHP-State and \$330.0 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 (\$4,193.5 million, including \$3,957.5 million in GHP-State and \$236.0 million in GHP-USAID): These resources will support PEPFAR core activities that will advance progress toward sustainable control of the HIV epidemic using a programmatically- and geographically-focused approach in countries with greatest need and, ultimately, achieving an AIDS-free generation. Funding supports a combination of high-impact HIV interventions, focusing on: combination prevention, including antiretroviral treatment (ART), voluntary medical male circumcision, prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), and provision of condoms; orphans and vulnerable children, including holistic services for families; neglected and hard-to-reach populations, such as children, adolescent girls and young women, and other key affected populations; and health systems, which includes human resources for health, commodity procurement, supply chains, and laboratory systems.

The GHP-USAID request contributes to PEPFAR's efforts to support the global HIV/AIDS response by targeting resources to meet the 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 (\$1,489.0 million, including \$1,395.0 million in GHP-State and \$94.0 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. Funds requested in GHP-State will support a \$45.0 million contribution to UNAIDS and a \$1,350.0 million contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. This request for the Global Fund, when combined with \$243 million in FY 2016 funds above the President's pledge to the Global Fund's Fourth Replenishment, will allow the United States to contribute nearly \$1.6 billion by 2017 towards a Fifth Replenishment contribution. The GHP-USAID request will 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 (\$197.5 million in GHP-State): FY 2017 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 and Health Diplomacy.

Technical Support, Strategic Information, and Evaluation (\$120.0 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

TB (\$191.0 million): Funding will support programs that address a disease that 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, consistent with the goals and objectives of the Administration's National Action Plan for Combating Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the global Stop TB Strategy will continue to be a 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 that 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 - schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, and three soil-transmitted helminths. USAID programs use an agency-tested and 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 \$1 billion each year. Expanding these programs to national scale will support the acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally. 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 (\$72.5 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 demonstrates the potential perils of any country with 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, the State Department and USAID 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. 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 2017 requests for GHP funding are further described in the respective country and program narratives elsewhere in the Congressional Budget Justification and Annexes. Additional details of the HIV/AIDS programs can also be found in the PEPFAR CBJ Supplement.

Global Health Initiative - FY 2017 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	8,576,500	6,000,000	745,000	814,500	544,000	108,500	191,000	86,500	72,500	14,500
Africa	4,738,796	3,368,096	576,000	332,800	321,900	68,000	72,000	-	-	-
Angola	41,299	17,299	22,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,000	-	16,500	3,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	40,804	40,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	193,525	70,175	50,000	40,000	20,350	2,000	11,000	-	-	-
Djibouti	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	319,263	187,213	38,000	42,000	31,550	9,500	11,000	-	-	-
Ghana	72,297	12,297	28,000	12,000	13,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Guinea	17,500	-	12,000	2,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	541,680	456,680	35,000	16,000	26,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Lesotho	47,438	47,438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	30,500	3,500	12,000	8,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	51,000	-	26,000	11,000	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	158,388	103,488	22,000	14,500	12,700	4,200	1,500	-	-	-
Mali	61,200	4,500	25,000	16,500	11,000	4,200	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	368,601	298,301	29,000	17,000	13,000	6,300	5,000	-	-	-
Namibia	38,513	38,513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	532,152	356,652	75,000	50,000	37,000	2,500	11,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	101,559	57,559	18,000	10,000	13,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	56,035	4,535	22,000	10,000	15,000	4,500	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	256,050	246,550	-	-	-	-	9,500	-	-	-
South Sudan	55,300	21,800	6,000	18,000	8,000	-	1,500	-	-	-
Swaziland	43,313	43,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	493,981	393,581	46,000	16,000	26,400	8,000	4,000	-	-	-
Uganda	409,676	320,176	34,000	16,000	27,500	8,000	4,000	-	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2017 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
Zambia	392,632	334,732	24,000	13,300	13,000	3,600	4,000	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	117,750	93,750	15,000	3,000	2,000	-	4,000	-	-	-
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	6,700	-	-	1,500	4,000	1,200	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,600	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	14,400	3,000	-	1,000	10,400	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	207,377	98,877	15,500	33,500	24,000	1,500	34,000	-	-	-
Burma	29,000	10,000	8,000	5,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	-
Cambodia	33,622	12,122	4,500	5,500	5,000	1,500	5,000	-	-	-
China	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	41,000	10,000	-	20,000	-	-	11,000	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	6,200	6,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	31,000	-	-	2,000	18,000	-	11,000	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	48,142	48,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	9,000	-	-	5,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	9,000	-	-	5,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	215,244	38,294	-	61,500	71,400	16,800	27,250	-	-	-
Bangladesh	77,000	-	-	30,000	27,000	9,000	11,000	-	-	-
India	47,500	20,000	-	11,500	10,000	-	6,000	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	3,750	-	-	-
Nepal	39,700	3,000	-	15,500	14,400	6,800	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	22,500	-	-	2,500	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	6,500	-	-	2,000	-	1,000	3,500	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	15,294	15,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2017 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
Western Hemisphere	210,785	166,335	3,500	18,750	16,500	5,700	-	-	-	-
Brazil	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	15,113	15,113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	13,000	-	-	3,000	6,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
Haiti	129,213	104,013	-	14,000	9,000	2,200	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	25,917	25,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	20,992	20,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	6,250	-	3,500	1,750	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	5,250	-	-	2,250	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
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	474,169	91,919	150,000	81,200	99,900	14,500	36,650	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	549,345	94,045	-	275,000	2,800	2,000	16,500	86,500	72,500	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	275,000	-	-	275,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health Security in Development	72,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,500	-
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	-	-
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)	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Innovation Center (DI)	2,000	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	2,114,419	2,114,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2017 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
Additional Funding for Country Programs	401,919	401,919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	1,395,000	1,395,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oversight/Management	197,500	197,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	120,000	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender

Initiative Overview

Overview

To achieve successful outcomes for U.S. foreign policy priorities, including eradicating extreme poverty, stability, prosperity, and peace, the FY 2017 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 to 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.

Policy Framework

Today, a range of policies reflect 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; 2015) 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.

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 (GE/FE) 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. USAID followed up the release of its GE/FE Policy with a standalone chapter on gender integration (ADS 205) in the Agency's manual of operational policies and procedures.

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 and girls 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.

As mandated per both Executive Orders, 2015 marked the three year review to the National Action Plan for Women, Peace and Security and the Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally.

In addition, the U.S. government is preparing to launch the interagency Adolescent Girls Strategy, with input from State, USAID, Peace Corps and MCC, to ensure that adolescent girls are educated, healthy, economically and socially empowered, and free from violence and discrimination, thereby promoting global development, security, and prosperity.

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 Issues 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 are collected through narratives and attributed funding levels that detail why a Mission or Bureau is working in a certain area, what it has accomplished in that area, and how activities advance broad policy goals represented by the Key Issue.

The Gender Key Issues 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. There are now three linked Gender Key Issues, and in response to evaluation requirements outlined in the President's Executive Order on the National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS), a fourth independent Gender Key Issue was designed to cover WPS.

The four Gender Key Issues 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 child, 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.

FY 2017 Budget Request: Advancing National Security and Foreign Policy Goals by Advancing Gender Equality and the Status of Women

In the FY 2017 request, \$1.3 billion is attributed to Gender as a Key Issue, with overall gender attributions broken out as follows:

- \$248.9 million for Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Primary
- \$930.9 million for Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary
- \$157.2 million for Gender-Based Violence

The FY 2017 request includes \$133.5 million to advance the empowerment and protection of women and girls in crisis- and conflict-affected environments. 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 are requesting a total of \$75.0 million of dedicated funding for the Let Girls Learn (LGL) initiative. The funding includes \$35.0 million in Development Assistance to be used by USAID for the continued development and implementation of the interagency LGL Challenge Fund. Led by USAID's Office for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, this effort will bring together agencies within the U.S. government and external partners to collaborate on integrated solutions and approaches to keeping adolescent girls in school. The remaining \$40.0 million in Economic Support Funds is being requested for Afghanistan for USAID to develop programs and activities that support the education of adolescent girls in that country. In addition, Let Girls Learn involves continued support for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) interventions to reduce HIV infections in young women. These and other investments deepen the U.S. commitment to adolescent girls, helping girls and young women thrive and play a fuller role in their communities 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 protection for women, children, and other vulnerable populations in conflict and humanitarian emergencies. The Secretary's Office of Global Women's Issues' resources will support programming in interagency-identified focus countries in which the U.S. government will implement a comprehensive approach to the prevention of and response to gender-based violence.

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 access to justice, 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 2017 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, S/GWI will continue to lead the Department's integration of gender into operations, diplomatic activities, and foreign assistance programs. S/GWI's foreign assistance resources will be used to continue implementation of the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security and the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence Globally. Efforts will include promoting women's participation in reconciliation and peace processes in post-conflict and conflict-affected countries; protecting women and girls from violence; and reducing barriers affecting adolescent girls, including early and forced marriage.

Working in tandem with State, USAID is requesting foreign assistance funding to implement USAID's Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy and accelerate women's leadership activities throughout the Agency. The majority of funding will be programmed to support efforts to reduce gender disparities in access to resources, prevent and respond to GBV, as well as to promote women's leadership and decision-making by developing new activities, and scaling up best practices. USAID will identify Missions poised to implement catalytic activities and provide them with the technical assistance to support integration of these goals 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 including their increased participation in the job market and as entrepreneurs; increase women's and girls' 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 focus on providing practical and strategic support for women's participation in peace processes, political transition, reconstruction, or security initiatives; increasing the protection of women and girls from conflict and crisis-related GBV; promoting women's participation and leadership in efforts to build resilience to recurrent crisis, conflict, and insecurity, such as activities to engage women and girls in community-level violence prevention, countering violent extremism, and adaptation to climate-related shocks/challenges; and strengthening the capacity of civil society actors, including women's organizations, working to address critical gender equality and female empowerment issues in fragile or transition environments.

Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
TOTAL	1,337,198	262,651	330,734	79,855	198,156		377,150	23,925	10,300	15	25,000	29,412
Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment- Primary	248,929	61,284	55,662	3,985	41,268		80,590	5,640	500	-	-	-
Africa	62,725	7,714	48,030	3,681	2,300		1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	28	-	-	28	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	9	-	-	9	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,000	-	2,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	2,000	-	2,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	48	-	-	48	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	110	-	-	110	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,067	-	5,000	67	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2,300	800	1,500	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	362	-	-	362	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	10	-	-	10	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	13,266	-	13,180	86	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	850	-	850	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	2,023	1,500	-	523	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	3	-	-	3	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	184	-	-	184	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	23,119	4,840	18,250	29	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,000	-	1,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	1,306	-	750	556	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	1,035	-	-	35	-		1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	125	-	-	125	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	1,219	-	500	719	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	257	-	-	257	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	321	-	-	321	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	209	-	-	209	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,300	-	-	-	2,300		-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,000	-	3,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	574	574	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	489	350	-	139	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	356	300	-	56	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Indonesia	83	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission- Asia (RDM/A)	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	424	-	-	24	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	24	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	65,090	-	4,500	-	34,000	26,590	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	28,000	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	7,550	-	-	-	-	7,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	10,290	-	-	-	-	10,290	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	750	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	7,500	-	4,500	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	57,608	3,500	550	58	-	53,000	-	500	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	594	-	550	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	3,500	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	500	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	14	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	8,898	485	2,582	83	1,368	-	4,380	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,448	-	-	-	1,168	-	280	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	332	-	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2,250	-	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	23	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	485	485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	4,100	-	-	-	-	-	4,100	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	60	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	2,560	2,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	45,575	45,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,260	-	-	-	-	-	1,260	-	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary	930,999	189,273	265,081	33,249	126,119	280,845	6,920	100	-	-	29,412
Africa	432,901	117,031	189,337	30,522	11,584	56,165	-	-	-	-	28,262
Angola	11,830	-	11,582	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	79	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	1,250	-	1,000	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	429	-	-	429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	1,490	-	-	990	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19,904	-	4,500	604	-	14,800	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	40,541	24,241	4,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,850
Ghana	17,300	14,650	2,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	9,910	1,160	8,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	18,056	4,800	10,000	3,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	89	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	21,957	-	6,032	-	-	15,925	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	5,975	100	425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,450
Malawi	4,024	2,450	800	774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	17,100	6,100	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	2,590	500	-	2,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	31	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	27,607	14,050	11,900	1,657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	11,511	8,000	3,250	261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	24,400	5,400	19,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Sierra Leone	3,780	2,500	-	-	1,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	19,440	-	-	-	-	19,440	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	5,253	250	-	5,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	14,315	-	8,000	315	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2,824	-	-	-	2,824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	1,127	-	-	1,127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	59,424	12,950	40,000	6,474	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	3,567	-	1,250	2,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	37,876	10,095	24,888	2,893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	21,177	-	2,100	1,885	6,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,962
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,100	1,000	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	6,945	4,785	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	42,265	20,812	9,410	1,249	10,544	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Burma	11,750	-	1,800	-	9,900	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	5,162	2,750	1,910	502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	15,581	10,704	3,930	747	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Laos	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2,560	1,000	1,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,065	1,065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	1,423	1,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	144	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,880	2,370	210	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	13,993	-	400	213	9,320	3,790	-	170	100	-	-	-
Albania	400	-	-	-	350	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Armenia	450	-	-	-	400	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	590	-	-	-	590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	1,050	-	-	-	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,330	-	-	-	4,300	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,200	-	-	-	-	1,100	-	-	100	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Kosovo	1,877	-	-	-	1,877	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	153	-	-	-	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	300	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	640	-	-	-	600	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	2,653	-	400	213	-	2,040	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	350	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	44,310	-	4,500	-	21,260	18,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	6,750	-	-	-	6,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	10,550	-	-	-	-	10,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	1,600	-	-	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	3,510	-	-	-	3,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	5,500	-	4,500	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	2,400	-	-	-	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	301,201	12,775	50,780	520	34,786	202,340	-	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	195,000	-	-	-	31,500	163,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	17,500	10,000	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	13,096	2,700	9,500	396	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	786	-	400	-	386	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	26,020	-	13,380	-	-	12,640	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	45,700	-	20,000	-	-	25,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	624	-	-	124	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	77,929	28,005	10,654	745	33,575	-	3,800	-	-	-	-	1,150
Colombia	6,525	-	-	-	6,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,904	450	1,454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	3,920	3,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Guatemala	12,645	7,550	3,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150
Haiti	11,608	-	4,255	203	6,850	-	300	-	-	-	-
Honduras	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,100	-	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1,650	1,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,100	2,000	-	-	2,600	-	500	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	19,500	-	-	-	16,500	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,027	1,485	-	542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	2,500	1,500	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,650	2,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	2,700	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,050	-	-	-	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender-Based Violence	157,270	12,094	9,991	42,621	30,769	15,715	11,365	9,700	15	25,000	-
Africa	61,517	1,900	6,543	38,044	200	13,215	-	1,600	15	-	-
Botswana	809	-	-	809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	110	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	412	-	-	412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7,295	-	2,000	495	-	3,800	-	1,000	-	-	-
Ethiopia	474	100	-	374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	363	-	-	363	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Kenya	3,679	-	-	3,679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	303	-	193	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,515	-	-	-	-	-	1,415	-	100	-	-	-
Madagascar	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	1,138	-	150	988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	2,250	-	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,902	-	-	1,902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	121	-	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	7,421	-	-	7,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	1,012	300	250	457	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Senegal	1,250	500	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	5,110	500	-	4,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	8,260	-	-	260	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	616	-	-	616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	7,535	-	-	7,525	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Uganda	4,334	-	-	4,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2,475	-	-	2,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,183	-	-	983	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	7,495	2,754	751	1,507	2,183	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
Burma	650	-	-	-	550	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	381	50	279	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	3,712	2,654	-	858	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	597	-	-	597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,633	-	-	-	1,633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	472	-	472	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	500	-	-	-	350	-	-	50	100	-	-	-
Armenia	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	350	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Near East	4,050	-	-	-	2,550	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,750	-	-	-	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	500	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	800	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	12,767	1,500	1,250	193	824	1,000	-	8,000	-	-	-
Afghanistan	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2,200	1,500	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	605	-	550	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	424	-	-	-	424	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	500	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	500	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	138	-	-	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	34,681	3,190	1,447	2,877	16,662	-	10,505	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2,517	-	-	-	1,862	-	655	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,017	-	687	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	2,330	2,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2,232	-	-	1,232	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	4,100	-	-	-	-	-	4,100	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	16,550	-	-	-	10,800	-	5,750	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,185	610	260	1,315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	2,750	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	510	-	-	-	-	-	510	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Women, Peace and Security (WPS is a non-add to the Gender topline. WPS attributions are embedded within the above Gender categories)	133,590	17,325	1,500	-	47,405	52,490	11,120	3,700	50	-	-	-
Africa	37,669	11,175	1,500	-	4,374	20,520	-	100	-	-	-	-
Burundi	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	14,620	-	-	-	-	14,520	-	100	-	-	-	-
Mali	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	10,075	10,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	7,000	-	1,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2,824	-	-	-	2,824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	6,345	1,000	-	-	5,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	5,345	-	-	-	5,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	5,435	-	-	-	5,150	25	160	100	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,180	-	-	-	5,150	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Moldova	25	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	90	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	7,700	-	-	-	700	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	700	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	30,075	-	-	-	1,000	24,945	580	3,500	50	-	-	-
Afghanistan	14,000	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	350	-	-	-	250	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	550	-	-	-	350	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	5,945	-	-	-	-	5,945	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	8,500	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	1,500	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Sri Lanka	450	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Tajikistan	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	38,886	3,000	-	-	25,836	-	-	10,050	-	-	-	-
Colombia	636	-	-	-	636	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	1,300	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
Honduras	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	32,750	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	8,750	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,150	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	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. AVC works with foreign governments and international organizations, including 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 the U.S. level of contribution toward the annual assessment and additional contribution-in-kind activities are currently the most visible elements of U.S. support for this important treaty.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,000	*	32,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	32,000	*	32,000	-

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 in accordance with a tax reimbursement agreement with the United States. 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 an important 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, after entry into force of the Treaty, will enable the fielding of inspection teams to investigate ambiguous events to determine if they were nuclear explosions that contravene the basic obligation of the Treaty.

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 carried out an Integrated Field Exercise in 2014 (IFE14) in Jordan. This exercise built on the previous large-scale Integrated Field Exercise conducted in 2008 in Kazakhstan, as well as numerous tests focused on individual aspects of an OSI. The PrepCom is currently in the process of assembling a detailed evaluation of IFE14 to identify 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 testing a logistics system, based on the practical experiences of network operation that can provide cost-effective, timely equipment servicing and replacement.

- Rigorous and reliable analysis of quality data is at the core of CTBT verification efforts. The International Data Centre (IDC) is critical to the CTBT's ability to provide information that Member States need to establish whether an ambiguous event has taken place and whether such an event may indeed have been a nuclear explosion. The IDC's 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.
- The development of the IDC has reached the phase where a validation and acceptance test plan needs to be developed. This validation and acceptance test is the capstone that will allow States to verify the capabilities of the IMS-IDC system, to validate that the system fully meets their expectations as an element of the Treaty verification regime, and for them to accept it as an operational system. This capstone requires extensive and rigorous testing, and the validation and acceptance test plan will spell out the necessary testing and the metrics against which it will be measured. The PTS has developed an initial draft of the plan, and is now beginning the task of working with PrepCom members to refine the plan and ensure that it will be a satisfactory and acceptable test series. This work will also involve a series of tests to assess the current state of the system and provide baselines for measurement.

CTBT PrepCom

In addition to making contributions to cover assessments, additional voluntary contributions, which may be provided as in-kind support, will expedite completion of all elements of the CTBT's verification regime, and increase 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, consisting of representatives from the Departments of State, Energy, Defense, and the Intelligence Community, consults with the PTS and identifies projects to assist with the PTS's most pressing needs. Current and future projects fall into the following categories: improving the radionuclide component of the IMS; supporting the development of on-site inspection expertise, techniques, equipment and procedures; supporting the evaluation of the Integrated Field Exercise carried out in late 2014; enhancing IMS waveform technology; enhancing maintenance support for the IDC; supporting the re-engineering of the hardware and software infrastructure of the IDC; and assisting selected States to develop capable National Data Centers.

Key Interventions:

- One of the most confounding factors for the CTBT IMS radioxenon 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.

- Atmospheric Transport models are used to map detections at IMS radionuclide stations back to potential source regions, and also to predict how a debris cloud or noble gas plume will move across the monitoring network, providing a forecast of expected detections. Due to the mathematical characteristics and computational complexities of these models, accurately assessing their uncertainties in a rigorous theoretical manner is potentially intractable. Using known releases of radioactive tracers could provide a means of empirically determining model uncertainty. Data from stack monitoring at isotope production and other nuclear facilities provides specific release data from existing sources without doing additional deliberate releases. Funds will also support the use of stack monitoring data for this atmospheric modelling work.
- Funds will support continued development of regional seismic models for use with Regional Seismic Travel Time 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: 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 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, the U.S. does 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: As a Member State, the United States makes use of current performance reporting by the PTS and its proposed activities for the coming year to participate in establishing a program of work and determining 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 2017 Plans: The PrepCom budget is based on the consensus priorities set by the Member States and reflected in an approved biennial program of work, which in turn determines the amount of each State's annual assessment.

State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

CSO advances the Department of State's understanding of violent conflict through analysis and planning; monitoring, evaluation, and learning; and targeted, in-country efforts that help the U.S. government anticipate, prevent, and respond to conflict and promote long-term stability. FY 2017 funds will support atrocity prevention (AP) efforts including research, learning, field activities and programs. It is the Department's only funding request specifically for atrocities prevention. Other foreign assistance funds are sometimes used to support these objectives, but often part of other broader programs, rather than programs primarily designed for atrocities prevention purposes. In 2012, President Obama identified atrocity prevention as a "core U.S. national security interest," and established the interagency Atrocities Prevention Board (APB) to identify and address atrocity risks. Since then, CSO has helped build the State Department's strategy on atrocities prevention and serves as the Department's Atrocities Prevention Secretariat.

FY 2017 is the first time the Department has requested a dedicated foreign assistance budget line for CSO. These funds will contribute to: 1) achieving country impact in at-risk countries; 2) institutionalizing atrocities prevention through training, tools, and lessons; and 3) engaging with bilateral, multilateral, and civil society partners on atrocity prevention.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	-	*	5,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	5,000	5,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Economic Support Funds will allow CSO, along with the Department, the Board, and the interagency, to launch three to four new country cases. Each case will involve a field assessment, a risk mitigation strategy, adjustments to existing programs, new interventions, and rigorous monitoring and evaluation. CSO's monitoring and evaluation is a key part of the bureau's efforts to develop more effective approaches to managing extreme forms of violence. While there is a broad understanding of the factors that increase atrocity risk, the U.S. government still has limited evidence about what works to reduce atrocity risk, what does not, and why.

Specifically, the funds will support the continuing efforts in Burundi as well as support new engagements in Kenya and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Key Interventions:

- ESF funds will be used to support the close out of CSO's four-year Burundi work, including for program support, in-country travel, and final monitoring and evaluation for the programs, including a focus on AP lessons-learned.
- CSO will also use FY 2017 ESF to support Embassy Nairobi to mitigate elections-related atrocities risks in Kenya during the run-up to Kenya's 2017 election. CSO will support analytical efforts in areas at high risk for violence, join interagency assessments, and launch programs in support of Embassy Nairobi's elections strategy. Within the electoral violence risk context, CSO will also assist Mission Kenya's efforts to mitigate risks for ethnic conflict.

- CSO will use ESF to develop a \$1.0 million program through an implementing partner to establish and early warning-early response mechanism in one or more key locales in order to mitigate violence risk related to national elections planned in FY 2017. This program will complement diplomatic engagement to address violence risk at the sub-national and national levels.

In addition to Burundi, DRC, and Kenya, focus countries, with FY 2017 ESF, CSO will launch targeted programs in other countries that are experiencing violence or are potentially at risk for atrocities, including the Central African Republic, Burma, Libya, Lebanon, and Yemen.

CSO will also use FY 2017 ESF to support the following activities:

Key Interventions:

- CSO will fund participation by international partners in the Stabilization Leaders Forum to participate in atrocity prevention training developed by CSO and interagency partners.
- Work with international and civil society partners to disseminate best practices and encourage sustained attention on what they can do to prevent atrocities.
- Undertake initiatives arising from a conference on atrocity prevention sponsored by CSO in spring 2016 that focuses on educating international partners on programmatic lessons learned and training in AP best practices; continue convening roundtables with civil society colleagues on how to develop programs to prevent mass atrocities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: CSO believes evaluation and monitoring are essential to assessing performance, making midcourse adjustments when needed, informing programs, documenting impact, and formulating sound policy. CSO has supported rigorous monitoring and evaluation in the past and will continue to apply the same rigor to programs implemented with the requested \$5.0 million. In FY 2014 and FY 2015, CSO monitoring and evaluation included:

- Monitoring and evaluation of two Syria programs, the Integrated Community Security Program and the Access to Justice and Community Security Program (July 2015)
- Together with the State Department Bureau of Near East Affairs, CSO conducted a joint evaluation of media and governance programs in Syria (August 2015)

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: CSO's monitoring and evaluation activities resulted in the following management, process, and programmatic improvements:

- Real-time feedback to multinational efforts to strengthen the moderate opposition's ability to provide security, justice, and unbiased media to populations in territory it controlled.
- Development of new bureau standards for personnel deployment, analysis, planning, programs, and learning.
- Training a cadre of evaluation specialists within the bureau as well as creating an external roster of monitoring and evaluation experts to flexibly meet the bureau's requirements.
- Innovation with regard to real-time monitoring to inform programmatic decision-making.
- Establishment of a mechanism whereby evaluation usage is ensured, and findings and recommendations are employed as appropriate.

With the FY 2017 funding request, CSO expects to help the Department of State and the APB select priority countries based on the level of risk and opportunity for impact. In these countries, CSO will lead atrocity-specific analysis, using the State Department/USAID atrocity assessment framework, and coordinate atrocity prevention planning with relevant embassies worldwide.

State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States has made significant strides over the last decade in degrading al-Qa'ida's (AQ) core leadership, but we continue to face threats from an evolving and dynamic terrorist landscape. These have become more geographically dispersed, as evidenced by the rise of the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in Iraq and Syria and its global affiliates, the movement of an unprecedented number of foreign terrorist fighters (FTF), and an increase in ISIL-inspired and other lone offender attacks by radicalized individuals in Europe and elsewhere. Weak or failed governance, associated in part with the ongoing instability linked to the Arab Spring uprisings, continues to provide an enabling environment for violent extremist groups, notably in Yemen, Syria, Iraq, Libya, Nigeria, Somalia, and parts of South Asia. In addition, Iran continues to sponsor terrorism, especially through its Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps–Quds Force and Lebanese Hizballah.

In his May 2014 West Point speech, President Obama spelled out his vision for sustainable U.S. counterterrorism efforts in this complex threat environment, focused on strengthening governmental, non-governmental, and multilateral partnerships. Effectively addressing the evolving terrorism challenges will require strong, capable and diverse partners who have both the political will and the ability to disrupt and degrade terrorist networks. Our partners play a critical role in defeating ISIL in Iraq and Syria, mitigating the threat posed by tens of thousands of FTFs, many of whom will return to their home countries in the years ahead, and combating other regional terrorist groups. Cooperation from partners is also essential to reducing terrorist fundraising and financial flows, strengthening border security, countering violent extremist recruitment and radicalization to violence, and addressing the conditions that make communities susceptible to violent extremism in the first instance.

Countering violent extremism (CVE) is increasingly recognized as critical component of a comprehensive and sustainable counterterrorism strategy. The United States is working with governments and non-governmental partners to address the spread of violent extremism and the conditions that make communities susceptible to violent extremism, including ISIL's potent brand of terrorism. The White House Summit on Countering Violent Extremism in February 2015 and follow-on process has mobilized international support for a multi-stakeholder action agenda to address the drivers of violent extremism. This action agenda includes partnerships with international organizations, national and local governments, civil society, religious leaders, the private sector and affected communities. Building on this momentum, Secretary Kerry has committed to elevate CVE as a priority within the Department of State and to utilize the CT Bureau as a central locus for efforts to defining and pursuing CVE objectives.

CT works to strengthen partnerships, civilian capacity, and information-sharing around the world to counter evolving terrorist threats and prevent the spread of violent extremism. CT designs, manages, and oversees foreign assistance to build the civilian capabilities of foreign government partners to counter terrorism and violent extremism in an effective, sustainable fashion. CT seeks to build law enforcement and judicial capabilities to mitigate attacks, disrupt terrorist transit, and arrest, investigate, prosecute, and incarcerate terrorists in accordance with the rule of law. To bolster these efforts, CT seeks to promote the leadership of other countries to build capacity in third countries in their regions. CT also seeks to strengthen partnerships and initiatives involving government and non-governmental actors to counter sources of violent extremist messaging, narratives, and recruitment.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	127,618	*	181,000	53,382
Overseas Contingency Operations	30,040	*	98,000	67,960
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	59,000	39,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	10,040	*	39,000	28,960
Enduring/Core Programs	97,578	*	83,000	-14,578
Economic Support Fund	12,150	*	6,000	-6,150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	85,428	*	77,000	-8,428

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF funds are a crucial tool in CT's efforts to counter violent extremism. The main goal of CT's CVE programming is to deny terrorism new recruits by preventing radicalization to violence, intervening to disrupt active radicalization and recruitment, and promoting the rehabilitation and reintegration of former violent extremists. CT accomplishes this goal by: (1) building resilience among communities at risk of recruitment and radicalization to violence, including community partnerships with law enforcement; (2) countering violent extremist narratives and messaging; (3) increasing partner nation government political will and capacity to pursue CVE strategies; (4) countering radicalization and recruitment in prisons; and (5) promoting rehabilitation and reintegration of former violent extremists. Our efforts continue to focus on countering radicalization and recruitment related to ISIL and FTFs, while addressing long-term drivers of violent extremism in line with the White House CVE Summit's Action Agenda.

Working with USAID and other partners, CT develops and supports programs that can build the resilience of particular communities and populations to violent extremist radicalization 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 youth in leadership and community engagement, and in the creative uses of media for CVE. Again, building off the CVE Summit process, we will support local civil society organizations, educators, religious leaders and women to prevent and intervene in radicalization through community engagement activities. Women can provide a first line of defense against radicalization and recruitment to violence. ESF funds will be used to help partners develop and implement counter-radicalization and recruitment plans- including national CVE strategies which can play a significant role in framing and guiding country-level CVE efforts. CT is increasing its focus on building national and local government CVE capacity, which is essential for the sustainability of our efforts.

CT also supports programming to discredit violent extremist messaging and support positive, 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 narratives; our support will continue to amplify local voices that undercut the legitimacy of violent extremists, including victims and survivors of terrorism, former violent extremists and foreign fighters, and civil society and religious leaders.

Key Interventions:

- 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 Levant, Gulf, North Africa, Western Balkans and Southeast Asia that are significant sources of foreign fighters. This will focus on the amplification of local voices to: (1) counter violent extremist narratives online, via traditional media, and through direct engagement; (2) enhance their technical capacity to reach broader audiences regarding the threat of violent extremism; and (3) promote their own, positive alternative narratives.
- ESF will be used to strengthen civil society efforts to address violent extremist radicalization and recruitment in specific communities, with a focus on regions where there is active terrorist recruitment.
- ESF will support civil society and government efforts to prevent and intervene in radicalization and recruitment to violent extremism - as well as to support rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremists and returned and returning foreign fighters, particularly on the community level.
- CT will leverage ESF to continue to support *Hedayah*, the international center for CVE excellence in Abu Dhabi, as it delivers specialized CVE training to relevant government institutions and civil society groups. *Hedayah* capacity building efforts will pay particular attention to supporting implementation of the GCTF's de-radicalization initiative, as well as existing GCTF CVE good practices.
- CT will also continue to use ESF funds to support the work of the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF), the multilateral CVE grant-making fund based in Geneva. GCERF funds small-scale, community-based projects in a range of countries affected by ISIL and other violent-extremist radicalization. GCERF CVE programming areas include women's empowerment, education, civil society, youth and media.
- Funds will also be used to support ESF-related, CVE program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

Counter Terrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF): \$59.0 million in ESF Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funds will enable the United States to significantly expand our partnerships and programs to address the full life cycle of radicalization to violence in key regions. This \$59.0 million request is complementary to the \$21.0 million request for NADR-ATA-OCO funds under the CTPF.

Countering and preventing violent extremism is a critical part of our addressing the increasingly diffuse and dynamic threat environment that we face. In line with the White House CVE Summit Action Agenda, this funding will enable us to significantly expand CVE activities in the following areas:

- Strengthening the role of women and youth;
- Strengthening community-police dialogue, trust, and partnerships;
- Weakening the legitimacy of violent extremist messaging and promoting alternative narratives;
- Amplifying religious and civil society voices against violent extremism;
- Preventing radicalization in prisons and rehabilitating and reintegrating violent extremists;
- Promoting political and economic opportunities for communities vulnerable to radicalization; and
- Enhancing development and stabilization efforts in communities susceptible to violent extremism.

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.

Precise programming allocations and key interventions will be determined by an interagency process based on our assessment of the threat, our partners' capabilities, and critical civilian gaps.

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 CT: the Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program, the Counterterrorism Engagement with Allies (CTE) program, the Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program, the CVE program, the Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI), and the Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP).

ATA: From prevention of terrorist attacks to responding to and mitigating terrorist attacks, ATA helps partner nations build critical capabilities of law enforcement personnel across a wide spectrum of counterterrorism skills. NADR/ATA funds will continue to provide training courses, consultations, mentorships, seminars, and equipment relevant to investigations, border security, protection of critical targets, leadership and management, regional coordination and cooperation, critical incident response and 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 \$30.0 million in FY 2017, 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:

- 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.
- ATA funds totaling approximately 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 will also 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.
- Additional funds will be used for training delivery oversight to purchase critical training support equipment, legally mandated End Use Monitoring of equipment containing controlled items, and FTE management travel cost associated with the Training Delivery Divisions need to conduct oversight of instructional course delivery and quality control of instructor presentations/capabilities.

CTE: CTE program funds are used to build the capacity of regional, multilateral, and international bodies to promote effective counterterrorism policies and good practices, 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 by 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 2017, CTE funding will support a spectrum of CT initiatives aimed at building the capacity of foreign partners as well as regional and multilateral bodies to: (1) effectively and fairly dispose of terrorism cases through a range of criminal justice tools; (2) counter the global phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters by implementing UNSCR 2178 (3) strengthen border security, including through enhanced traveler screening and information-sharing; (4) address the life cycle of radicalization to violence; and (5) implement 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. GCTF continuously identifies essential CT priorities and trends and develops good practices in a variety of CT disciplines as a way to help guide and inform countries' responses to the emerging threats and trends. In addition, the GCTF is an important venue for identifying new capacity-building opportunities and facilitating improved coordination among donors in an effort to develop 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: International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IIJ), GCERF, and *Hedayah*. CTE either directly or indirectly supports efforts to promote these institutions and build their capacity to play an integral role in countering terrorism and violent extremism.

Key Interventions:

- CTE funding will support programs at the IIJ in Malta to train police, prosecutors, parliamentarians, judges, and prison officials from transition countries on a variety of criminal justice topics.
- CTE funding will support the GCTF's Administrative Unit, which plays a key role in the operations of the Forum. In addition, funding will support some of the GCTF's six working groups (Criminal Justice and Rule of Law; Detention and Reintegration; Foreign Terrorist Fighters; CVE; Sahel Region Capacity-Building; and Horn of Africa Region Capacity-Building).
- CTE funding will continue to support innovative and responsive efforts that are implemented by multilateral and regional organizations, such as but not limited to the UN's Office on Drugs and Crime Terrorist Prevention Branch, the UN's Counterterrorism Implementation Task Force, the UN Counterterrorism Centre, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development. A portion of this funding will support CTE program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

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.

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.

CT will work with federal agencies such as the Department of Justice's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training and Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of the Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Department of Homeland Security's Homeland Security Investigations to implement these objectives, along with non-governmental organizations. In addition, some CTF programs will be targeted to address specific challenges relating to foreign terrorist fighters and kidnappings for ransom (KFR).

Key Interventions:

- CT will continue to fund CTF-focused Resident Legal Advisors at U.S. embassies in priority countries who focus on building national and regional AML/CFT legal frameworks.
- CT will also use funds 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, to stem illicit cross-border financial crimes, and to strengthen the capacity of those countries to confiscate and properly dispose of assets from TF investigations.
- Funds may also be used to international organizations, NGOs, and federal agencies to provide assessments, typologies, and mentoring.
- A portion of the funds will be used for program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

CVE: CT uses NADR funding to build the CVE capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners, complementing ESF-funded programs. NADR-funded community-oriented policing projects support law enforcement in trust-building activities with at-risk communities through mentoring, leadership, and violence-prevention activities. CT will focus these efforts in key countries dealing with ISIL and other violent extremist recruitment. CT will continue to use NADR funds to provide technical assistance to justice sector officials on countering radicalization and recruitment in prisons and promoting the rehabilitation and reintegration of incarcerated violent extremists and returned and returning foreign terrorist fighters. We will also place more focus on supporting criminal justice prevention and alternative approaches to those who have been radicalized or recruited but have not yet mobilized to commit or support terrorist acts.

Key Interventions:

- NADR funds will expand CVE's community-oriented policing efforts in countries where ISIL and other violent extremists are actively recruiting and radicalizing, and where CVE-specific police engagement with at-risk communities is not otherwise supported; CT will closely coordinate with INL in key countries of overlap. These efforts will support implementation of the GCTF Good Practices on Community Engagement and Community-Oriented Policing as Tools to Counter Violent Extremism.
- CT will use NADR 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 civil society on CVE initiatives; and (3) coordinate and work with non-law enforcement civilian ministries and agencies on CVE activities; illustrative, non-law enforcement government partners include ministries of education, youth, religious affairs and social development.
- CT will also continue to use NADR 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.

- Funds will also support NADR-funded CVE program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

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 18 key CT priority countries to help them identify, disrupt, and deter terrorist travel. In FY 2015, approximately 200,000 passengers per day were processed through PISCES systems around the world. In FY 2015, the number of Ports of Entry (POEs) using upgraded biometric PISCES systems to process travelers increased from 102 to 110, making 74 percent of active PISCES POEs biometrically enabled. 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 to other high-CT-priority countries, potentially including Cameroon, Tunisia, Jordan, Moldova, Kuwait, Albania, Nepal, Albania, and the Philippines, as resources, security, and political conditions permit. In FY 2015, Comoros became the 19th country to sign a Memorandum of Intent (MOI) to accept the deployment 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 2015, TIP continued to deploy PISCES portable systems, a transportable and self-contained version of the PISCES system, to partner countries in East Africa, Macedonia, Iraq, and Afghanistan. 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 addition to development work associated with enhancing the existing software baseline with new features. In FY 2015, TIP piloted a back-up solar power generation system at two locations in Kenya. Upon successful completion of the solar pilot, the program intends to selectively expand the use of solar power at PISCES installations at remote locations where commercial power is unreliable or unavailable.

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, PISCES partner nations including Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania indicated interest in system enhancements that would allow them to share selected data regionally in a secure, near real-time environment. In response, TIP has invested \$2 million in FY 2014 NADR funds 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 and third generation PISCES Portable systems in key CT partner nations, with an emphasis on East, West Africa and the Middle East.
- 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): Building upon the FY 2016 CTPF program, this \$21.0 million in NADR-OCO funds will build sustainable partnerships and employ targeted interventions to contain, counter, and prevent terrorism and violent extremism as part of the CTPF initiative. 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. Additional funding for CTPF (\$59.0 million) is also requested under the ESF account to allow the United States to broaden partnerships with other governmental actors, sub-national authorities, and civil society organizations in these regions that can help provide the necessary civilian security to those most vulnerable to brutal terrorist actions and prevent radicalization to violent extremism.

NADR-ATA-OCO CTPF Funds will be used to support partner efforts to counter terrorist recruitment networks in the Middle East, North Africa and the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, South and Central Asia, and other select regions. These projects will be calibrated to address complex threats and local conditions. Programs will build the CT capacity of our law enforcement and justice sector 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 radicalization and recruitment 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 GCTF initiatives and rehabilitation programs.

Funds will also 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.

Precise programming allocations and key interventions will be determined by an interagency process based on our assessment of the threat, our partners' capabilities, and critical civilian gaps.

RSI: RSI allows the State Department and its missions abroad to develop programs that can fill strategic gaps not covered by other enduring programs and promote more regional initiatives and goals. For example, CT is currently using RSI funding to support implementation of a regional strategy to counter Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin region. CT will continue to use RSI funds to address the most urgent and emergent terrorism challenges the U.S. and our allies face. CT uses RSI funding to foster regional law-enforcement cooperation and advance innovative capacity-building programs.

Key Interventions:

- CT will support programming to fill gaps in regional strategies to enhance law enforcement CT efforts and to counter terrorist radicalization and recruitment.
- 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.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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 established sub-regional strategic planning groups that have established discrete strategic objectives for which program managers are developing theories of change. This has been of critical assistance in the start of the monitoring and evaluation cycle – program planning – and provides a framework within which CT will be able to conduct both programmatic and strategic evaluations to determine progress towards these objectives.

CT has two funded two large-scale evaluations in FY2015 and plans to fund another two to three in FY 2016. CT's evaluation of the Foreign Emergency Support Team (FEST) will be completed before the end of the CY2015, and is the first evaluation of CT's Operations Office. CT's comprehensive evaluation of the ATA program, the first of its kind to examine the entire process from strategic planning to implementation and management/administration, will conclude in April 2016. CT is also planning on evaluations of the CVE program, as well as other larger areas of CT activity. In addition to the bureau-level evaluations, several of CT's individual projects have funding set aside for discrete project evaluations, the results of which will inform and improve future CT programming.

Highlighted below are specific examples of monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by CT programs over the last year:

- The ATA program conducted 11 capabilities assessments in FY 2015 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.
- Independent evaluations were also carried out for twelve ATA courses in FY 2015. 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.
- CT and DS created a new country planning initiative, derived from CT's sub-regional strategic planning effort. The new Country Implementation Plans outline realistic and measurable program objectives, and identify the supporting activities necessary to achieve these objectives. This approach will facilitate greater program awareness and a more enhanced ability to monitor activities and progress.
- CVE programming continues to require 5 percent of project budgets be dedicated to monitoring and evaluation. In addition, several of the projects have summative evaluations included in the budget, which will provide much needed insight into this high-priority area of programming.
- TIP endeavors to schedule a managerial visit to each PISCES country on an annual or a bi-annual basis depending on the country's priority and prevailing security conditions. During these managerial visits, 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.
- Starting with projects funded with FY 2014/2015 CTE funding, CT urges continuous monitoring and evaluations through detailed project monitoring plans that include indicators, data collection methods, frequency of data collection, baseline data and project targets. Moreover, CT is actively encouraging implementers funded with CTE to include in project budgets sufficient funding to undertake independent mid-project and final evaluations. Furthermore, CT staff conducts site visits and monitoring trips to gauge program activities. The staff provides detailed feedback to the implementers to utilize in the project.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: CT 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. In FY 2016, SPI will oversee a contract to enhance the Bureau's capacity to monitor and evaluate its overall progress toward achieving overarching and region-specific strategic goals and objectives.

CT has funded two evaluations that will have direct impact on budget and programmatic choices, and plans in the coming year to fund another two to three evaluations of similar scope and impact on the Bureau approach and resources. CT's evaluation of the CT/OPS office of the Foreign Emergency Support Team (FEST), which will be completed before the end of the CY 2015, will yield both staffing and budgetary recommendations that will shape that office for the coming years. This evaluation is examining the FEST and how it has been used, and not used, over the past decade to provide recommendations on how CT should staff and fund the FEST.

The second ongoing evaluation, a comprehensive evaluation of the Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will provide guidance on three levels – strategic, programmatic, and administrative – and should result in adjustments to the budget, planning and program implementation processes. That evaluation will conclude in April 2016, and it is expected that recommendations will substantially alter portions of the program, and result in a more informed and consistent strategic planning process and more effective program implementation and management.

CT is also planning on large-scale, holistic evaluations of the CVE program, as well as other larger areas of CT activity, possibly to include CTF programming. As with the FEST and ATA evaluations described above, CT will request that the evaluators provide critical insights and guidance on programmatic design and direction. In addition to the bureau-level evaluations, several of CT's individual projects have funding set aside for discrete project evaluations, the results of which will inform and improve future CT programming. This is especially useful for CVE programming, which is a challenge that is both relatively new and difficult to address. These individual project evaluations will ensure that subsequent efforts have benefitted from the knowledge and insights learned by these projects.

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.

CT program managers and leadership conduct regular site visits, the majority of which yield information that improves programming and in some cases the broader policy objectives. Some examples:

- A recent site visit to a Partner Nation led to removal of two strategic objectives and a refocus of the other objectives on more discrete, priority areas.
- Site visits to North Africa led to the development of comprehensive country strategies for Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria that more coherently address identified gaps in each of those countries counterterrorism agencies.
- A trip to Indonesia resulted in the development of a comprehensive border and information sharing country program to address gaps in Indonesian interagency, and international collaboration and on this vital cog in the struggle to detect, deter, report, and prosecute the illicit travel of foreign terrorist fighters.

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 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	78,500	*	75,000	-3,500
Democracy Fund	75,500	*	-	-75,500
Economic Support Fund	3,000	*	75,000	72,000

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 crises, and develops rule of law infrastructure to protect human rights. When space for civil society and democratic actors opens, DRL programs maximize those opportunities by expanding on work with civil society and governments to build the capacity and expertise necessary to realize the full potential for democracy 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 to political parties to strengthen their issue-based work with constituencies for which civil society organizations advocate.
- DRL will continue to fund programs that prevent and mitigate atrocities through urgent conflict mediation and early warning programs, as well as forensic documentation of mass atrocities.
- Activities will assist civil society and other relevant stakeholders to advance fundamental labor rights and acceptable conditions of work in support of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement between the United States and eleven other countries. DRL will spend \$3.5 million toward this effort, including \$1.5 million for Vietnam, \$1.25 million for Mexico, and \$0.75 million for global funds that will be programmed based on needs at the time.

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.

Other DRL programs will continue to support advocacy for robust legal protections against discrimination and hate crimes; teach tolerance and acceptance; build capacity to advocate regarding human rights issues, and to monitor and document human rights violations; and direct assistance to victims of invidious discrimination and hate crimes.

Internet Freedom:

The FY 2017 request includes \$21.5 million for DRL's Global Internet Freedom programs to support those on the front lines advancing a free and open Internet. Programming is guided by the Department of State's Internet freedom strategy, in consultation with Congress. Assistance is divided into four priority areas: (1) technology to enable 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, thereby lessening the 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 Internet freedom initiatives. For FY 2017, DRL intends to use \$5.0 million to support a new programming effort – the Leading Internet Freedom Technology (LIFT) initiative – which would take advantage of unique opportunities to support promising next-generation anti-censorship and secure communication technologies in the context of new and acute cyber threats.

The total amount of the FY 2017 Internet freedom request is \$30.5 million. This funding is allocated across two bureaus within the Department of State, with \$21.5 million in DRL and \$7.0 million in the Near East Affairs Bureau's Near East Regional Democracy program, as well as \$2.0 million for the US Agency for International Development.

Key Interventions:

- DRL will support core technologies and software libraries that can be easily integrated with existing anti-censorship tools to make them more effective and secure.
- LIFT will catalyze a generational leap in technologies that counter Internet repression.
- DRL will sponsor digital safety trainings, tools, and materials that teach journalists and human rights activists how to guard their communications to avoid politically motivated reprisals.
- U.S. assistance will support strategic Internet freedom advocacy mentoring to organizations that have an opportunity to positively influence policy in countries where freedom of expression online is at risk.
- Publication of reports on the state of Internet freedom in different countries and corporate social responsibility with respect to technology and human rights.

Rapid Response Funds:

The United States will provide \$9.0 million in DRL funds 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 2017: 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 \$10.0 million in DRL funds to support the development of civil society, rule of law, freedom of information and expression, and public participation. These efforts will work toward developing a fair legal system in China and transparent and accountable governance, and will bolster the ability of Chinese citizens to participate meaningfully in government decision-making. It also will 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.

Key Intervention:

- The United States will fund programs that support the rule of law and civil society, including religious freedom, labor rights, and the rights of vulnerable populations. Programs will help China's legal system become more transparent, fair, and accessible—such as through developing the legal profession and empowering workers to negotiate with employers—and support civil society's efforts to give voice to citizens' needs, including through strengthening civil society organizations' technical skills.

International Religious Freedom:

The United States will provide \$3.75 million in DRL funds to support international religious freedom programming. 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, apostasy laws, and anti-blasphemy laws. DRL funding has helped increase public awareness of religious freedom issues through media outlets and opinion makers.

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 and youth 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 2015, 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, China and, the Bureau uses foreign assistance to support program monitors based in Beijing, Islamabad and in Baghdad, Basra and Erbil to supervise program activities and monitor grantees.

DRL requires grantees to develop comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plans, and provide quarterly narrative reports on program activity progress. DRL is providing technical assistance to some of the newest organizations to enable them to measure impact and capture the results of their work. 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 2015, DRL conducted several external evaluations assessing niche DRL programs at the portfolio level. DRL developed a comprehensive results framework and performance management plan on our work in the most closed societies, and assessed the effectiveness of programming in DRL's areas of expertise. Several external evaluations awarded at the end of FY 2015 are underway. In addition, DRL initiated technical assistance to grantees implementing programs in difficult operating environment to build their monitoring and evaluation skills. Finally, 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 inform 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. DRL has adopted the practice of using the evaluation findings of program portfolios to shape the development of a results framework or at least a program strategy for those portfolios. The results framework or program strategies are serving as the basis for determining what types of projects that DRL will support in the upcoming years. DRL has strengthened its efforts to become more inclusive and responsive to marginalized populations as a direct result of the FY 2015 evaluation of our foreign assistance work with marginalized populations. DRL is also designing its forensic and transitional justice programs more effectively after an external review of our programs in this domain.

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. ENR programs support and complement key diplomatic and policy engagements and Administration and Department initiatives, including the North American Leaders Summit, U.S. Strategy for Engagement with Central America, Caribbean Energy Security Initiative, U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership, Lower Mekong Initiative, Global Climate Change Initiative, good governance components of Power Africa, U.S.-Mexico High Level Economic Dialogue, U.S.-Colombia High Level Partnership Dialogue, and Connecting the Americas 2022.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	8,685	*	17,000	8,315
Economic Support Fund	8,685	*	17,000	8,315

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ENR directs ESF funding to countries where energy assistance needs go unmet by other donors or where non-U.S. government assistance can be best leveraged, stretching ESF for greater impact. ENR energy assistance programs are integral parts of our diplomatic and technical engagements in priority countries and regions such as Ukraine, Central America, and the Caribbean. These programs directly support ENR's strategic goals of promoting clean and sustainable energy by mobilizing finance, and promoting stability, transparency, and reform of global energy markets. ENR's ESF further promotes American leadership in renewable energy and energy efficiency under the clean energy pillar of the Global Climate Change Initiative and in the President's Climate Action Plan, through the development of enabling environments for investment in renewable energy generation and improved efficiencies in power markets, transmission, distribution, and end use.

Strengthen Energy Sector Governance, Access, and Reliability in Emerging Economies and Build Governments' Capacity to Safely and Sustainably Develop and Utilize their Energy Resources

Key Interventions:

- The Power Sector Program (PSP – \$6.5 million) assists countries in expanding energy access, stimulates development and deployment of renewable energy, and brings financial solvency to power sectors through targeted technical assistance. Lack of access to a reliable and sustainable energy supply is a significant source of insecurity and an impediment to economic growth in many developing countries. PSP assistance stimulates the flow of private capital into emerging power markets by strengthening regulatory and economic frameworks and supporting power links between countries. In the Western Hemisphere, PSP assistance will advance low carbon and less carbon intensive development, including natural gas; renewable energy development, such as geothermal; and electrical interconnection. It will strengthen the regional energy market in Central America and promote energy efficiency and renewable energy development and trade. U.S. assistance in Asia will provide legal,

technical, economic, and regulatory analysis and 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 Africa, the PSP will support optimizing the use of low-carbon resources, facilitating national and regional interconnection, building regulatory and governance capacity, and increasing investment in power sector infrastructure, complementary to programming by Power Africa. The PSP supports reforms that foster cross border trade and help to develop frameworks that bolster the efficacy of the Southern African Power Pool. Increased power trade among Southern African countries will enable more efficient resource development and enable progress towards a transcontinental electricity grid.

- The Energy Governance and Capacity Initiative (EGCI – \$5.5 million) assists countries with emerging or rapidly expanding oil and gas sectors on sustainable and transparent sector management to benefit national economic development. 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 and promote a commercial environment that attracts responsible investment. Such assistance may include technical training in oil and gas resource identification, resource assessment methodology, best practices related to geological/geophysical data analysis; environmental management, land use planning and leasing; and financial management issues associated with energy development, including revenue forecasting, collection issues, and budgeting processes.
- Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII - \$4.0 million) programs promote the development of enabling environments for investment in clean energy. ENR will support renewable energy generation and energy efficiency with an emphasis on both developing countries with high clean energy resource potential and high-emitting countries in which gains can be made from fuel switching and improved energy efficiency. This includes continuation of the Geothermal Development Program (GEODE), which will further U.S. foreign policy objectives to combat climate change, increase energy access, combat energy poverty, and strengthen energy security. The GEODE will partner with universities, U.S. government agencies, and international donors focused on geothermal development to help developing countries: 1) explore financial hedging instruments for early stage geothermal project financing; 2) support the use of new or innovative technology to reduce risk during exploration; 3) provide technical, policy, and project management capacity building, including land management training.
- The Unconventional Gas Technical Engagement Program (UGTEP – \$1.0 million) assists countries seeking to develop their unconventional natural gas resources safely and responsibly. It helps governments understand the complexities associated with resource management; the need to develop appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks; and the unique safety, environmental, and social challenges associated with resource development. The UGTEP may provide assistance related to unconventional gas opportunities in Asia, the Middle East, Europe and Eurasia, the Western Hemisphere, and in South Africa.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: ENR's program implementation is informed and improved by ongoing monitoring and evaluation of its programs.

- 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.
- ENR's UGTEP was evaluated in FY 2015. Results included recommendations to build on established interagency coordination and ensure that the UGTEP aligns its human and financial resources to best meet objectives.
- ENR's PSP will be evaluated in FY 2016.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: ENR is implementing recommendations from the UGTEP evaluation on improving the effectiveness of interagency coordination; focusing on the components of UGTEP programming host governments find most useful; and matching the number of countries to UGTEP capabilities.

- Based on monitoring recipient needs and in-country circumstances, EGCI assistance to Somalia will shift away from legal support and toward resource and revenue sharing assistance as, (1) resource and revenue sharing arrangements are needed for a successful petroleum law and (2) the World Bank will provide legal support assistance.
- The PSP has strengthened donor coordination through the development of coordination matrices for Central America, Vietnam, and the Caribbean for PSP and counterparts in respective organizations. The coordination matrices help to ensure that different donors' activities are complementary.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthen Energy Sector Governance, Access, and Reliability in Emerging Economies and Build Governments' Capacity to Safely and Sustainably Develop and Utilize their Energy Resources:

U.S. assistance will promote stability, transparency, and reform within the global energy sector and support bilateral engagements with governments of countries that are emerging and rapidly expanding producers to improve the capacity to manage the technical, financial, legal, regulatory, environmental, and social aspects of upstream hydrocarbon sectors; engage governments seeking to develop their unconventional natural gas resources safely and responsibly in order to build capacity to develop appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks and to address the complexities and unique safety, environmental, and social challenges associated with these resources; and provide targeted technical assistance to expand energy access, stimulate the development and deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency, and bring solvency to power sectors. Together, these programs counter poverty and slow economic development resulting from a lack of access to energy, poor resource development, or both.

A sizable proportion of the world's population lacks basic access to energy services. Countries without access to a reliable and sustainable energy supply experience reduced economic growth in relation to their potential. During the next 25 years, the world will need trillions of dollars in new investments in electricity generation, transmission, and distribution in order to meet global demand and replace aging systems. Establishing policies that create an enabling environment for private sector investment and pave the way for large-scale infrastructure is critical to accelerating market transformation. Geothermal energy accounts for less than 0.5 percent of global power supply despite its advantage as a baseload renewable resource that can combat climate change and enhance grid reliability. Creating an enabling environment for global geothermal development is essential considering: 1) the unique manner in which geothermal energy can complement other renewable energy technologies; 2) the significant investment requirements in power sector generation needed to sustainably meet global demand during the next 20 years; 3) the pressure that new development of conventional resources places on our climate.

U.S. assistance will also address traditional sources of generation. Although oil and gas endowments provide countries tremendous opportunities for economic growth, they can be difficult for governments to manage responsibly for national benefit. The unique technical and economic factors associated with natural resource extraction make this sector particularly prone to corruption, mismanagement, and conflict, which can create a cycle of underdevelopment from which it can be difficult to escape. Governments need the institutional capacity and political will to manage these sectors responsibly. The increasing use of natural gas in the global energy mix, which has been brought about partly by the ramp up of unconventional gas production in the United States, presents opportunities for greater diversification of gas markets and strengthening global energy security and economic stability as well as achieving environmental risk mitigation objectives. The unique U.S. experience with respect to its shale gas development, combined with its long-standing development of tight gas and coal bed methane, has made the United States well positioned to share lessons learned and best practices for responsible development of unconventional gas resources.

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 changing the very course of the global pandemic and the shared responsibility of all global partners toward achieving an AIDS-free generation. After more than a decade, PEPFAR is in what may be its most challenging, but exciting, phase yet—focusing on sustainable control of the epidemic. The FY 2017 request reflects the ongoing U.S. commitment to PEPFAR, consistent with the PEPFAR Stewardship and Oversight Act of 2013, a bipartisan 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 where diseases are geographically overlapping and synergies are possible. Implementation of PEPFAR is led by the Office of the U.S. 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 2017, 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 toward sustainably controlling the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,071,494	*	2,114,419	42,925
Global Health Programs - State	2,071,494	*	2,114,419	42,925

Global Health Programs (GHP)

S/GAC oversees the implementation of PEPFAR through the Departments of Defense, Health and Human Services (HHS), Labor, State, Treasury 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 2017, PEPFAR will continue to support the Obama Administration's commitment to the goal of achieving an AIDS-free generation. This will include by pursuing the bold course that President Obama set by announcing new PEPFAR HIV prevention and treatment targets for 2016 and 2017 at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, including for the first time a reduction in HIV incidence in young women. PEPFAR is committed to meet the President's challenge that, by the end of 2017, PEPFAR will support 12.9 million people with life-saving treatment—nearly doubling the number of individuals supported on treatment by PEPFAR from 2013 to 2017; provide a cumulative total of 13 million male circumcisions for HIV prevention; and reduce HIV incidence by 40 percent among adolescent girls and young women within the highest burden geographic areas of ten sub-Saharan African countries—the first time ever that the U.S. government has set such a target.

To reach these ambitious new targets and to help partner country attain 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 employing a data-driven approach that strategically targets PEPFAR resources to the geographic areas and populations with the greatest HIV/AIDS burden, maximizing the impact of these investments. In partnership with 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 epidemic.

The FY 2017 request will support targeted global HIV/AIDS efforts by continuing the PEPFAR Impact Fund, directed to countries that take concrete steps to realign their national HIV/AIDS programs using geographic and site-level data, to increase their own share of HIV budgets, and to take greater ownership of data collection and expenditure analysis.

In FY 2017, to advance progress toward controlling the epidemic and, ultimately, achieving an AIDS-free generation, PEPFAR is committed to sustain and expand its efforts. Led by its strategic vision—PEPFAR 3.0—we are using data to do the Right Things, in the Right Places, Right Now. This means expanding access to a combination of HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care services that are most effective and efficient in preventing new HIV infections and saving lives. This includes: prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission (PMTCT), ART, voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC), HIV counseling and testing (HCT), and condoms. It also means targeting our resources and HIV/AIDS services to the geographic areas and populations with the highest HIV/AIDS burden, including at the sub-national level. Finally, it means positioning countries to control their epidemics faster than they would otherwise. Globally, with business as usual, the world is headed toward 28 million new HIV infections in the next 15 years; conversely, by using data to focus HIV/AIDS efforts and act with urgency, the global community can fundamentally change the course of the epidemic.

Children, adolescents, young women, and other key populations will remain a priority for PEPFAR's investment and action in FY 2017. PEPFAR will accelerate efforts to prevent HIV infections and ensure treatment among those who need it most. This includes through PEPFAR's ongoing implementation of the its Accelerating Children's HIV/AIDS Treatment (ACT) initiative, which aims to provide 300,000 more children with access to lifesaving ART by the end of 2016, and its DREAMS Partnership, which aims to reduce new HIV infections in adolescent girls and young women in 10 countries. In the first year PEPFAR has increased the treatment of children by more than 150,000, keeping on track to achieving our focused goal. All of PEPFAR's efforts will be data-driven from the national level down to the most granular site level where the services are being provided to best guide programmatic decision-making and strengthen sustainability and quality. PEPFAR also will expanded access to viral load testing to ensure that individuals have effective treatment, increase its transparency with data to support mutual accountability and innovation, and address stigma and discrimination, including harmful laws and policies that reduce access to essential health services including for HIV.

In FY 2017, the U.S. government, through its support for PEPFAR and its contributions to the Global Fund, will continue to be the leader in the global HIV/AIDS response. Yet, no single entity can achieve an AIDS-free generation alone. All partners must share responsibility and strengthen their resolve to make this possible. PEPFAR will further strengthen its partnerships with host governments, other donor nations, the private sector, civil society, including the faith community, and multilateral institutions. PEPFAR also will pursue and monitor greater, deeper, and broader engagement of those most affected by the epidemic to improve program accountability and impact. In addition, PEPFAR will enhance its focus on sustainability—ensuring that when countries have scaled up interventions and reached epidemic control, the services, systems, financing, and policies required to maintain that control are readily available to PEPFAR beneficiaries and partner countries.

Working closely with its partners, PEPFAR has saved and improved millions of lives. As of September 30, 2015, PEPFAR is supporting life-saving ART for 9.5 million men, women, and children (of which, 5.7 million are receiving direct support and an additional 3.8 million are benefiting from essential technical support to partner countries). In FY 2015, PEPFAR supported HIV testing and counseling for more than 68.2 million people (including more than 14.7 million pregnant women) as well as care and support for more than 5.5 million orphans and vulnerable children. Further, as of September 30, 2015, PEPFAR has supported more than 8.9 million VMMC procedures in Eastern and Southern Africa as well as training (including pre-service training) for more than 190,000 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 no longer a distant dream – it is in sight. Yet, PEPFAR’s work is far from done. Every week, more than 2,800 children and 20,000 adults die from HIV/AIDS. Every week there are nearly 35,000 new HIV infections nearly 7,000 per week in young women. We can and must do even better. In FY 2017, working together—with a focus on doing the right things, in the right places, right now—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 the bilateral TB programs work closely with key partners, including the Global Fund, World Health Organization (WHO), and United Nations agencies led by the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (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 continues 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 to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund): The Global Fund is an essential partner in the fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria. The U.S. government’s contribution to the Global Fund helps achieve our 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 in financing a country’s response to the three diseases. The U.S. government—a founding member of the Global Fund and its first and largest donor—continues to play a leadership role in ensuring the success of this important international effort, principally through the continued push for increased efficiency, impact, and value for money at the Global Fund through all stages of its funding model.

The FY 2017 budget request includes \$1.350 billion for the U.S. contribution to the Global Fund. This request, when combined with \$243 million in FY 2016 funds above the President’s pledge to the Global Fund’s 4th Replenishment, will allow the United States to contribute nearly \$1.6 billion by 2017 towards a Fifth Replenishment contribution. This is the first year of the Global Fund’s Fifth Replenishment period (2017-2019) and the request reinforces to traditional and new donors the U.S. government’s confidence that the Global Fund is a smart investment as they consider pledges. It also coincides with implementation of the Global Fund’s next five-year strategy for 2017-2021.

The Fifth Replenishment and five-year strategy come at a pivotal time in the fight against the HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria, particularly as all partners work to end the three epidemics by 2030 in accordance with SDG 3. To reach these targets, the U.S. government will work with the Global Fund Secretariat and partners to ensure the next strategy focuses on doing the right things, in the right places, right now. Successfully reaching targets hinges on other partners joining the U.S. government in meeting our shared responsibility to politically and financially support the Global Fund.

The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (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 Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) 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 FY 2017 budget request includes \$45.0 million for UNAIDS. The UNAIDS Secretariat coordinates the efforts of UN agencies to 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 national leadership in support of country-owned responses that are integrated with national health and development efforts.

PEPFAR continues to work closely alongside UNAIDS. In FY 2017, PEPFAR and UNAIDS will ensure strong coordination at the HQ, regional, and country levels to operationalize the UNAIDS Fast-Track approach towards the achievement of the 90-90-90 targets. The UNAIDS Fast-Track approach is highly aligned with PEPFAR's mission 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 2017 request of \$120.0 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 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: 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 World Health Organization (WHO): 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 WHO to improve the organization's transparency. PEPFAR is also working closely with WHO to ensure that technical assistance 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: Funding 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			
(\$ in millions)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
HIV/AIDS Bilateral	5,220	*	5,210
<u>State and USAID HIV/AIDS</u>	<u>4,650</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>4,650</u>
USAID GHP HIV/AIDS	330	*	330
State GHP HIV/AIDS	4,320	*	4,320
<u>HHS HIV/AIDS</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>560</u>
CDC HIV/AIDS	128	*	128
NIH HIV/AIDS Research	434	*	432
<u>DOD HIV/AIDS</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>-</u>
TB Bilateral	242	*	195
USAID GHP TB	236	*	191
Other USAID TB (TBD)	6	*	4
Global Fund Multilateral	1,350	*	1,350
State GHP	1,350	*	1,350
PEPFAR TOTAL	6,813	*	6,755
For FY 2016, 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 is expanding the collection of information regarding program evaluations and assessments for FY 2015, relative to data collected in FY 2014. This information will improve and strengthen the ability to evaluate performance and to lay the groundwork for improved program effectiveness and efficiency as the PEPFAR initiative continues to evolve:

- **Program Evaluations**: More than sixty PEPFAR-funded evaluations have been completed to date. 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 (see www.pepfar.gov). All future PEPFAR evaluations should adhere to these standards.
- **Annual Program Results**: In FY 2015, 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. The FY 2015 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 2015, 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. EA data for FY 2015 will represent all programs and all countries, providing the first indications of EA trends.

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:

- The routine annual reporting of the EA exercise provides new data and financial indicators, (i.e., U.S. government unit spend per 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. These data are available to be analyzed and utilized to measure performance in association with budgets. In pilot studies, program managers have reported that the data have 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 supports. 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. FY 2015 data will allow the monitoring of trends in these results (although with only two data points), and how expenditures mirror the realignment of program effort toward the defined high disease burden areas. This information is critical to ensure the appropriate shifts in programming in concert with the larger framework of the pivot.
- 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 6 or 12 month periods. PEPFAR teams have been asked to carefully reexamine the support being provided to these sites and to discontinue support to low-yield sites, if necessary, to ensure the focus is where the epidemic is and that resources are targeted accordingly. 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. This same practice will occur using the FY 2015 data to document progress in the program shifts defined in the previous year. If anomalies are identified, these will trigger a closer examination of country data and development of appropriate remediation to these problems.

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 and counter violent extremism (CVE) through criminal justice sector development and reform.

Through foreign assistance programs, the United States strengthens conditions for peaceful development in transitioning countries and reduces political grievances that can be a driver of violent extremism; 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	155,821	*	147,220	-8,601
Overseas Contingency Operations	7,500	*	-	-7,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,500	*	-	-7,500
Enduring/Core Programs	148,321	*	147,220	-1,101
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	148,321	*	147,220	-1,101

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INL's centrally-managed programs counter threats affecting citizen security, from transnational crime groups, violent extremism, drug trafficking organizations, and other illegal networks. Specific components include:

Alien Smuggling and Border Security: The FY 2017 request will continue prior efforts with international and regional organizations and the U.S. inter-agency to support global programs and regional activities around the world to reduce freedom of movement by violent extremists and other illicit organizations. Programs will deliver foreign assistance training and technical assistance projects in the following areas: (1) raise global border security and related anti-crime capacity; (2) raise international standards in border security; (3) help countries adopt and implement these standards; (4) combat the smuggling of migrants and support implementation of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; (5) foster international cooperation and coordination; and (6) build the capacity of law enforcement and border security institutions.

Anti-Money Laundering and Financial Crimes: With FY 2017 funds, INL will continue to support global and regional capacity building programs, working with international and regional organizations, the U.S. inter-agency, and/or the private sector.

Key Interventions:

- Training and technical assistance will promote the following: 1) helping countries adopt and effectively implement the Financial Action Task Force standards; 2) improvement of international information sharing and cooperation related to financial crime investigations and prosecutions; 3) enhanced capacity in asset forfeiture, maintenance, and disposition; 4) development and promulgation of information-sharing networks to further jurisdictions' cooperation; 5) enhancement of jurisdictions' ability to ascertain and address their specific anti-money laundering/countering the financing of terrorism risks; and 6) building countries' ability to use financial patterns and information to detect and dismantle criminal threat enterprises and organizations of all kinds, including by conducting and carrying forward strategic analysis.
- Develop the capability of both regulators and law enforcement in the areas of pursuing investigations and prosecutions, analytical capacity, and stopping cross-border crimes. Such programs will respond in other ways as appropriate to threats as they arise, addressing the threat to the U.S. and the international financial system posed by money launderers and terrorism financiers.

Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership (CAP): With FY 2017 funds INL will provide criminal justice technical expertise on international law enforcement, corrections, training, justice issues and security sector reform and countering violent extremism. Criminal justice systems failing to serve the needs of their community, that are abusive and ineffective, can push an individual towards a violent ideology. Subject matter experts will assist U.S. embassies and missions to assess, plan, implement, and measure the impact of INL assistance programs that help reform criminal justice systems. INL will tap into U.S. criminal justice expertise available through outreach and INL partnerships with courts, prosecutors, law enforcement, ports, 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 continue to refine the quality of curricula that support INL program efforts.

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.

Cybercrime and Intellectual Property Rights: FY 2017 funds INL will develop and fund innovative law enforcement capacity building programs consistent with the President's International Strategy for Cyberspace and the goals set by the White House Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator. These training programs will target foreign law enforcement entities in key developing countries to address "gaps" in their capacity and laws. INL will also continue to support a program to place Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordinators (IPLECs) in locations around the world. The regional IPLECs help coordinate U.S. training assistance in their region while also mentoring partner enforcement agencies and fostering cross border cooperation. INL will also seek synergies among its cybercrime, intellectual property, and other programs, given the expanding role cyber criminals can play in facilitating other kinds of crime.

Demand Reduction: INL will support regional training on effective methods to prevent and reduce drug use and related violence, including but not limited to violent extremism, as substance use disorders can render populations more vulnerable to radicalization or recruitment by violent organizations. INL's demand reduction activities help address the National Drug Control Strategy funding priorities.

Key Interventions:

- Facilitate host-country development of national-level mechanisms to credential addiction counselors and prevention specialists.
- Support the continued development of gender-sensitive training curricula for women with substance use disorders as well as related technical assistance, research and demonstration programs.
- Fund the development and implementation of the world's first drug treatment and prevention protocols for drug addicted children and adolescents as well as effective drug-free community coalition programs, which bring citizens together to prevent and reduce drug use and crime among youth. INL will also support an empirically-based impact/outcome evaluation of a treatment initiative designed to reduce drug use and related problems.

Fighting Corruption: With FY 2017 funds, INL will sustain efforts to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and other international anti-corruption frameworks that contain binding legal standards. Programs will support efforts to expand the multilateral fight against kleptocracy and continue U.S. government participation in multilateral anti-corruption monitoring mechanisms.

Key Interventions:

- Support the Review of Mechanisms of the UNCAC, the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and the Council of Europe Group of States Against Corruption, as well as a similar regional treaty and non-treaty frameworks.
- Continue to provide support for regional initiatives, which bring together like-minded countries for targeted multi-country trainings, peer learnings, and policy mentoring. This will be complemented by subject-matter specific programming that benefits from high-level commitments and attention in fora such as the G20, G7, APEC and other frameworks.
- Support, as required, for joint regional activities including support of priority bilateral relationships. Funds will continue to support programs that advance objectives related to kleptocracy/grand corruption, such as programming for international cooperation on asset recovery.
- Develop or expand programs, as required, partnering with the private sector and/or civil society. Reduce the personal experiences with corruption, including paying fees for government services, which can be a driver of violent extremism.

International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA): The FY 2017 request will support the work of the established ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, and San Salvador, as well as continuing to pursue the development of a new ILEA in the Middle East and North Africa region. These institutions provide relevant, timely and quality training to counter transnational criminal activities, including wildlife trafficking and CVE. INL will fund the U.S. government contribution to the operations expenses for these facilities and support staff and oversight costs, in addition to the course related costs for development and delivery of the ILEA curricula. INL will also support the White House's Shared Security Partnership initiative by facilitating regional cooperation and capacity building through strategic training for criminal justice officials at the West Africa Regional Training Center in Accra, Ghana. Funding will also support operating, staff and oversight expenses for the facility.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$1,000,000 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: FY 2017 funds will sustain centralized aviation services in support of INL's overseas aviation programs in Central America, 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: The FY 2017 request 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). 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.

Key Intervention:

- Facilitate conferences and other meetings open to member states, thus beneficiaries may include all assistance eligible 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 Organized Crime: With FY 2017 funds, INL programs will work to advance the objectives of the President's National Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime, through programs to strengthen international partnerships and capacities; facilitate the sharing of information and best practices across jurisdictions; build international cooperation and public-private partnerships; and raise awareness and/or understanding of the costs of transnational organized crime on communities, governments, and economies. FY 2017 funding will also support the strengthening of organizational and operational capacity and cooperation regionally to combat wildlife trafficking in source, transit and destination countries.

Key Intervention:

- Support to focus on training and technical assistance on: 1) strengthening legislative frameworks; 2) enhancing law enforcement and investigative capabilities; 3) supporting cross border law enforcement cooperation and 4) developing prosecutorial and judicial capacity.

International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS): IPPOS is an initiative to support countries to prepare for deployments of well-trained and equipped specialized police units and individuals to peacekeeping and stabilization operations. Police deployments to multilateral operations help to stabilize conflict-affected areas quickly and support the implementation of UN Security Council mandates. FY 2017 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: The FY 2017 request will ensure sufficient domestic management, contract, and financial oversight and internal controls to administer and oversee INL's programs. 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 accordance with the Department's Bureau Evaluation Policy, INL developed a Bureau Evaluation Plan, laying out all priority evaluations that will place through FY 2018. In FY 2015, INL conducted three evaluations which yielded a total of 49 recommendations which focused on strategic planning and alignment and monitoring and evaluation efforts, amongst others.

The following evaluations are expected to be completed in FY 2016:

- Central America Regional Security Initiative: Counternarcotics, Rule of Law and Human Rights
- Philippines: Stability Operations and Security Sector Reform
- West Bank/Gaza: Stability Operations and Security Sector Reform

INL anticipates completion of the following evaluations in FY 2017:

- Peru: Counternarcotics
- West Bank/Gaza: Rule of Law and Human Rights

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 four 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 2017 request, INL expects to achieve the following key programmatic impacts:

- CAP: 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 of criminal justice sector reforms, which are critical for U.S. government CVE efforts.
- 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.

Program Development and Support (PD&S)

INL's PD&S funds ensure domestic and overseas administrative operations, oversight, and management associated with all INL foreign assistance programs. INL is requesting \$170.068 million in PD&S funds in the FY 2017 CBJ. INL PD&S costs include:

- **U.S. Personnel** - The overseas PD&S budget pays salaries and benefits of U.S. Direct Hire, contractual, and When Actually Employed 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.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Program Development and Support by Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	153,712	*	170,068
Africa	7,121	*	10,482
Central African Republic	-	*	306
Democratic Republic of the Congo	334	*	708
Kenya	560	*	312
Liberia	994	*	1,060
Somalia	183	*	476
South Africa	236	*	148
South Sudan	721	*	1,000
Tanzania	30	*	-
African Union	-	*	50
State Africa Regional	4,063	*	6,422
East Asia and Pacific	4,060	*	4,847
Burma	584	*	800
China	50	*	30
Indonesia	889	*	938
Laos	490	*	525
Mongolia	-	*	20
Philippines	800	*	800
Thailand	976	*	1,023
Timor-Leste	20	*	30

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Vietnam	31	*	231
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	220	*	450
Europe and Eurasia	6,686	*	7,172
Albania	157	*	313
Armenia	686	*	754
Azerbaijan	185	*	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	65	*	150
Georgia	1,357	*	1,475
Kosovo	1,200	*	1,125
Macedonia	440	*	430
Moldova	840	*	925
Montenegro	475	*	510
Serbia	74	*	40
Ukraine	1,207	*	1,450
Near East	12,993	*	15,170
Egypt	475	*	600
Iraq	1,000	*	-
Lebanon	1,416	*	1,560
Libya	13	*	80
Morocco	998	*	1,000
Syria	162	*	165
Tunisia	1,235	*	1,965
West Bank and Gaza	6,494	*	8,600
Yemen	1,000	*	1,000
NEA Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	200	*	200
South and Central Asia	39,359	*	37,401
Afghanistan	29,930	*	26,000
Bangladesh	14	*	15
Kazakhstan	547	*	587
Kyrgyz Republic	415	*	783
Nepal	135	*	725
Pakistan	6,411	*	7,200
Sri Lanka	-	*	20
Tajikistan	1,461	*	1,582
Turkmenistan	72	*	72
Uzbekistan	119	*	152
Central Asia Regional	255	*	265
Western Hemisphere	53,493	*	60,854
Colombia	9,000	*	8,000
Haiti	3,200	*	3,657
Mexico	11,700	*	14,000
Peru	5,387	*	5,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	24,206	*	30,197
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	30,000	*	34,142
INL - Program Development and Support	30,000	*	34,142

International Organizations (IO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2017 request of \$332.9 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 U.S. 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	340,010	*	332,900	-7,110
International Organizations and Programs	340,010	*	332,900	-7,110

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 promote tighter counterterrorism measures. Funds for the ICAO Aviation Security Program will support the activities of the Universal Security Audit Program. Regular audits are essential to the maintenance and security of the international civil aviation system. U.S. support for ICAO helps States and regions address areas in which security measures are lacking and build capacity to maintain appropriate security measures. FY 2017 funding will help ICAO increase the number of countries that fully comply with international security standards and practices. U.S. contributions to this program will advance the Department's strategic objective of Overcoming Global Security Challenges through Diplomatic Engagement and Development Cooperation.

Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCOPIL): The U.S. contribution to HCOPIL will support technical assistance implementation work for countries implementing conventions to which the United States is a party, including the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and the 1993 Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption. This voluntary contribution directly supports the United States' continuing efforts to support the multilateral process established by The Hague Abduction Convention for U.S. citizens attempting to return children from foreign countries where they have been wrongfully abducted. This contribution would also support the Adoption Convention by providing safe, legal and transparent adoptions of children by U.S. citizens who chose to adopt internationally. A contribution to the Voluntary Fund support HCOPIL's efforts to provide technical assistance and other expertise to help promote the implementation and operation of The Hague children's conventions and other Hague agreements.

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 the

activities of the Maritime Security Program, which helps promote and maintain maritime security worldwide, including by combating piracy. The U.S. contribution supports long-range identification and tracking of vessels, container security, international shipping and port facility security, and counter-piracy activities and training. FY 2017 funds will support assessments of countries' implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code. This helps maritime nations maintain marine infrastructure resilience and combat piracy at sea. These funds may also support IMO security audits – which will be mandatory for all IMO Member States in 2017, many of which remain unaudited - that identify security gaps and necessary improvements to inform IMO's work. U.S. contributions to the Maritime Security Program will advance the Department's strategic objective of Overcoming Global Security Challenges through Diplomatic Engagement and Development Cooperation.

FY 2017 funding for ReCAAP will allow the continued participation and favorable standing of the United States in the ReCAAP Information Sharing Center, which facilitates sharing of information on incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea. U.S. contributions to ReCAAP advance the Department's strategic goals of ensuring safety and security of international civilian shipping and supporting broader objectives of the Rebalance strategy (promoting respect for international law and standards of behavior, improving good governance, deepening relations with allies, partners and emerging powers, and building regional maritime domain awareness and security capacity).

Organization of American States (OAS) Fund for Strengthening Democracy: The OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy mobilizes 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 political crises in OAS Member States through conflict resolution, electoral observation missions and technical assistance missions. FY 2017 funds will help the Fund's efforts to strengthen democratic institutions, including legislatures, judiciaries, electoral bodies and political parties at both the national and subnational level, in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Inter-American Democratic Charter. The Fund also provides critical funding for the protection and defense of human rights in the region through its annual contribution to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), which seeks to strengthen the IACHR and the inter-American human rights system at a time when some governments seek to undermine the region's democratic gains. The Fund also advances U.S. policy objectives to address increasing challenges to freedom of expression by funding the work of the Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression which sheds light on violations by governments in the region. U.S. funding also supports OAS political missions when crises emerge in OAS member states in order to preserve democracy and the rule of law. FY 2017 funds provide the U.S. Mission to the OAS with leverage to advance OAS reforms, consistent with the "Organization of American States Revitalization and Reform Act of 2013" (P.L. 113-41).

United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF): UNDEF provides targeted support to promote democracy through projects to advance civil society, including in nations where the United States has limited influence. 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 2017 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.

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR): OHCHR promotes and protects human rights worldwide through its well-respected human rights monitoring, advocacy, and technical assistance. Through its 13 country and regional offices, and new offices as needed, including in 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 human rights treaty bodies and the special procedures mandates of the Human Rights Council (including top U.S. priorities such as the commissions of inquiry for Syria and Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the special rapporteurs on Iran and Belarus). This contribution to OHCHR's core budget will support the office's efforts 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. The U.S. contribution will also enable OHCHR to support activities such as additional human rights monitoring missions to supplement peacekeeping missions.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights: Through the Voluntary Fund, OHCHR provides technical assistance, capacity building, and other expertise to help promote and protect human rights globally. The U.S. contribution to 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 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 an effective mechanism for meeting the needs of victims of torture, strengthening civil society, and promoting accountability. U.S. contributions to the UNVFVT will support its direct assistance to the victims of torture, addressing urgent needs of survivors of victims in countries including Syria, Iraq, and Cambodia, and underscoring the commitment of the United States to eliminate the practice of torture worldwide.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA): With programs in nearly 150 countries, UNFPA provides 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 linked to other critical U.S. foreign policy goals such as empowering women, protecting the environment, building democracy, and encouraging broad-based economic growth. This contribution to UNFPA's core budget will support programs that have a vital impact in expanding access to voluntary family planning and reducing global maternal and child mortality, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia where death rates are highest. UNFPA focuses on the following core areas with special emphasis given to poor and vulnerable populations: gender equality and women's empowerment, including addressing 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 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 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. This contribution will support the core budget of UNICEF, which supports the infrastructure needed to develop local institutional capacity and provide goods and services directly to the world's most disadvantaged and excluded children and their families. 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 through results based management. Core funding also enables UNICEF to quickly respond to crises, the number and scale of which has been unprecedented in recent years.

United Nations Junior Professional Officer (JPO) Program: U.S. participation in the JPO program advances the Department's strategic goal of placing highly qualified American citizens in positions within the UN and its entities that are of strategic interest to the United States. The Bureau of International Organization Affairs has participated in the JPO program since 2012. Currently, there are three Department of State funded JPOs at the UN, all of whom are working in critical assignment areas. For example, a U.S. funded JPO working in the Conduct and Discipline Unit of the Department of Field Support develops guidance and provides oversight of the UN's efforts to eliminate sexual exploitation and abuse of vulnerable people by UN peacekeeping personnel, an initiative that the United States supports and regards as critical to the credibility and success of UN peacekeeping. Other Department bureaus and U.S. government agencies participate in JPO programs at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), among others. Selected JPOs are young professionals hired at the entry level for assignments that are typically two years in duration. JPOs serve as international civil servants and are considered staff members of the international organization.

International Development Law Organization (IDLO): IDLO promotes the rule of law in developing countries. IDLO has expertise in institution building, promoting access to justice and legal empowerment; knowledge of diverse legal systems; and extensive research on rights and justice. This contribution to IDLO's core budget will support its substantive goals to promote well-functioning, responsive legal institutions; empowering citizens to be aware of their rights and to be able to access judicial and legal services; 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, particularly in countries emerging from conflict or moving towards democracy. IDLO has implemented programs for the U.S. Department of State in Central America, Eastern Europe, West and East Africa, and Asia. In Afghanistan, a U.S. funded project trained prosecutors nationwide on the implementation of the country's new violence against women legislation. IDLO's new program in Ukraine is enabling reform of the Prosecutor General's Office to emphasize efficiency and transparency. IDLO's new program in Honduras is working to reduce the homicide rate through the formulation of a juvenile justice policy and the training of justice sector workers to support the rehabilitation and reintegration of detainees and prisoners.

International Chemicals and Toxins Programs: Activities related to international chemicals management and toxic substances protect human health and the environment, including the health of American citizens who are impacted by poor management of chemicals abroad. Support for these activities is particularly important now with the anticipated entry into force of a binding agreement on mercury and ongoing policy negotiations under the Montreal Protocol on addressing alternatives to ozone depleting substances. This contribution will support a range of UN Environment Program-linked activities related to chemicals, waste, and ozone layer protection, including: the new Minamata Convention on Mercury, the UNEP Mercury Program; the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol for the Protection of the Ozone Layer; the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent, Basel Convention on Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes; and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

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. Recent successes by the conventions and organizations include commitments and activities to combat wildlife trafficking, slow deforestation, enhance food security, improve the scientific basis on which to make policy decisions, and strengthen civil society. International Conservation Programs supports the ongoing implementation of eight 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. Programs supported under this contribution include the: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, International Tropical Timber Organization, Forest and Farm Facility hosted by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Forum on Forests, International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): In compliance with existing regulations and standards on monitoring and evaluation, M&E funds will be used to identify trends, measure changes, and capture knowledge to improve program performance, promote effectiveness, and increase transparency. Findings will foster learning and help to promote improvements in program planning and design. Evaluations will supplement existing methods including independent assessments to ensure broad coverage of recipients of contributions to international organizations and programs, and will focus on recipient organizations' results achieved through planned programs and projects, including compliance by member states with commitments made pursuant to treaties, conventions, and other multilateral agreements where fulfillment of those commitments is necessary to achieve the intended results of the programs and projects. Where practical, evaluations will be undertaken jointly with other U.S. government agencies or donor countries to share burden and expense. This contribution will also support the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN). MOPAN's mission is to evaluate the effectiveness of major multilateral organizations receiving official development assistance by generating, collecting, analyzing and presenting relevant and credible information on the organizational and development effectiveness of evaluated organizations. 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. By evaluating multilateral organization performance jointly with other donor countries through mechanisms such as MOPAN, the United States minimizes the cost and duplication of bilateral reviews, achieves maximum effect by leveraging common goals, and reduces the burden on organizations. MOPAN will evaluate a total of 26 multilateral organizations at headquarters and in about 30 program countries over a four-year period spanning 2015-2018.

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)/ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): U.S. leadership in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Global Climate Observation System (GCOS), and the Intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (GEO) is a key component of the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII). Funds for the UNFCCC will help ensure that countries around the world mitigate greenhouse gas emissions; promote transparency, including measurement, reporting, and verification; and foster low-emission climate-resilient development consistent with the new international agreement reached in 2015 applicable to all countries. U.S. support for the IPCC advances state-of-the-art assessments of climate change science and technology, including through enhanced understanding of global observation systems, carbon sequestration, and climate modeling and their implications. Funding to the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) ensures continued coordination of climate observations around the world and will contribute to GCOS's annual status report, planning for implementation and related technical panels and regional workshops that are necessary for the effective and efficient collection and archiving of global climate observations. U.S. support for GEO contributes to the global effort to promote timely and open access to earth-observing data, which bolsters national capacities to prepare for and respond to climate change as well as natural disasters. This funding also enables the United States to support OECD work on tracking climate finance, which is critical to understanding and enhancing the effectiveness, private sector leverage, and transformational impact of U.S. international support.

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund: The Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF) helps 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, with universal adoption of binding commitments. As a structure for sharing the burden of the ODS phase-out, the MLF plays a critical role in achieving compliance that is credited with turning the momentum toward a restoring the ozone layer by the middle of the 21st Century. This contribution will also support activities that assist developing countries achieve targets in their plans toward implementation of a 35% reduction of hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HFCs) by 2020. Given the recent agreement of Montreal Protocol Parties to address HFCs, funding will support new work on ODS alternatives such as import and export licensing requirements, reporting systems, inventories, and national-level policy development. This HFC-related funding will be made available if a Montreal Protocol HFC phasedown amendment is adopted.

Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Program: The OAS Development Assistance Program 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 through technical cooperation programs that provide 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 advance initiatives adopted by the Presidents and Heads of Government in the Summits of the Americas, as well as initiatives and policies adopted at the Inter-American Ministerial 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 promotes socially and environmentally sustainable urban areas that provide adequate shelter, access to potable water, sanitation, and health, economic, and social services for all. This contribution to UN Habitat's core budget supports the infrastructure necessary to support UN-Habitat's projects and activities, and also supports management reforms that will improve UN-Habitat's overall ability to meet evolving global urbanization challenges with impacts on political, economic, social, environmental, and health security. In order to help UN-Habitat fulfill its potential as an international organization and a bilateral partner, the Department is working with 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 lead development agency of the United Nations, focusing on poverty, democratic governance, environment, and crisis prevention and recovery. This contribution to UNDP's core budget will support UNDP's administrative functions and basic development programming, enabling UNDP to deliver assistance programs worldwide and in countries of particular foreign policy interest. UNDP has recently restructured its management, streamlining administrative functions and reassigned headquarters staff to the field to reduce costs and enhance program work. An ambitious restructuring plan has cut staff by 10% overall and 30% in headquarters posts of New York and Geneva, merged two policy bureaus into one, and shifted dozens of positions from management to expert level. The Department is working with UNDP management to strengthen oversight functions at UNDP, including independent evaluation, audit, and ethics offices, to ensure that UNDP programs continue to produce good and measurable results and the organization operates with the highest transparency and accountability standards.

Internet Governance Forum (IGF) Trust Fund: The annual IGF provides a forum for governments, businesses, activists, and users to discuss Internet-related public policy issues on an equal footing. The IGF is a platform for exchanging information and ideas, networking between all stakeholder groups and, sharing best practices. Importantly, the IGF provides a forum for international engagement on Internet

issues, without the need to produce a negotiated outcome document that would exclude the input and views of non-governmental Internet stakeholders, as promoted by some authoritarian countries in order to give governments more control of the Internet. The U.S. contribution will help the United States remain an authoritative voice in the IGF planning and preparatory processes, helping to ensure that IGF remains a multi-stakeholder and balanced global forum for all stakeholders to engage on Internet-related issues.

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP): UNEP is the lead UN entity on environmental 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. UNEP plays an important role in developing international agreements, facilitating scientific assessment of global, regional, and national environmental conditions, and building capacity in developing countries to implement environmental policy. The bulk of this 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, ecosystem management, environmental governance, environmental review, chemicals, waste and air quality, and resource efficiency. This contribution will also support UNEP's work to improve air quality, reduce marine plastic debris, and support national efforts to fight illegal wildlife trafficking, among others.

The Regional Seas Program for the Pacific (SPREP) is closely aligned with, but not administered by, UNEP. SPREP facilitates engagement with Pacific islands on environmental issues of mutual concern, such as global climate change, marine pollution and biodiversity conservation. This contribution 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 Entity 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. This contribution will support UN Women's core budget which supports the infrastructure necessary to for programs in the field and efforts to implement policies and programs that advance the status of women globally. UN Women is working 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. UN Women is working in an unprecedented number of countries to promote laws and policies against various forms of violence and help women win access to free or affordable essential health, police, justice, and social support services. UN Women also plans to enhance women's ability to secure decent jobs, accumulate assets, and influence institutions and public policies that affect determining growth and development.

United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund): The UN Trust Fund awards high-impact grants – primarily civil society organizations – for projects that reduce and eliminate violence against women and girls. For example, a Trust Fund grantee in Colombia, where up to 70 percent of indigenous women suffer violence, is providing psycho-social and other support to indigenous women who have suffered violence. Another grantee is working to hold law enforcement authorities accountable for responding to violence against women and girls in India. This contribution will expand the UN Trust Fund's efforts to support civil society organizations, governments, and UN country teams to expand access to services of women and girls who have survived violence and strengthen the implementation of laws, policies, and action plans on violence against women and girls.

United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary General for Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG): The Office of the SRSG was established by the Security Council in response to the detrimental impact that sexual violence in conflict has on communities and efforts to promote peace and security and

rebuilding once a conflict has ended. The SRSB serves as the United Nations' spokesperson and political advocate on conflict-related sexual violence, as well as the chair of the network United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict. This contribution may be used to address eight priority countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina; Central African Republic (CAR); Colombia; Cote d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); Liberia; South Sudan and Sudan. While six of the eight priority countries are in Africa, this problem is widespread and the Office of the Special Representative is also engaged on this issue in Asia and the Pacific (in Cambodia for residual cases from the Khmer Rouge period) and the Middle East (Syria).

United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF): The PBF supports programs and organizations that seek to build a lasting peace in countries emerging from conflict. The PBF focuses its funding in four priority areas in post-conflict contexts: support to implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue; promotion of coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict; revitalization of economic growth; and reestablishing essential administrative services. The PBF currently supports 222 projects in 22 countries, including Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali and South Sudan. The PBF is one of the most effective multilateral instruments for providing funding needed for activities in countries in and emerging from crisis. Since its establishment the PBF has provided more than \$415 million through almost 300 projects in support of national efforts to build and sustain peace. This contribution will support the peace agreement in South Sudan, expanded UN stabilization work in Somalia outside Mogadishu, institution building activities as UN missions draw down in Liberia and Haiti, and financing of activities related to the Colombian peace process. The PBF advances U.S. strategic priorities of contributing to post-conflict stabilization and strengthening the capacity of governments, national/local institutions and transitional or other authorities.

United Nations Department of Field Support (DFS): DFS provides dedicated logistical support to UN peacekeeping and special political missions in the field, including in the areas of finance, logistics, information communication and technology, human resources and general administration. This support is necessary for personnel in peacekeeping and special political missions to perform their missions 90 percent of procurement and 55 percent of UN Secretariat staff serve in peacekeeping and special political missions in the field. This contribution will support reviews that DFS is conducting of key business processes in response to the recommendations in the High Level Panel Report on Peace Operations. The High Level Panel Report contains a wide array of recommendations that would lead to improvements in the way that the UN Secretariat, including DFS, operates in the field. Promoting reforms such as these will increase the flexibility and responsiveness of field missions that are delivering peacekeeping mandates.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP): The VCP promotes technical collaboration by providing equipment, services, training, or education to build capacity of developing countries to produce higher quality data and forecasts related to climate, water, and weather. Such technical collaboration is of high importance to the United States because the National Weather Service relies on meteorological and hydrological data from outside its borders for forecasting severe weather and extreme climate, and for international air travel. Parts of the U.S. national economy, such as shipping, power and agriculture depend on weather and climate data from other parts of the world. This contribution will support activities related to the collection of: critical information on natural and man-made disasters that affect life, safety, water use, and crop yields around the globe; data needs related to civil aviation, marine navigation, and changes in climate and freshwater availability. U.S. contributions to the VCP advance the Department's strategic goal of Strengthening America's Foreign Policy Impact on our Strategic Challenges.

World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Assistance: The main objective of Trade Related Technical Assistance (TRTA) provided by the WTO Secretariat is to build long-lasting human and institutional

trade capacity and to enhance ownership through training and technical cooperation for WTO Members. TRTA 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. The U.S. contribution to WTO technical assistance trade-related activities serves both to underscore U.S. commitment to the multilateral, rules-based international trade regime, and to help developing countries take advantage of the opportunities to promote 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 people affected by the serious conflicts in Syria, South Sudan, and Yemen 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.

Department of Political Affairs (DPA): DPA plays a central role in United Nations efforts to prevent and resolve deadly conflict around the world. DPA monitors and assesses global political developments with an eye to detecting potential crises before they erupt and become costly to contain. DPA provides logistical support for UN envoys who are deployed around the world to facilitate political dialogue in some of the world's toughest political crises. In Libya, the UN's envoy brokered the signing of a historic political framework agreement among the rival parties that will pave the way for the establishment of a unity government. In Syria and Yemen, UN envoys have advanced efforts to bring conflicting parties together for political discussions. In Burundi, the UN's special adviser to the Secretary-General is moderating discussions between the government and opposition forces. And in Burkina Faso, the UN's regional envoy played an essential role in defusing a coup against the transitional government, paving the way for national elections and the formation of a new, democratic government. This contribution will support DPA's capacity for crisis response, ensuring that the United Nations is capable of rapidly deploying mediators and other peacemaking expertise to the field and cooperating more closely with regional organizations on the frontlines of conflicts. Resources will also contribute directly to UN efforts to promote peace and prevent conflict by coordinating UN electoral assistance activities, supporting the Organization's work to prevent terrorism and violent extremism and providing staff support to the UN Security Council.

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*.

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 2017 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	203,140	*	201,566	-1,574
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	203,140	*	201,566	-1,574

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): The IAEA is essential to U.S. efforts to prevent nuclear proliferation and terrorism and to promote the peaceful and safe use of nuclear technology around the world. It is in the U.S. national interest to ensure that the IAEA has the resources and capabilities to detect and deter both the diversion of nuclear material to military uses and any undeclared nuclear material or activities. The IAEA's assessed Regular Budget has not kept pace with increased demands on its programs, and so the IAEA depends heavily on the extra-budgetary contributions of IAEA Member States, including the United States. The FY 2017 Request for U.S. voluntary contributions to the IAEA is \$89.8 million. Funds may be used to support the full range of IAEA activities not covered by the IAEA regular budget.

U.S. efforts to ensure compliance with international nuclear obligations -- and to deter noncompliance -- are heavily dependent on IAEA verification activities which, in turn, depend heavily on extra-budgetary support, especially through the U.S. voluntary contribution. In particular, the IAEA requires extra-budgetary support for its essential role in monitoring Iran's nuclear commitments under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) concluded among the United States, China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom (coordinated by the European Union), and Iran. Also, as expanding peaceful nuclear energy programs increase demands on the IAEA safeguards program, requested FY 2017 funding will help ensure that the Agency has the financial, technical, and human resources needed to maintain high nonproliferation standards. Of particular importance to the long-term effectiveness of IAEA safeguards is the 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.

IAEA programs that ensure that high standards of nuclear safety are implemented over nuclear materials and facilities also depend on voluntary contributions from the United States and other Member States. The U.S. voluntary contribution likewise provides funding for IAEA activities promoting access to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, encompassing assistance to countries interested in nuclear power and applications in areas such as human health, water resource management, food and agricultural security, and earth and marine science. Further, the U.S. share of the IAEA's Technical Cooperation Fund and the State Department's support of the IAEA's Peaceful Uses Initiative are funded through the U.S. voluntary contribution. U.S. support in this area, while assisting the IAEA materially in carrying out its full set of activities, also demonstrates concretely the U.S. commitment to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty provisions regarding peaceful cooperation in the field of nuclear energy, and secures political support for nonproliferation and for the IAEA from other Member States.

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide across-the-board support for the IAEA's Department of Safeguards, including the development and procurement of equipment, training of inspectors and staff, analysis of samples, and the modernization of IT infrastructure. This support is critical to ensuring that the IAEA is able to develop and maintain advanced safeguards technologies and procedures, as well as implement effective safeguards at an ever-increasing number of locations.
- The United States will provide resources to support the IAEA's role in monitoring Iran's nuclear commitments under the JCPOA, essential for verifying that Iran is fulfilling those commitments.
- The United States will support the continued implementation of the IAEA's Nuclear Security Plan for 2014-2017 and other IAEA activities that help keep weapons-usable nuclear material out of the hands of terrorists and carry forward the objectives of the Nuclear Security Summits.
- 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 nuclear power plant.
- The United States will support IAEA efforts to renovate the Nuclear Applications Laboratories at Seibersdorf, Austria, which are central to the IAEA core mission of helping Member States gain access to nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes. This long-delayed capital investment is partially funded through the IAEA's Regular Budget, but extra-budgetary contributions are required to cover the balance.
- The United States will help the IAEA assist countries interested in nuclear power generation to develop the infrastructure necessary to pursue it under high safety, security, and nonproliferation standards.
- The United States will also provide in-kind contributions that support critical IAEA work, for example, through technology development, analytical support, training courses, and the facilitation of U.S. experts' participation in IAEA meetings abroad, including as instructors. U.S. funding also covers the provision of cost-free U.S. experts to the IAEA in support of all its activities.

Global Threat Reduction (GTR): GTR programs reduce the risk that terrorists or proliferant states will obtain access to WMD-applicable expertise, equipment, and materials. GTR enhances the biological, chemical, and nuclear security of partner countries through programs that secure dangerous pathogens; strengthen capacity to disrupt and deter chemical terrorism threats; reduce insider nuclear threats; and teach security best practices to scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD-applicable expertise. GTR uses its centrally-managed funds to counter enduring and emerging WMD threats of this kind worldwide. A major focus is on activities that address the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaeda, their affiliates, and other terrorist groups. In FY 2017, GTR will continue to prioritize resources in high-threat countries where terrorists can exploit materials, equipment, and expertise to

develop WMD. GTR will implement high-impact WMD threat reduction activities in the Middle East and North Africa (to include Egypt, Iraq, Turkey, and Yemen), and South and Central Asia (to include Afghanistan, India, and Pakistan). In FY 2017, GTR activities will also focus on chemical and biological security, as well as appropriate outreach on security issues to the nuclear technical community in priority countries. The FY 2017 Request for GTR is \$67.0 million.

GTR contributes to several Presidential initiatives and priorities, such as the counter-ISIL strategy, the Global Health Security Agenda, the Prague Agenda toward a world without nuclear weapons, and Chemical Weapons Convention universality. In addition to its priority efforts in the Middle East, North Africa, and South Asia, GTR will address threats in Southeast Asia (including Indonesia), Sub-Saharan Africa (including Nigeria), and Latin America (including Brazil). GTR will also continue to engage scientists with dual-use skills in the former Soviet Union through support to the International Science and Technology Center in Kazakhstan and the Science and Technology Center in Ukraine. GTR regularly reviews biological, chemical, and nuclear threat trends and may devote resources to new countries or regions in response to emerging biological, chemical, or nuclear risks. Finally, requested FY 2017 funding will support administrative and travel costs in support of GTR programs.

Key Interventions:

- GTR will prevent the acquisition of dangerous chemicals through its Chemical Security Program (CSP), the U.S. government's primary effort aimed at reducing chemical threats internationally. GTR's robust programming will mitigate chemical threats from ISIL and address emerging threats in new priority countries as needed. GTR activities may include: outreach to law enforcement and chemical distributors to promote best practices to prevent the theft, diversion, or illicit acquisition of weaponizable chemicals; training law enforcement and other government stakeholders to detect, delay, and deter chemical weapons attacks; and engaging scientists having chemical weapons-applicable expertise to reduce the likelihood that they will collude with or inadvertently assist terrorists or proliferant states. CSP will continue to support training for partner country representatives to identify and address national-level chemical security risks, and conduct related investigation and prevention operations; support partner country civil defense authorities to properly use real-time field-deployable chemical agent detectors; strengthen university and industry chemical laboratory capabilities to track, minimize, and secure dual-use chemical materials and equipment; and build awareness of insider theft and diversion risks among chemical laboratory and industry security managers and staff.
- GTR will reduce the threat of terrorist acquisition of biological materials, equipment, and expertise that could be exploited to develop a biological weapon through implementation of its Biosecurity Engagement Program. In FY 2017, GTR activities will include securing pathogens, promoting biosecurity best practices at laboratories that handle or store dangerous biological material, training law enforcement and other government stakeholders to detect and prevent bioweapon plots, and engaging scientists with dual-use expertise to reduce the likelihood that they will conspire with or inadvertently assist terrorists or proliferant states. GTR will also promote responsible bioscience ethics; support secure and safe efforts to detect and control infectious disease; enhance compliance with international biological nonproliferation frameworks and regulations; increase the use of diagnostic practices that reduce bioterrorism risks; strengthen laboratory security for facilities storing dangerous pathogens; promote accountable inventorying of pathogens; and strengthen personnel reliability practices of biological scientists and their institutions. GTR will continue to support trainings and engagements with partner country representatives from the government, non-government, and university sectors to ensure implementation of laboratory biorisk management best practices. GTR's FY 2017 programmatic activities will directly support the Global Health Security Agenda, which prioritizes biosecurity to prevent bioterrorism.
- GTR's Partnership for Nuclear Security (PNS) engages priority country nuclear operators, regulators, and security services to mitigate the risk that non-state actors could divert nuclear material,

technology, or expertise to terrorists or proliferant states. In FY 2017, GTR will assist partner countries to establish trustworthiness programs, mitigate insider threats, and strengthen nuclear security culture practices through technical trainings with nuclear scientists, technicians, engineers, operators, and related security services. These activities may emphasize: applying and assessing nuclear security culture in technical operations; delivering advanced nuclear security culture training (emphasizing strong policies and procedures) for nuclear technical workforces; enhancing security vetting procedures at nuclear facilities; and providing material support for senior facility managers in nuclear technical organizations to implement behavioral observation programs and practical insider threat mitigation strategies.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT): WMDT advances international nuclear security by enhancing global capabilities to prevent terrorist acquisition and use of nuclear/radiological materials. The ongoing occurrence for more than 20 years of nuclear and radiological material trafficking highlights the very real threat that terrorists or other malicious actors are seeking to acquire these dangerous materials. Through the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and the Counter Nuclear Smuggling Program (CNSP), WMDT works with partner governments to address this threat and improve capabilities to: investigate nuclear or radiological material smuggling; locate and secure materials on the black market; arrest and prosecute those smuggling or seeking to acquire nuclear or radiological material; and respond to a nuclear or radiological terrorist incident. WMDT seeks to strengthen counter-nuclear smuggling capabilities in countries that are vulnerable to nuclear or radiological material smuggling and increase political commitment to nuclear security. These efforts also implement U.S. commitments from the National Security Summits. Recent press reporting that the country of Georgia arrested three people smuggling Cesium shows the impact of WMDT's work to advance Georgia's capacity to investigate, arrest, and prosecute smugglers. The FY 2017 Request for WMDT is \$6.2 million.

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 (through the ISN Bureau), 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 partner countries in these events. In FY 2017, the GICNT will play an increased role in implementing key priorities from the Nuclear Security Summit process and will execute activities that build on the outcomes of the June 2016 GICNT Tenth Anniversary High-Level Meeting, where senior leaders are expected to identify emerging nuclear security challenges that would benefit from further GICNT focus. Requested funding will also support the web-based Global Initiative Information Portal, which is the GICNT's secure communications system used to share information and support GICNT activities. In FY 2017, the GICNT will continue to emphasize practical activities, such as workshops, exercises, and experts meetings, to promote the exchange of best practices and lessons learned, and will promote the integration of core capabilities across disciplines and at the national, regional, and international levels. GICNT activities will also focus on key fundamentals for exercise design, implementation, and self-assessments to help partners gain expertise for developing and improving national-level exercise programs. Requested FY 2017 funding will also provide for administrative costs and travel in support of GICNT activities, including for key developing countries.
- Approximately \$4.3 million of the requested funding will be used by CNSP to support capacity-building efforts in priority partner countries 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 material smuggling response plans. Specifically, CNSP will use the following types of engagements to further these goals: multilateral trainings, workshops, or forums for prosecutors and judges; and national nuclear/radiological smuggling response plan exercises or drafting sessions.

CNSP will also develop and organize introductory curricula to establish sustainable training programs in partner countries to help develop national procedures to identify, investigate, and arrest criminals attempting to smuggle nuclear/radiological materials. Another key area CNSP will focus on is advancing nuclear forensics capabilities through developing a pilot project to train the next generation of nuclear forensic scientists and providing practical hands-on training. Countries for engagement will include those that have signed Counter-Nuclear-Smuggling Joint Action Plans, as well as others assessed to be vulnerable to nuclear and radiological material smuggling. Requested FY 2017 funding will also provide for administrative costs and travel in support of CNSP projects.

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): To prevent WMD proliferation and destabilizing accumulations of conventional weapons, EXBS helps foreign government partners establish and implement strategic trade controls and related border security systems consistent with international standards. 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, interagency-based licensing systems, enforcement procedures and tools, industry outreach mechanisms, and interagency coordination/international cooperation. In FY 2017, EXBS plans to have 55 bilateral partner countries and 14 'graduate' partner countries. Requested funding includes \$18.6 million for the EXBS program's centrally managed funds, which covers the advisor management program; assessments, evaluations, and training; engagement and sustainability efforts; global, regional, and thematic events; equipment maintenance and repair; and general program administration and support. (Note: Justifications for bilateral and regional EXBS program funding can be found in the Regional Perspectives section of this Congressional Budget Justification. The FY 2017 Request for the entire EXBS program is \$60.0 million.)

Key Interventions:

- EXBS will employ approximately 24 in-country advisors, two dedicated EXBS Advisor positions for South Asia, and 47 locally-employed staff who coordinate in-country capacity-building efforts, maintain close working relationships with partner governments, provide support to Washington-based program managers, and ensure EXBS assistance is used to good effect. In addition, EXBS will employ approximately 15 specialized trainers who assist in the delivery of customized trainings for partner countries on an as-needed basis.
- EXBS will periodically assess strategic trade control systems in existing and prospective partner countries.
- EXBS will update existing training materials, as well as develop new training materials, to ensure its technical assistance keeps pace with a dynamic and evolving threat environment.
- EXBS will sponsor global, regional, and thematic conferences that focus international attention on pressing strategic trade and border control issues, such as catch-all controls, brokering, transit and transshipment, intangible transfer of technology, and financing of proliferation-related activities. A portion of the program's centrally managed funds may be used to provide assistance to countries for which bilateral funds are otherwise unavailable.
- EXBS will assist partners that have otherwise 'graduated' from the program to prevent backsliding and conduct limited engagement with countries for which bilateral funds are otherwise not requested, including Bahrain, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Taiwan, the United Arab Emirates, and other countries as needs arise. This focus on sustainability continues to demonstrate good results, as EXBS graduate partners increasingly take on mentor and regional leadership roles, providing training, sharing of best practices, and facilitating cross-border exchanges to support and reinforce EXBS bilateral assistance programs.
- EXBS will maintain equipment previously provided to partner countries and provide 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. A portion of the program's centrally managed funds may be used to provide equipment, including to countries for which bilateral funds are otherwise unavailable.

- EXBS will leverage the clout and access of international and multilateral organizations, such as the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Customs Organization (WCO), and the multilateral export control regimes, by supporting their efforts to strengthen their capacity to establish and help countries implement international norms for strategic trade controls. For example, EXBS has funded development and delivery of enforcement tools by the WCO, including development of a cargo targeting system, best practices guidance, and enforcement training. A portion of the program's centrally managed funds may be used to cover participation of international and multilateral organizations in EXBS activities, and to fund the participation of EXBS partner countries and other countries in activities hosted by multilateral organizations.
- EXBS will support analytical efforts of academic and non-governmental organizations to further develop mechanisms and tools that enhance the ability of EXBS partner governments to effectively regulate strategic trade, including internal compliance tools, end-user screening tools, and targeting tools. A portion of the program's centrally managed funds may be used to commission research that supports EXBS capacity-building objectives, including studies to illustrate economic benefits resulting from implementation of comprehensive strategic trade controls in transshipment countries, proliferation typologies studies, and program measurement and program evaluation studies.
- EXBS will support development of an international pool of experts that will provide targeted legal, licensing, and enforcement technical consultations to EXBS partner countries to supplement EXBS bilateral assistance.
- EXBS will develop and utilize program measurement tools and evaluation efforts to ensure that EXBS assistance is reaching its objectives.
- EXBS will fund appropriate administration and oversight costs, including travel, in support of program goals and objectives.

In addition to these program centrally managed activities, requested FY 2017 bilateral and regional funding will support priorities such as:

- Providing inspection and detection equipment for border areas in Ukraine and Georgia, and increasing support to the Baltic Republics in detecting and interdicting WMD and related items at the borders.
- Expanding efforts to strengthen border security in the Middle East, and establishing transit/transshipment and brokering controls to prevent proliferation.
- Advancing legal/regulatory controls on the export, transit, and transshipment of dual-use items in Southeast Asia, and strengthening enforcement capacity.
- Promoting harmonization of strategic trade controls with multilateral export control regimes in South Asia, and increasing enforcement capacity to detect, interdict, and prosecute illicit trade.
- Supporting select EXBS partner countries as they transition from assistance recipients to assistance providers.

The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF): The NDF supports U.S. diplomatic efforts worldwide to halt the spread of WMD, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons systems, through carefully selected proposals that are vetted through the U.S. government nonproliferation community, approved at the Department's Under Secretary level, and notified to Congress. The NDF is a contingency fund that responds rapidly to vital nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions that are unanticipated or unusually difficult. Requested funding of \$20.0 million for FY 2017 will allow the NDF to continue its efforts to destroy, eliminate, demilitarize, or neutralize weapons and enabling materials; support interdiction activities, the safeguarding of sensitive materials, and border security; and support other high-priority projects to halt and deter the proliferation of WMD and destabilizing conventional weapons.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: GTR examines both the impact of programmatic activity and partner country progress towards prototypic WMD security end-states. Annually, GTR funds the use of a metrics tool that measures the biological, nuclear, and chemical security culture in priority countries. These data provide a snapshot of national and institutional progress towards a robust and sustainable security culture that would reduce the risk that terrorists or proliferators could obtain WMD-applicable expertise, equipment, and materials. GTR also contracts an annual effectiveness study that provides a comprehensive and systematic evaluation of the impact of GTR's chemical, biological, and nuclear security programs within a particular country. In addition to these two main mechanisms, GTR activities include after-action evaluations, before- and after-activity assessments, and other tools to better understand the effectiveness of GTR's WMD threat reduction activities.

WMDT collects standardized and specific evaluation data upon completion of each GICNT activity to obtain feedback, identify key best practices and future priorities, and assess partner nations' intent to utilize lessons learned and best practices to enhance their national capabilities for combating nuclear terrorism. WMDT develops internal after-action reports to evaluate the effectiveness of activities in meeting stated objectives. In addition, WMDT develops products that highlight an activity's key outcomes, best practices, and next steps that are made available on the GICNT's web portal and shared at future activities to benefit all partners, including those unable to attend the activity. For CNSP, WMDT conducts post-event evaluations and analysis, formal evaluative reports at the completion of events, surveys several months after events have been completed, and post-project assessments to determine if project objectives were met. WMDT analyzes each of these GICNT and CNSP reports and products to make budgetary decisions and to design follow-on activities that build on each event's success and address remaining gaps and challenges identified by partners.

EXBS monitoring and evaluation is a four-level process. On the operational level, EXBS collects regular activity-level performance data from its implementing partners using a standardized activity performance monitoring survey. These metrics assess the effectiveness of EXBS training content and delivery in meeting participants' needs and inform future selection of EXBS training methods and tools. For example, EXBS conducts surveys of conference participants to determine if the substance and focus of the conference reflected current nonproliferation challenges and produced increased understanding and improved cooperation. EXBS uses this performance feedback in planning future training and conferences. Second, EXBS annually collects uniform program-wide data to feed into indicators that measure progress achieved in each partner country in each of the assistance pillars. These indicators assess the development of new legal measures, evidence of licensing, engagement with domestic industry, cooperation with partners, and evidence of export control investigations and prosecutions. Third, 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. The RAT methodology allows longitudinal evaluation of progress in assessed EXBS partner countries and is used for internal planning purposes in tailoring EXBS assistance to close remaining gaps. Starting in FY 2016, RAT assessments will also formally analyze each country's system against EXBS graduation criteria. Finally, EXBS conducts periodic performance evaluations; the EXBS Advisor program is the subject of the most recent one.

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. The 2015 audit focused on select management controls, project

implementation, and financial controls. Currently, the NDF uses up to five percent of its fiscal year appropriated funds for administrative and operational purposes. In addition, the NDF project close-out team reviews projects on which work has been completed. NDF's finance team's review, in conjunction with the project managers' oversight, demonstrated efficient project monitoring and evaluation, resulting in the timely closure of completed projects, and the return of approximately \$66.0 million to NDF availability to date. The office has also embarked on an automated financial data reconciliation process, which will enable it to continue to improve the quality and accuracy of its monetary resources.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: GTR utilizes the metrics tool to inform the allocation of budgetary resources to areas of greatest threat. Last year, GTR obtained baseline data for a select group of priority countries. Over time, GTR's evaluation studies will highlight progress towards building a sustainable WMD security culture and may also identify countries where strategic reassessment is needed. To date, effectiveness studies have demonstrated the efficacy of GTR's multi-pronged approach of engaging government stakeholders to encourage national standards and reform, and also training and supporting scientists and professional societies at the institutional level. For example, in partner countries where national legislation is weak, GTR is strengthening security culture at key institutions and facilities. GTR works in countries with austere and dynamically evolving security environments. On a year-to-year basis, changing governments and active terrorist threats can impede or reverse previous progress.

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 continues to focus its activities on cross-disciplinary training exercises that highlight model ways of addressing issues. Also, based on evaluation feedback, GICNT has continued to: incorporate more opportunities for participants to be involved in the development of exercises and outcomes documents; share products, guidance, and other important background materials with registered participants in advance of an event to enable effective preparation; and distributes 'take-home' versions of tabletop exercises for all participants to organize exercises domestically following the GICNT events. GICNT is also developing thematic series of events to ensure continuity between each event in the series and that all activities build upon one another strategically to continue enhancing partners' capabilities. WMDT uses prior-year surveys and after-action reports to inform budget decisions about new CNSP-funded engagements and to modify trainings and workshops to meet goals. CNSP has begun using follow-up surveys of trained personnel to identify who has shared the information with their colleagues and how they are applying the lessons learned to their daily work. These surveys have assisted with identifying: further areas of training need; if the training fills gaps; and if a return on investment can be identified with trained individuals applying or passing on the training they received. WMDT also considers whether CNSP projects have aided in qualifying countries as a 'regional expert,' thereby enabling them to share their experiences and expertise within multilateral fora such as the GICNT.

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 2016, EXBS will conduct a total of 16 comprehensive RAT assessments of strategic trade control systems, including ten in-country assessments and six 'tabletop' assessments. 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. The reports will also assess the implementation and enforcement of export control legislation/regulations in the existing Free Trade Zones.

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, EXBS is prioritizing development of institutional capabilities to implement and enforce such controls. EXBS performance monitoring data has generated programmatic investments in two areas that EXBS will continue to pursue in FY 2017. The first is expanding EXBS offerings in industry outreach, including: updating or developing new end-user screening and risk management tools and internal compliance measures for industry use; expanding outreach to key industry sectors at risk of exploitation by proliferators, such as financial institutions; and educating its EXBS Advisors about best practices in industry outreach to enable them to become effective advocates of reform. Second, EXBS is leveraging efforts of international organizations to sustain effective implementation and enforcement of strategic trade controls. To that end, EXBS will continue to extend its collaboration with international and multilateral organizations, including the UN Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Customs Organization, to promote norms compliance and development of operational tools that help countries achieve those norms. For example, in FY 2016, EXBS will fund the second global strategic trade enforcement exercise organized by the World Customs Organization to enable EXBS partner governments to generate leads in the investigation of strategic trade control violations.

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 develop educational materials and support outreach efforts to raise awareness, increase accessibility, and build the capacity of stakeholders to use the data.

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 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 an evaluation funds competition to F directed evaluations and/or systematic reviews of emerging issues as well as collaborative evaluations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	31,500	*	4,031	-27,469
Overseas Contingency Operations	30,000	*	-	-30,000
Complex Crises Fund	30,000	*	-	-30,000
Enduring/Core Programs	1,500	*	4,031	2,531
Economic Support Fund	1,500	*	4,031	2,531

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. \$1.3 million in program funding is being requested to support evaluation activities, including 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 also supports an evaluation funds competition aimed at supporting F directed evaluations and/or systematic reviews of emerging issues and encouraging collaborative evaluations within State and other agencies.
- Funding supports F directed evaluations and/or systematic reviews of emerging issues in foreign assistance.

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, threatens our national security, yields negative public health and economic consequences, creates instability in families and communities, corrupts and distorts global supply chains and economic markets and undermines the rule of law. The Office’s mission of leading the United States’ global efforts to combat modern slavery supports the Department’s and USAID’s Joint Strategic Goal of Advancing Democracy and Human Rights and Strengthening Civil Society, as well as the QDDR Strategic Priorities of Promoting Open, Resilient, and Democratic Societies and Advancing Inclusive Economic Growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	20,723	*	20,723	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,723	*	20,723	-

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)’s strategic priorities include: strengthening foreign governments’ effectiveness in fighting human trafficking; advancing anti-trafficking policies and strategies within the Department of State and in the United States, multilateral, and private sectors; and supporting civil society and private sector efforts to combat modern slavery. Foreign assistance programs provide one of the primary tools to advance these goals. 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 FY 2017 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 lower tiers of the *TIP Report* (Tier 2, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 3) to achieve compliance with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act’s (TVPA) 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 and technical expertise to do so.

Anti-Trafficking Programming

The Office 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 functional and regional bureaus, U.S. embassies, the Department of Labor, and USAID to strategically select country and regional programs to implement anti-trafficking programs.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support a range of NGO and PIO programs with an emphasis on cross-cutting projects – those that address multiple elements of the 3Ps. The Office’s programming is aimed at strengthening government responses in Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List countries, as well as some Tier 2 countries.
- Funding will prioritize projects that lead to self-sustaining anti-trafficking programs or that train government officials and/or local NGO staff to become trainers.
- Funding will also advance prevention and protection-focused programming in countries such as Burma, Central African Republic, DRC, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, and Thailand.
- U.S. assistance will continue to train law enforcement and criminal justice sector personnel to more effectively investigate, prosecute, and hold criminally liable those involved in human trafficking. The Office advance prosecution-focused programming in countries such as Bangladesh, Belize, Belarus, Burma, DRC, Egypt, India, Laos, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Suriname, Thailand, Tunisia, and Ukraine.
- U.S. assistance will also seek opportunities for regional programming, including in: East Africa; the Lake Chad Basin Region (Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Niger); the Sahel; Southeast Asia; and Central America.

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, many T&TA projects focus on strengthening legal and institutional mechanisms for combating trafficking or training law enforcement and judicial sector officials who are involved in combating the crime. T&TA requests typically 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 in the most recent *TIP Report*. The FY 2017 request will allow J/TIP to respond, in a timely and targeted manner, to anti-trafficking needs in a specific country or region.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will prioritize 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 and technical expertise to address the problem.
- Funding will provide support to develop, strengthen, or implement legislation that would adequately hold traffickers accountable for their crimes and provide necessary protections to victims.
- Funding will also maintain 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.
- U.S. assistance will support targeted training to enhance the capacity of criminal justice officials to conduct victim-centered investigations and prosecutions. In particular, J/TIP will emphasize targeted law enforcement training and technical assistance to help build stronger trafficking cases for prosecution.

Emergency Victim Assistance Fund

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 amended the TVPA to establish the creation of an emergency fund to respond to urgent global needs. This fund enables J/TIP to respond globally to provide rapid emergency assistance to victims - often within hours or days. The fund is also available for broader Department and U.S. government crisis response efforts. The FY 2017 request will continue to support these activities.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will continue to partner with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to implement emergency victim assistance response funding.
- Through IOM, U.S. funding 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; and 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 its resources and avoid duplication of effort. J/TIP uses its A&O to ensure effective oversight and successful implementation of its foreign assistance programming. The FY 2017 request will continue to support these activities.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support contractor staff.
- U.S. assistance will also fund external evaluations to examine the effectiveness of at least two projects in accordance with the Department's Evaluation Policy.
- Funds will increase its internal process and performance evaluations on its smaller grant projects as it implements its evaluation strategy.

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. When determining which programs to fund, the Office conducts a rigorous methodological review to ensure the programs' goals are achievable.

Close oversight of awarded projects enables J/TIP to ensure effective use of foreign assistance. 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. With FY 2017 funds, J/TIP plans to continue these project monitoring practices. In general, the Office'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 2017. 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.

The Office continues to implement the Department's Evaluation Policy and developed an office evaluation strategy for FYs 2015-FY 2017.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: J/TIP seeks to strengthen results-based management in its budget and programmatic decision-making processes. Toward that end, it is working to leverage the outcomes of its own monitoring and evaluation efforts as well as data collected by J/TIP implementing partners through their monitoring and evaluation processes. The Office has recruited a Franklin Fellow to refine the Office's evaluation methods and recommend improvements to better quantify their impact. J/TIP is also working with the Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights (J) Planning, Performance, and Resources unit to institutionalize monitoring and evaluation systems and processes that are standardized to the extent possible across J bureaus and offices.

In implementing its evaluation strategy, J/TIP will focus its FY 2017 evaluation efforts on the U.S.-Ghana Child Protection Compact (CPC) Partnership, which is a flagship program. The Office is working with its CPC Partnership stakeholders to establish a programmatic baseline and plans to fund an external performance evaluation in FY 2017, as well as a final evaluation when the program is completed. The Office will also select at least one more long-term project for an external evaluation during FY 2017. Finally, J/TIP is working with its current and prospective implementing partners to better measure the outcomes of short-term T&TA projects.

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, the illegal trade in wildlife and timber, pollution, 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 conservation and sustainable natural resource management and pollution reduction including decreasing mercury emissions, inspire youth to innovate and pursue entrepreneurial activity, address global health challenges by improving capacity and response, 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	140,422	*	632,294	491,872
Economic Support Fund	140,422	*	632,294	491,872

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Concerted Action to Achieve Deep Cuts in Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Climate Change (\$582.2 million): The OES request supports investments in adaptation, clean energy, and sustainable landscapes through the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI). The GCCCI helps countries achieve their climate and development goals by growing their economies in a way that reduces greenhouse gases (GHGs), builds their resilience to climate-related impacts and disasters, and mobilizes investment for the climate and clean energy solutions of the future. GCCCI programs also promote broader development and diplomatic objectives. These programs produce important additional benefits for food security, poverty reduction, health, sustainability, economic development, and regional stability, all of which benefit the U.S. security and economic interests, boost the global economy, and further the Sustainable Development Goals.

Key Interventions:

- **Green Climate Fund (GCF)**: The FY 2017 request includes \$500 million for the GCF through OES as part of a combined Treasury Department and State Department request of \$750.0 million. The United States pledged \$3 billion, not to exceed 30 percent of total confirmed pledges, to the initial resource mobilization of the GCF. The GCF is a multilateral trust fund designed to foster resilient, low-emission development in developing countries. The GCF uses a range of financial instruments to support projects across all sectors, including transport, water and other infrastructure, energy generation and efficiency, and land use, including agriculture and forestry. The GCF also helps countries mobilize private sector capital and strengthen policy environments. Additional information on the GCF is available in the GCCCI narrative in this CBJ Appendix.

- OES Adaptation Programs (\$29.5 million): Through the Climate Smart Agriculture for Food Security initiative the U.S. government, working with Canada and Mexico, will address the impact of climate change on agriculture in Central America by integrating climate-smart agriculture into their diplomatic dialogues and providing assistance to catalyze the efforts and investments of governments and other partners in the region around climate smart agriculture. Funding for this initiative is attributed to the Adaptation and Sustainable Landscapes pillars of the GCCI, is aligned with the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America, and will support multilateral climate-smart agriculture activities.

In addition, vulnerable countries will work through the National Adaptation Plans (NAP) Global Network to strengthen their efforts to mainstream adaptation into national development planning and programs. NAP Global Network activities will help rapidly expand the community of practice on national adaptation planning, promoting an integrated approach to addressing climate risks across development portfolios, and will support developing countries' efforts to develop proposals for funding from multilateral sources such as the GCF. OES adaptation funding may also continue to support the U.S.-India Partnership for Climate Resilience. Funding may also be used to support climate risk insurance initiatives, providing coverage to help respond to severe climate-related events in developing countries.

- OES Clean Energy Programs (\$37.1 million): OES's support for technical dialogue and cooperation on GHG abatement with China was a key factor in China's willingness to make two historic joint announcements with the United States on its climate change actions, which contributed to the successful outcome of the 2015 Paris climate conference. OES will continue and expand the work of the U.S.-China Climate Change Working Group, the U.S.-China Clean Energy Research Center, and other bilateral mechanisms. OES will also support the U.S.-India Partnership to Advance Clean Energy, which has already mobilized substantial public and private investments in clean energy research and deployment, and related cooperation under the Joint Working Group to Combat Climate Change. Cooperation with Brazil through the U.S.-Brazil Climate Change Working Group will include a focus on clean energy. FY 2017 funds will also support the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency in order to build institutional and technical capacity on measurement, reporting, and verification of progress by developing countries in achieving their national climate targets.

Initiatives established through the Clean Energy Ministerial will continue to improve energy efficiency standards for appliances, lighting, and buildings, provide web-based interactive expertise to governments on clean energy issues, and support sharing best practices on "smart grid" management. The Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP), together with the Enhancing Capacity for LEDS program is at the heart of the U.S. strategy to help developing countries achieve significant emission reductions. The LEDS GP builds upon U.S. bilateral LEDS assistance by establishing a global knowledge-sharing platform and network of experts to compare lessons and develop best-practice LEDS approaches.

The Climate and Clean Air Coalition will reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) including black carbon, methane, and hydrofluorocarbons. SLCPs cause more than 30 percent of current global warming, millions of premature deaths, and extensive crop losses. The State Department may also continue to work with the Environmental Protection Agency through the Global Methane Initiative, which focuses on near-term methane abatement and recovery.

OES may continue to support programs focused on leveraging private finance to expand access to clean energy by building on its partnerships with the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency on programs such as the Global Climate Finance Facility, the U.S.-Africa Clean Energy Finance initiative, and the 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. Other programs targeted to enhance access to electricity and investments in clean energy include the Climate Technology Center and Network and the Partnership on Women's Entrepreneurship in Renewables.

OES will ensure effective program management through a contract for independent program evaluation to assess outcomes and performance of climate change programs. OES will continue to utilize ESF to provide support for technical and administrative assistance (including contractor support) to manage, monitor and coordinate implementation of new and existing ESF-funded activities under the GCCI.

- OES Sustainable Landscapes Programs (\$15.5 million): OES will support the interagency SilvaCarbon program, which helps developing countries construct robust forest monitoring systems and GHG inventories, develop forest and land-use maps, develop baselines for monitoring, and perform robust monitoring and reporting. By providing long-term technical support to key countries through advisors placed in-country, the Climate Fellows program builds national capacity to preserve forests and reduce GHG emissions. FY 2017 funding will enable the State Department to build upon a partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture on cross-cutting programming on Low Emission Development Strategies that will support Clean Energy and Sustainable Landscapes objectives and help countries reduce GHG emissions from the agricultural sector. OES may also support bilateral cooperation on forests and deforestation reduction with Brazil through the U.S.-Brazil Climate Change Working Group and with India under the Joint Working Group to Combat Climate Change.

OES will support the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL), which brings together public and private sector resources to address the structural drivers of deforestation and degradation in areas where agriculture is a major cause of deforestation and changes in land use. ISFL has pioneered 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. Finally, OES will support the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), which assists developing countries in building capacity and designing plans for their Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) efforts and thereby providing value to standing forests. FCPF supports more than 45 developing countries to create the reforms needed for good governance, financial responsibility, and capacity building to ensure reductions in emissions from the land sector.

Strengthened Science, Space, Technology and Innovation Partnerships

Key Interventions:

- Global Science Partnership Programs (GSPP): GSPP teaches technical and business skills to scientists, engineers, 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. GSPP spurs economic growth, fosters transparency and accountability, and promotes prosperity and stability.
- Global Innovation through Science and Technology Initiative (GIST): GIST will use \$2.4 million to 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 over 130 emerging economies around the world through an online interactive platform, a global competition, on-the-ground training 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 5,000 startups that have generated more than \$110.0 million in revenue.

Strengthened Environmental, Conservation, and Natural Resource Policies that Advance U.S. Interests

Key Interventions:

- Trade and Environment: OES will use \$24.15 million to support the U.S. trade agenda by implementing environmental cooperation programs, of which \$17.65 million will support Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) countries and \$6.5 million will support other free trade agreement (FTA) partner countries (Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Panama, Peru, Colombia, Morocco and Jordan). OES will fund U.S. contributions to support environmental FTA commitments, including secretariats and other programs that increase public participation, strengthen environmental laws, bolster enforcement of those laws, and improve private sector environmental performance, among other things. OES will rapidly deploy foreign assistance to support new TPP partners, strengthening their compliance with environmental provisions, securing the strategic partnership, and opening markets for U.S. business. Strong environmental cooperation helps create a more level playing field for U.S. business and promote markets for U.S. exports of environmental goods and services. Since 2004, the United States has worked with our FTA partner countries to implement 714 policies, laws, or regulations that promote sustainable natural resource management, conservation, and environmental protection.
- Regional Initiatives: Regional Initiatives complement U.S. diplomatic efforts to address environmental and scientific challenges through international partnerships in strategic regions, such as the Lower Mekong and the Arctic. Efforts include the regional Environment, Science, Technology and Health (ESTH) 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. Activities fostered under this programming build international cooperation in areas such as combatting wildlife trafficking, promoting marine conservation, and collaborating to improve public health.
- Mercury: Mercury is a toxic chemical with significant negative health effects, particularly for children and women of childbearing age. All 50 states have active advisories urging residents to exercise caution when consuming certain fish due to their high levels of methylmercury. An estimated 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 \$0.7 million under this program catalyzes greater global action to reduce transboundary mercury pollution from the most significant sources during this particularly critical time as countries establish the necessary domestic measures to enable ratification and implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, concluded in 2013. The activities funded by the OES Mercury Program will help reduce mercury emissions, with a focus on the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector, the largest source of transboundary mercury pollution. Programs will establish and strengthen sustainable initiatives in key countries to improve their chemicals management capacity, facilitate effective implementation of the Minamata Conventions, reduce demand for mercury, and increase capacity to develop and implement comprehensive mercury emission reduction strategies. The OES Mercury Program will continue to leverage substantial outside resources, including from the Global Environment Facility and from local governments and NGOs, making its financial impact at least seven times greater than allocated funds.

Clean, Safe, Secure and Sustainably Managed Oceans and Polar Regions

Key Interventions:

- South Pacific Tuna Treaty: OES will use \$21.0 million to meet an annual commitment under an Economic Assistance Agreement (EAA) associated with the 1987 South Pacific Tuna Treaty. The U.S. commitment under the 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 has also benefited 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. The funding will ensure the United States can meet its commitments to Pacific Island partners and maintain U.S. engagement in the region as work continues to renew or restructure the South Pacific Tuna Treaty, which will promote American jobs and economic development in the Pacific Region.
- Ocean: Assistance will promote actions that sustain fish stocks, reduce marine pollution, and address ocean acidification by 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 by 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 are likely to be living in water-stressed conditions that will impact social and economic development. Water scarcity and poor water quality increase disease, undermine economic growth, limit food production, and threaten peace and security in many regions of the world where the United States has strong strategic interests. Utilizing \$0.7 million OES will focus on building international political commitment and catalyzing action to increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation, improving water resources management (including for food and energy production), and promoting cooperation on shared waters in regions where water is, or may become, a source of tension. This will include supporting diplomatic and civil society 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 the development potential of nations. FY 2017 programs will strengthen health systems to respond to public health threats, particularly infectious disease events. OES health programming consists of targeted training of key partners to improve global capacity to detect, assess, report, and respond to public health emergencies, in keeping with the interrelated priorities of advancing global health security, fully implementing the International Health Regulations, and strengthening global capacity for emergency response to infectious disease outbreaks. Proactive U.S. involvement in global health can aid in predicting emerging challenges and improving understanding of the interconnectedness of factors affecting the health of humans, livestock, wildlife, and the environment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: OES continues to strengthen internal capacity for managing and evaluating performance. Site visits to monitor program progress have strengthened the rigor and documentation of those reviews. OES will continue to utilize ESF to provide support for technical and administrative assistance (including contractor support) to manage, monitor, and coordinate implementation of new and existing ESF-funded programs and activities. 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 2014 and FY2015:

- 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. An ongoing evaluation of the OES trade and environment capacity building program continues to strengthen the impact of programming by 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.
- Two ongoing evaluation contracts established at the end of FY 2014 include: (1) a review of the Climate Renewables and Deployment Initiative and the Clean Energy Ministerial that addresses achievements of these programs in order to document outcomes and identify approaches that resulted in notable successes under the current program models; and (2) an evaluation of the approach and methodology used by the Nexus Dialogue on Water Infrastructure Solutions program relative to intended outcomes and the identification of improvements for similar policy-focused programs in the future. These two evaluations were in their final stages at the beginning of FY16. Final reports were received in January 2016.
- The U.S.-Africa Clean Energy Finance initiative evaluation awarded at the end of FY 2015 will inform State and interagency partners on the performance and outcomes of the program and how it has led to increased investment and infrastructure in clean energy and reduced greenhouse gases. An evaluation of the Lacey Act Amendment programs will study the effectiveness of OES program activities and how they fit with the rest of the U.S. government's effort to combat illegal logging. Evaluation results are expected at the end of FY 2016.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: 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 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 to strengthen local capacity to address mercury in artisanal and small-scale gold mining.

OES initiated a multi-year, third-party formative evaluation to support high quality performance measurement monitoring across all GCCI pillars to help ensure high quality results across all projects. While the formative evaluation is ongoing, interim work has strengthened the data collection and management systems and processes utilized by program implementers and provided comprehensive assessment of data quality under GCCI standard performance indicators. These efforts have informed and contributed to the development and incorporation of improved data collection guidance into reporting and reinforced program monitoring activities, ultimately supporting high quality results reported under the GCCI.

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. 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 2017, 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. In FY 2017, the Departments of State, in concert with the Department of Defense, will continue to implement the GSCF authority and execute GSCF programs in multiple countries while monitoring and evaluating their impact.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	205,454	*	189,141	-16,313
Overseas Contingency Operations	39,165	*	20,100	-19,065
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	*	-	-7,000
Peacekeeping Operations	32,165	*	20,100	-12,065
Enduring/Core Programs	166,289	*	169,041	2,752
Foreign Military Financing	69,575	*	70,000	425
International Military Education and Training	5,510	*	5,500	-10
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	24,849	*	18,000	-6,849
Peacekeeping Operations	66,355	*	75,541	9,186

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF resources will be used for two purposes: First, FMF will 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 (ICASS) and local guard costs, in support of the FMF and IMET programs, End-Use Monitoring (EUM), Excess Defense Articles (EDA) 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 Interventions:

- The FY 2017 request of \$67.0 million supports the operating costs required to administer military assistance and sales programs in security assistance offices overseas.
- \$3.0 million supports the PM Bureau's efforts to monitor and evaluate military grant assistance 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 2017 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 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) centrally managed resources 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 (UXO). This request supports a continuing priority program to reduce the global threat of illicitly-held or at-risk man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) through safe and effective reduction. This funding also will cover global CWD capacity building efforts (such as developing training aids and standards to help partner nation security forces improve physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) capacity); 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 program management staffing support, 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 2017 request will support reducing the risks associated with excess, poorly-secured, and otherwise at-risk MANPADS, which, if diverted to violent extremist organizations or terrorists and utilized against civilian or military aviation, could have disastrous security and economic consequences.
- The request will also allow the United States to respond rapidly to emerging conventional weapons-related threats posed by unforeseen political developments and conflicts; 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, counterterrorism, and maritime security capacity building programs. The request includes funds for the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), which strengthens international capabilities to effectively execute United Nations (UN) and regional organization peace operations. GPOI is the primary global mechanism to address the U.S. government's commitments to build peace operations capacity in partner countries, many of whom pledged additional forces and capabilities at the 2015 Summit. FY 2017 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 2017 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 support the new Maritime Security Technical Experts Program (MSTEP) which will support advisory and training support for select maritime security capacity building efforts globally.

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 non-lethal equipment. PKO funds will also support monitoring and evaluation of the PKO-funded pieces of the SGI program.

Key Interventions:

- \$61.0 million in the FY 2017 request will support the Department of State's dedicated global peacekeeping capacity building program, GPOI.
- The FY 2017 request includes \$20.1 million to increase military counterterrorism capacity in key TSCTP partner countries.
- The FY 2017 request includes \$0.5 million to support training and advisory maritime security requirements as part of MSTEP.
- The FY 2017 request includes \$14.0 million to support security sector reform as part of the SGI.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) - OCO

PKO OCO funds will 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. Increased funds will help address the more recent threat of Boko Haram. PKO funds for TSCTP will support advisory assistance, military professionalization efforts related to CT

capacity building, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions. PKO funds will also support monitoring and evaluation of the TSCTP program.

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2017 request includes \$20.1 million to increase military counterterrorism capacity in key TSCTP partner countries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2017, 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. Started in FY 2015, the bureau's FMF/IMET 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 inform strategic programming decisions and to serve as high-level measures to guide assessment and evaluation. 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 be explored to 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 the established country level objectives.

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 reflect the degree of risk associated with a given award, and contain the oversight mechanisms necessary to mitigate risks to acceptable levels while minimizing taxpayer risks. Each issued grant and cooperative agreement must have an accompanying risk assessment and monitoring plan regardless of dollar value, duration, or scope. 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, stakeholders and implementers identify and agree to stated GSCF outcomes and indicators to be monitored and evaluated by a third-party contractor. During FY 2016, monitoring and evaluation frameworks are being

developed and/or implemented for GSCF-funded projects in the Philippines and Ukraine, as well as Regional West Africa (Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria) project to counter the threat of Boko Haram and some activities under the African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership initiative (Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda) under the GPOI program. 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. Monitoring will help establish activity baselines, performance tracking, and to identify areas for more in-depth evaluation. Evaluations, once completed, provide insight into progress toward stated goals, but also how the security assistance activities create changes that support desired outcomes. 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, through training and equipping activities, has facilitated the deployment of over 200,000 peacekeepers from its partner countries to numerous UN and regional peace operations around the world. As a result of this success, the GPOI program has shifted its focus more toward increasing national peacekeeping capacity building. While FY 2017 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 peace operations trainer cadres and training centers, and by supporting enhancement of critical enabling capabilities that address identified UN and regional peace operations gaps. 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 peace operations 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.

FY 2015 TSCTP PKO launched a monitoring and evaluation program to evaluate the effectiveness of prior year and current year TSCTP PKO programs. FY 2015 was focused on post-baseline assessments, designing the result and performance monitoring framework and creating an interagency portal. M&E efforts occurring in FY 2016 will help inform future TSCTP PKO funded allocations and programs.

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 23 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 reduced over 34,000 MANPADS, and destroyed 1.8 million SA/LW, and 95,000 tons of munitions worldwide.

State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Today's humanitarian crises are unprecedented, both in severity and duration. Through PRM's global programs, the U.S. government seeks to protect and assist the world's most vulnerable people, including refugees, conflict victims, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants. With MRA funding, the United States is the leading donor to key multilateral responders, including 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 (IOM). PRM's humanitarian diplomacy helps to get aid and protection to those in dire need, and to promote long term solutions such as voluntary return, local integration, and resettlement. PRM manages the Refugee Admissions Program, which resettles refugees throughout the United States. PRM's other responsibilities include shaping international migration policy in an era of increasingly complex migration trends. PRM advances international population policies that improve women's health through its bilateral and multilateral diplomacy and its work with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Finally, PRM collaborates with Department of State regional bureaus, USAID, the World Bank, and other stakeholders to integrate humanitarian relief and development assistance, and ensure that development planning includes populations of concern.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,109,000	*	2,848,600	-260,400
Overseas Contingency Operations	2,127,114	*	1,916,003	-211,111
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	-	*	40,000	40,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	2,127,114	*	1,876,003	-251,111
Enduring/Core Programs	981,886	*	932,597	-49,289
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	*	10,000	-40,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	931,886	*	922,597	-9,289

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)

The ERMA fund enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs. The FY 2017 enduring request of \$10.0 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unforeseen needs of refugees and other populations of concern in areas where Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) has not generally been utilized to date.

The FY 2017 request also includes \$40.0 million under the OCO heading for needs related to populations impacted by conflict. Details of the FY 2017 OCO request for ERMA are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) - OCO

The ERMA fund enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs. The FY 2017 OCO request of \$40.0 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unforeseen needs of refugees and other populations of concern, with a particular emphasis on populations impacted by conflict.

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)

The world is struggling with humanitarian crises that are unprecedented, both in severity and duration. Through PRM's global programs, the U.S. government seeks to protect and assist the world's most vulnerable people including refugees, conflict victims, IDPs, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants. Programs funded through the MRA account save lives and ease suffering, uphold human dignity and reflect the American people's steadfast belief in assisting those in need. By also helping to stabilize volatile situations, this assistance forms an essential component of U.S. foreign policy. The FY 2017 enduring MRA request of \$922.6 million will fund contributions to key multilateral organizations such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, and to non-governmental organizations that address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and resettle refugees in the United States. Programmatically, these resources will focus on areas where OCO has not generally been utilized to date, including for administrative costs, and the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program. MRA-funded programs meet basic needs to sustain life; protect and assist 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 2017 request also includes \$1,876.0 million under the OCO heading for humanitarian needs, with a particular emphasis on populations impacted by conflict. Details of the FY 2017 OCO Request for MRA are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Key Interventions:

- **Overseas Assistance:** MRA programs aim to save lives and ease suffering, protect vulnerable populations, achieve durable solutions for those displaced by conflict, and exert leadership in the international community. Through \$307.6 million in funding, PRM provides humanitarian assistance in response to complex emergencies and protracted displacement, as well as supports the voluntary return and local integration of refugees and IDPs. PRM-supported programs are designed to identify and protect the most vulnerable, 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. Strategies to protect the beneficiaries from harm and to protect their rights are incorporated into multiple sectors including: water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, food, health and nutrition, education, livelihoods, and camp management. Coupled with diplomatic efforts, these programs seek to: 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 people affected by conflict; resolve protracted refugee situations; prevent and reduce statelessness; promote adherence to international humanitarian and human rights law; and help vulnerable people maintain their dignity by advocating for opportunities that promote self-sufficiency. In addition, PRM's core support to multilateral partners allows them to respond quickly and effectively when a crisis hits.
- **Refugee Admissions:** Resettlement is a key element of refugee protection and an important solution when repatriation and local integration are not possible. The United States has the world's largest resettlement program and welcomes the most vulnerable refugees from many backgrounds. The \$567.5 million will fund international and non-governmental organizations to help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States.
- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel:** The \$7.5 million funding request will help find 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 oversees 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. The \$40 million in funds requested for FY 2017 will ensure strong monitoring and oversight of 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

The FY 2017 MRA–OCO request of \$1,876.0 million will fund humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs, including emergency shelter, medical care, protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, such as survivors of gender-based violence, with a particular emphasis on populations impacted by conflict. These funds will support multilateral organizations, including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, and non-governmental organizations as they respond to the immense needs of conflict victims. MRA–OCO programs aim to save lives and ease suffering, protect vulnerable populations, achieve durable solutions for those displaced by conflict, and exert leadership in the international community. PRM provides humanitarian assistance in response to complex emergencies and protracted displacement, as well as supports the voluntary return and local integration of refugees and IDPs. PRM-supported programs are designed to identify and protect the most vulnerable, 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. Strategies to protect the beneficiaries from harm and to protect their rights are incorporated into multiple sectors including: water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, food, health and nutrition, education, livelihoods, and camp management. Coupled with diplomatic efforts, these programs seek to: 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 people affected by conflict; resolve protracted refugee situations; prevent and reduce statelessness; promote adherence to international humanitarian and human rights law; and help vulnerable people maintain their dignity by advocating for opportunities that promote self-sufficiency.

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 2015. Activities included:

- An annual week-long Monitoring and Evaluation Training Workshop for new Washington-based and overseas staff. In 2015, the course included segments on effective desk and field monitoring of NGOs and international organizations; monitoring protection and humanitarian aid programs in and out of camps, and in dangerous environments; programs aimed at stopping sexual exploitation and abuse; and collaboration with development agencies.
- Monitoring and evaluation trainings offered to PRM staff throughout FY 2015 also covered unique protection and assistance needs of disabled people, livelihoods programming, enhanced monitoring for high risk partners, and techniques for understanding and using evaluations.
- A third party contract to monitor PRM-funded programs in Iraq that are located in areas difficult for U.S. government employees to visit due to security restrictions.
- Independent external evaluations:
 - o Completed: PRM funded an evaluation of its livelihoods programming in Ethiopia and Burundi. Findings noted that livelihoods programming often lacked assessments needed to effectively improve beneficiaries' economic well-being. Recommendations outlined strategies for making better decisions on livelihoods programming with NGO and IO implementers.
 - o Ongoing and Started: PRM awarded a contract for an external evaluation to examine best practices in promoting accountability and preventing malfeasance at Refugee Support Centers (RSCs) in Jordan, Egypt, Turkey, Ecuador and Kenya. These centers play a critical role in refugee resettlement. PRM also commissioned an evaluation on the effectiveness of its programs to better equip the Government of Colombia to protect and assist internally displaced persons.
 - o Planned: At the end of FY 2015, PRM issued a request for proposals for an evaluation exploring the effectiveness of education, health, and shelter services for Syrian refugees in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan.
 - o PRM evaluation reports and follow-up action plans are publicly available on the State Department website: <http://www.state.gov/j/prm/policyissues/prmfund/234850.htm>

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- As a result of its evaluation of livelihood programming, PRM instituted substantial changes in its guidelines for NGOs applying to Notice of Funding Opportunities, including new requirements for programs implementing livelihoods programming. The evaluation also produced tools for drafting notices of funding opportunities, reviewing proposals, and field monitoring. Findings also informed PRM's dialogue with and monitoring of UNHCR as it takes significant steps to improve access to livelihoods for refugees living in camps and cities around the world.
- PRM expanded its use of standardized indicators for performance management of NGO programs. Previously only programs in the health and livelihoods sectors used standardized indicators. In FY 2015 the Bureau established standardized indicators for programs in the areas of protection, shelter and settlements, WASH, nutrition and food security and core relief items.
- Informed by the utility of PRM's third party monitoring in Iraq, PRM proceeded with plans for a third party monitoring contract in Afghanistan.
- PRM enhanced requirements on accountability to affected populations. NGOs submitting both proposals for PRM funding and quarterly reports are now required to include detailed information on how beneficiary feedback will be collected and used to inform program decisions throughout the life cycle of a program. PRM is working with other donors and its major IO partners to establish requirements for IO reporting on accountability to affected populations.
- Although the evaluation of Refugee Support Centers is still underway, the RSC in Istanbul is taking steps based on interim recommendations. The RSC simplified and streamlined messaging to refugees on the resettlement process; clarified and strengthened mechanisms for its staff to submit anonymous and confidential reporting of malfeasance; developed plans for yearly Code of Conduct refresher courses; and created a formal policy for fund-raising to support particularly vulnerable refugees.

Assistance Programs in Africa

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate ²	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	15,000	*	-	-15,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance - Overseas Contingency Operations	600,520	*	500,000	-100,520

¹ In addition, a portion of the FY 2014 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations was 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 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.

The FY 2017 MRA request for Africa will enable the Bureau to support programs and operations that save lives and ease the suffering of African refugees, IDPs, and victims of conflict and statelessness. Africa is home to nearly 4.8 million refugees and asylum seekers and 12 million IDPs. Eighty-five percent of Africa's refugees and IDPs have fled from crises in Burundi, the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Libya, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan. Those countries' neighbors absorb most of these refugees, sometimes hosting refugees from more than one country. Chad, for example, is simultaneously coping with refugees from Nigeria, the CAR, and Sudan's Darfur region, while Ethiopia is hosting refugees from Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan. Refugee numbers have risen by more than one million since the start of 2014, as conflicts raged in the CAR, South Sudan, Nigeria, and most recently Burundi. North African countries are also hosting growing numbers of Syrian refugees as well as Sub-Saharan refugees and migrants trying to reach Europe. Chaos in Libya has prompted and provided opportunities for many to attempt dangerous Mediterranean crossings. MRA funds will support UNHCR's operations to provide protection and assistance and find durable solutions for populations of concern in nearly every country across the continent. The request also will support ICRC operations in over 40 countries in Africa to protect and assist conflict victims and to promote compliance with international humanitarian law. Humanitarian needs are expected to remain high in FY 2017 due to stubbornly protracted conflict and violence in such places as South Sudan and the DRC. At the same time, PRM and the organizations it supports see opportunities for refugees to voluntarily return home, even in parts of Somalia, and to be locally integrated in countries like Zambia. Top priorities include maintaining first asylum, keeping refugee and IDP sites secure and neutral, preventing gender-based violence in all its forms, achieving humanitarian access in conflict zones, biometrically registering refugee populations for protection and accountability purposes, reaching minimum standards of assistance for those people who need aid, promoting self-reliance whenever possible, achieving maximum social cohesion between refugees and hosts, and sustaining voluntary returns by helping ensure that basic services are available when and where refugees return home.

Assistance Programs in East Asia

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	72,875	*	54,600	-18,275

The FY 2017 MRA request will enable humanitarian partners to save lives and alleviate suffering in the East Asia region by funding programs that protect and assist refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs, stateless persons, and other victims of conflict. These include Burma's Rohingya and Kachin populations, who continue to face persecution and violence, highly vulnerable North Koreans outside the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Uighurs throughout the region, and the growing number of urban refugees and asylum seekers in detention in Thailand and Malaysia.

Burmese are the single largest IDP, refugee, and asylum seeker group in East Asia. Conflict and systematic persecution continue in Rakhine, Kachin, and northern Shan States in Burma. More than 816,000 Burmese refugees, asylum seekers, and other persons of concern are scattered throughout Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, India, and China; more than 800,000 stateless Rohingya remain in Burma's northern Rakhine State and some 560,000 are IDPs or living in IDP-like situations in Burma. The FY 2017 MRA request will help UNHCR and ICRC improve humanitarian conditions for Burmese, Rohingya, and other vulnerable ethnic minorities within Burma, for those displaced by conflict, and the growing number who are urban refugees, asylum seekers, and vulnerable migrants in Thailand, Malaysia, and elsewhere in the region. Continued MRA support will enable international and non-governmental organization partners working in Bangladesh, Malaysia, and along the Thailand-Burma border to meet the basic humanitarian needs of refugees and asylum seekers until conditions within Burma allow for their safe, voluntary, and sustainable return. The Bureau will lead by engaging in humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy with the Burmese government to address root causes of displacement and with host governments in the region to protect the rights of refugees, IDPs, and vulnerable migrants.

Assistance Programs in Europe

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	59,385	*	-	-59,385
Migration and Refugee Assistance - Overseas Contingency Operations	-	*	32,900	32,900

The FY 2017 MRA request will address ongoing humanitarian needs of displaced and vulnerable people in Ukraine, the Balkans, and the Caucasus. It will also help non-Syrian refugees in Turkey. In addition to providing humanitarian aid, overseas assistance programs in Europe will support efforts to strengthen asylum regimes and reduce statelessness. Over 3.2 million people in Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia are displaced or stateless, and nearly one million refugees and migrants fleeing violence and strife in the Middle East, Afghanistan and Africa transited through the Western Balkans in CY 2015, and migration through the region is likely to continue. The requested FY 2017 funding will provide protection and assistance to save lives and alleviate suffering in a region coping with ever larger numbers of people who will need support and opportunities for integration.

Ongoing violence in Eastern Ukraine has driven nearly 1.9 million people from their homes and left 3.1 million in need of assistance inside the country and across the region. MRA-funded programs will help internally displaced persons, conflict victims, and refugees in neighboring countries get access to emergency assistance, social services, shelter, livelihoods, and psychosocial programs to foster self-sufficiency. This request will also support IDP returns to Eastern Ukraine, where possible, and aid vulnerable IDPs in Georgia who are unable to return to the occupied regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

In the Balkans, MRA funded programs will provide assistance to the over 360,000 people uprooted by the Balkan conflicts of the 1990s who have not returned home. 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 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate ²	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	72,000	*	-	-72,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance - Overseas Contingency Operations	864,220	*	1,270,203	405,983

¹ In addition, a portion of 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 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.

The FY 2017 request will maintain core support for UNHCR, ICRC, and UNRWA activities throughout the Near East region, supporting the Bureau's primary goal of providing humanitarian assistance that saves lives and eases suffering. It will fund protection and assistance programs for Iraqi refugees, conflict victims, and displaced persons inside Iraq. It will also sustain essential humanitarian programs run by international organization and NGO partners in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and Turkey to meet Iraqi refugees' basic needs. The crisis in Iraq continues to worsen. The UN estimates that as of December 2015, 8.6 million Iraqis inside the country need assistance and 3.2 million are internally displaced. The request anticipates growing needs of vulnerable Iraqis, particularly IDPs, due to ongoing conflict and displacement.

The conflict in Syria has left more than 250,000 dead and approximately 13.5 million in need of humanitarian assistance. Roughly 6.6 million Syrians are displaced inside the country, and more than four million are refugees. The fighting rages on, and military activity has surged, despite recent steps toward a political solution. PRM's FY 2017 request anticipates ongoing and significant humanitarian needs as millions of Syrian refugees remain in neighboring states or try to reach North Africa and Europe. Millions of IDPs and conflict victims will continue to lack regular access to food, health care, clean water, sanitation, and adequate shelter and their situation is likely to continue to deteriorate. PRM funding will help address the effects of this protracted crisis, including the pressing need to educate refugee children, provide psychological counseling, and aid communities that host refugees as their resources dwindle and local infrastructure becomes overwhelmed. The FY 2017 request will maintain robust support to the Syrian humanitarian response efforts, 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. Funding will also support the work of additional international organizations, UN agencies and NGOs, assisting refugees and conflict-affected individuals in neighboring countries.

The FY 2017 request includes support to UNRWA. UNRWA provides education, health care, relief and social services, and emergency assistance to approximately 5.2 million Palestinian refugees in Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the West Bank. The United States is UNRWA's largest bilateral donor and MRA funding to UNRWA is essential to the organization, which remains an indispensable counterweight to extremism and a force for stability in the region. FY 2017 funding will support UNRWA's General Fund, the Emergency Appeal for Gaza and the West Bank, and UNRWA's response to the Syria crisis.

The FY 2017 request also includes support for approximately 2.5 million Yemeni IDPs and millions of conflict victims affected by the conflict. This aid will focus primarily on providing shelter, food and water, medical care, and protection, primarily through UNHCR and ICRC, as well as other international organizations.

Assistance Programs in South Asia

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate ²	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	16,460	*	-	-16,460
Migration and Refugee Assistance - Overseas Contingency Operations	101,372	*	72,900	-28,472

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, 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.

Afghanistan and Pakistan remain top foreign policy priorities given increased violence and insecurity. The FY 2017 request will continue support for Afghan refugees and returnees displaced throughout the region, for Pakistanis displaced internally and for Pakistanis who have sought refuge in Afghanistan to escape violence in Pakistan. Afghanistan has an estimated population of more than 1 million IDPs, and some 2.5 million Afghan refugees live in Pakistan and Iran, making them one of the largest refugee populations in the world. The FY 2017 request includes funding to meet basic needs of Afghan refugees, returnees, and IDPs. At the same time, MRA funded partners will continue to work with the Afghan government to transition international humanitarian programs to local and national authorities. The security situation in Pakistan is also expected to remain uncertain in FY 2017. As of late 2015, more than 1.2 million people remained internally displaced and nearly 240,000 Pakistanis had fled to Afghanistan to escape military operations in the northwest. While access remains challenging, humanitarian assistance helps instill confidence in civilian-led government institutions and mitigates the influence of extremists.

Humanitarian protection and assistance programs in South Asia also address the needs of Tibetan and Bhutanese refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless populations in Nepal, Tibetan and Sri Lankan refugees in India, returning refugees and internally displaced persons in Sri Lanka, and urban refugees and asylum seekers in all three countries. The FY 2017 request will continue to meet the basic needs of the Tibetan community in Nepal including 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. Three-quarters of the estimated 10,000-13,000 long-staying Tibetans who have lived in Nepal for decades have no identity documents, and the estimated 3,500 with registration cards have no legal right to work, access education, or other legal rights. In India, assistance for Tibetans will continue to meet the health and education needs of the population with an increasing focus on livelihoods and long-term sustainability. In Sri Lanka, FY 2017 humanitarian programs will focus on urban refugees and asylum seekers given their precarious status and vulnerability to deportation and refoulement.

Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	47,765	*	45,300	-2,465

¹ In addition, \$7.0 million of re-programmed ESF funds was used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to Colombian refugees and internally displaced persons.

Decades of ongoing violence in Colombia has displaced more than 6.5 million people, approximately 12 percent of Colombia's population. The MRA request supports protection and assistance for an estimated 30,000 newly displaced Colombians inside Colombia and for more than 350,000 Colombian asylum seekers and refugees in Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama, and Costa Rica. The Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) have made significant progress toward peace, however most observers predict a spike in violence following the signing of a peace agreement as other armed actors fight for territory and resources previously controlled by the FARC. The FY 2017 request recognizes significant resources the Government of Colombia is devoting to the reintegration of IDPs as the country continues to implement its Victims and Land Restitution law. The legislation provides immediate, emergency and transition humanitarian assistance to victims of the conflict, eighty-five percent of who are IDPs. Given this commitment by the Colombian government, MRA funding will focus on supporting Colombian refugees in neighboring countries and providing replicable model programs for IDPs in Colombia. The FY 2017 request also supports efforts to strengthen refugee protection in Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica, countries with the highest populations of Colombian refugees in Latin America.

The FY 2017 request will also fund the regional programs of UNHCR, IOM, and ICRC to protect and assist other refugees, stateless persons, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, and other vulnerable migrants throughout the region. This includes unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. PRM funding to IOM and UNHCR in Mexico and Central America will support capacity building for Central American and Mexican officials and civil society to identify, screen, protect, and assist vulnerable migrants, and will strengthen the Mexican government's asylum system. In the Dominican Republic, PRM funding to IOM and UNHCR will assist civil society, international partners, and the Dominican government in aiding vulnerable migrant communities and those at risk of statelessness. The FY 2017 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 and assistance with their initial resettlement in third countries.

Protection Priorities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate ²	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	178,882	*	186,587	7,705
Migration and Refugee Assistance - Overseas Contingency Operations	146,002	*	-	-146,002

¹ In addition, a portion of the FY 2014 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds were used to respond to emergency needs.

² In addition, a portion of FY 2015 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be used to respond to emergency needs.

The FY 2017 MRA request supports the core capabilities of key humanitarian partners to protect and assist refugees, internally displaced persons, stateless populations, and vulnerable migrants. It also advances the U.S. government's broader UN reform agenda by promoting changes that will help these partners prevent and respond to conflict. MRA funds support the headquarters operations of UNHCR and the ICRC, providing these critical responders with the flexibility to act quickly and effectively when crises erupt, maintain staffing and monitoring in increasingly insecure environments, and enhance accountability through results-based management reforms. This request supports global humanitarian and U.S. government priorities, such as increasing the capacity of multilateral and NGO partners to address gender-based violence, protect vulnerable women, children, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) refugees; improve the humanitarian response in cities and towns; apply best practices in collecting, analyzing, and using beneficiary feedback; and use of innovative research and independent evaluations to build the evidence base for effective humanitarian programming and diplomacy.

The FY 2017 MRA request also makes it possible to respond to emergencies in a fluid humanitarian environment where needs reached record levels in 2015. PRM programmed more than \$260 million in FY 2015 from the Protection Priorities Emergency Needs line to respond to turmoil, conflict and displacement in Iraq, Nigeria, Burundi, Yemen, Sudan, South Sudan, and Libya, and elsewhere.

Migration

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	27,265	*	21,110	-6,155

The FY 2017 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. Record numbers of people are on the move everywhere. The increase in mixed populations of refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons, unaccompanied children, and victims of human trafficking, make this funding all the more vital. The 2015 European migration and refugee crisis shined a spotlight on migration issues and created opportunities for needed reforms. These include steps to modernize international institutions and advance national efforts to make international migration more safe, orderly and humane. The FY 2017 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 2017 request also includes funds for the U.S. government's assessed contribution to IOM.

Administrative Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	38,000	*	40,000	2,000

The FY 2017 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) account and enable the Bureau to conduct the diplomacy that is essential in advancing U.S. government humanitarian objectives.

In FY 2017, the Bureau expects to continue overseeing programs in protracted humanitarian situations across the globe. These programs aid Burmese refugees in Thailand, Colombian refugees in South and Central America, Afghan refugees in Pakistan, among others. The Bureau also expects to continue supporting significant emergency humanitarian operations in Syria, Iraq, Yemen, South Sudan, and elsewhere. PRM's emergency response depends on adequate administrative support to carry out needs assessments and oversee operations. When crises emerge, Bureau staff is often deployed to U.S. embassies in the region, working with host governments and implementing partners to advance U.S. foreign policy objectives and provide sound oversight and management of foreign assistance programs. The FY 2017 request level reflects the increased requirements necessary to ensure effective management, monitoring, and evaluation of the response to mounting global humanitarian needs. Performance management remains at the heart of the Bureau's mission, and enables it to provide funding according to need and to meet the simultaneous imperatives of providing assistance that is effective, efficient, and sustainable. The FY 2017 request provides continued investment in staff necessary to effectively manage assistance programs to meet the needs of the largest number of people displaced by conflict since World War II. It includes an active monitoring and evaluation training program to enable staff to 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 \$2,798.0 million.

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	10,000	*	7,500	-2,500

Since 1973, the U.S. government has helped vulnerable Jewish migrants from the former Soviet Union (FSU), Eastern Europe, Africa, and the Near East, resettle in Israel. The FY 2017 MRA request for Humanitarian Migrants to Israel supports this relocation and integration of humanitarian migrants through the United Israel Appeal (UIA). In FY 2017, the Jewish Agency for Israel (JAFI), UIA's implementing partner, expects to bring approximately 11,000 migrants to Israel from Russia, Ukraine, Ethiopia, and other countries. U.S. Department of State funding supports services for these migrants, including pre-departure assistance, travel to Israel and short-term or transitional housing for vulnerable migrants, particularly for Ethiopians. The funding also provides language, preparatory, and vocational education, including for unaccompanied youth, as well as independent monitoring of the program.

Refugee Admissions

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	394,254	*	567,500	173,246

Achieving durable solutions for refugees, including third-country resettlement, is a critical component of the U.S. Department of State's work. The FY 2017 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 refugees, those who cannot be locally integrated or safely return home. MRA resources will be used to fund the costs of processing refugee applications overseas, and provide transportation, 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 2017 request will support the admission of larger numbers from many nations, including Syrians, Iraqis, Congolese, and Somalis, and provide additional funding to bolster UNHCR's capacity to complete more refugee referrals. 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 for both overseas processing and domestic reception and placement services. The International Organization for Migration also receives MRA funds to conduct overseas processing and medical screening 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 2017 will be set after consultations between the Administration and the Congress before the start of the fiscal year, although Secretary Kerry announced in September 2015 that the Administration would seek to admit at least 100,000 refugees in FY 2017. 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.

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	50,000	50,000	10,000	-40,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance - Overseas Contingency Operations	-	-	40,000	40,000

The ERMA Fund enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs worldwide. The FY 2017 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 \$30.7 million was drawn from ERMA annually to address unexpected refugee and migration needs.

In **FY 2015**, there was no funding drawn from the Fund.

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.

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 and Global Partnerships 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	14,100	*	16,000	1,900
Economic Support Fund	14,100	*	16,000	1,900

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues (S/GWI): S/GWI's request of \$10.0 million includes up to \$5.0 million to continue the Global Women, Peace, and Security Initiative (GWPS) and up to \$5.0 million for gender-based violence (GBV) programing. Funds requested for GWPS will support programs that promote women's participation in peace-making and security, protect women and girls from violence and exploitation, and enable women to participate in reconciliation and peace processes in post conflict and conflict countries. Funds for GBV activities will implement the objectives of the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally, including to help create, support, and expand program efforts in interagency-identified focus countries in which the U.S. government will implement a comprehensive approach to the prevention of and response to GBV. In support of a strategic approach to adolescent girls and the interagency Let Girls Learn initiative, S/GWI resources will also address the challenges adolescent girls face, such as cultural norms about the options available to girls, lack of economic opportunity, and harmful practices such as early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation/cutting.

Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues (S/CCI): The S/CCI request of \$5.0 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 performing cybersecurity due diligence, strengthening Internet governance and public policy, developing the Internet and ICTs for economic growth, deterring cybercrime and promoting norms and confidence building measures in cyberspace.

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. This includes funding to continue S/GP's Leveraging, Engaging, and Accelerating Partnerships (LEAP) Fund piloted in FY2015. LEAP incubates new partnerships and scales up existing

partnerships that directly advance the Secretary's top policy priorities, such as climate change, countering violent extremism, and global health. LEAP allows S/GP to help other operating units leverage private sector resources and enables S/GP to socialize and institutionalize within the Department the model of using partnerships to do development, in direct support of the State-USAID Joint Strategic Goal Framework. Funding will also continue current programs to harness the power of diaspora communities to promote development in their countries of heritage; fostering entrepreneurship; developing solutions to international oceans issues in developing nations; and engaging in outreach to promote STEM education in developing nations. Funding will also support the growing startup and innovation ecosystems across Africa, the Middle East, Latin America. 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 and agencies throughout U.S. government, in order to institutionalize public-private partnerships.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: 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. Building on evaluations conducted in 2016, S/GWI will continue joint evaluations with regional and functional bureaus and offices on gender programming. S/GWI collaborates with its colleagues in Washington and in embassies around the world at each stage of the grant cycle. This includes 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 2017, S/GWI will continue to provide regional trainings to stakeholders and anticipates conducting up to ten site visits for programs supported under the Full Participation Fund and GWPS.

S/CCI grantees must demonstrate and include monitoring and evaluation procedures in their work plans before receiving funds. By utilizing the foreign assistance funds received in FY2013 and FY2014, S/CCI continued to develop and implement a cybersecurity capacity building project in Sub-Saharan Africa. This project 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 continues to receive 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 required from the grantee a written report on existing entities and any efforts currently underway to develop CSIRTs in Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as case studies of previously developed CSIRT capabilities in identified region(s) and countries. Utilizing the findings from the previous fiscal years, the grantee has identified Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire as target countries to engage in CSIRT development and plans to continue identifying more countries and sub-regions within Sub-Saharan Africa which can facilitate the expansion of CSIRT engagement.

S/GP develops monitoring and evaluation plans for all of its grantees. S/GP completed its first evaluation on The Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (GACC) partnership followed by an in-house, no-cost evaluation of its Fishackathon initiative. The results of the Fishackathon evaluation are helping inform the planning process for the third annual Fishackathon. In addition, the evaluation on GACC broadly evaluated the process of forming a successful partnership from beginning to end and S/GP is

taking the results and incorporating them into general partnership planning. In Africa, S/GP plans to 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/GWI conducted a retrospective evaluation of small grants awarded in FYs 2010/2012 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 resources specifically to GBV programming in FY2017. 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 2016, S/GWI conducted a joint evaluation with the Africa Bureau on women, peace and security programs in Africa. Findings from this evaluation will inform future Global Women, Peace, and Security investments both in Africa and other regions. S/GWI also plan to evaluate four regional posts and two domestic offices which received FP Funding.

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. government funded 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/GP will continue monitoring all S/GP partnerships and programs 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.

USAID Bureau for Food Security (BFS)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Although global hunger continues to decline, nearly 800 million people suffer from chronic hunger, while 45 percent of child deaths worldwide are attributable to 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 FTF 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 reduce poverty and hunger by accelerating agriculture-led growth and achieving nutrition outcomes, with a particular focus on smallholder producers, collaborating with a diverse group of private-sector and civil-society partners to ensure that resources are aligned to achieve these objectives. BFS programs advance FTF objectives of poverty alleviation and reduction in child stunting by using science and technology to address critical agricultural challenges, by leveraging private sector investments across the agricultural value chain, and by providing USAID Missions with technical support to implement comprehensive food security programming at the country level. BFS additionally works to reduce long-term vulnerability to food insecurity, specifically in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel, through programs that build household and community resilience to production, income, and market disruptions. The Bureau works with partner countries to strengthen their capacity to plan, budget, monitor and consult with stakeholders concerning food security and nutrition. BFS ensures that cross-cutting issues such as nutrition, climate smart agriculture, gender, and natural resource management are integrated into both Mission strategic plans and country implementation.

BFS also supports the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, a public-private partnership platform established during the U.S. G-8 presidency in 2012, to leverage responsible private investment in agriculture through specific commitments from African governments, development partners, and private companies. BFS supports the objectives of the New Alliance through FTF funding and program commitments that promote policy reforms, help to mobilize responsible private sector investments, and build mutual accountability and inclusiveness.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	342,660	*	330,200	-12,460
Development Assistance	342,660	*	330,200	-12,460

Development Assistance (DA)

BFS will provide technical and operational leadership to the FTF initiative, which has the objective of reducing the numbers of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and undernutrition. The Bureau's efforts will focus on the 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 develop and scale up technologies and interventions that have the greatest potential to sustainably reduce hunger and poverty.

Increased Accountability and Learning through Evidence of FTF Results and Impacts

Key Interventions:

- \$18.0 million is requested for Monitoring and Evaluation activities, including developing statistical systems of partner countries to improve the quality and frequency of agricultural data collection and use.
- FTF will strengthen the capacity of partner countries to collect and analyze valid and reliable statistics for strategic planning, including economic and agricultural productivity indicators, demographic data and other measures of the country's status and welfare.
- Funding will support program evaluation, performance monitoring, and knowledge-sharing activities that provide critical empirical evidence to inform programming and investment decisions across the FTF.
- BFS will conduct impact evaluations to determine the measurable effects of innovative FTF investments and identify development approaches that are highly efficient and cost effective. BFS will conduct performance evaluations to examine the results, constraints, and lessons-learned from FTF project implementation. 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, country partners and other donors, connecting those actors and improving their knowledge base 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 2015, BFS created new tools to strengthen FTF accountability and learning, such as the launch of the Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index, the creation of two new guidance volumes on FTF surveys and evaluations, and additional functions to tag geographic information of activities in the initiative monitoring system. BFS provided technical assistance and oversight to 18 focus missions to conduct surveys and analyze data that assess impact to date in target areas; BFS funded and managed surveys in seven of those focus countries.

Inclusive Agriculture Sector Growth through Market-based Innovation, Partnerships, Technologies and Policies

Key Interventions:

- In FY 2017, \$37.5 million is requested to support the development of market and partnership innovations. USAID will continue to collaborate with other donors and the private sector to address food safety issues to advance trade, improve public health, and enhance food security and nutrition outcomes. Funding will support public-private alliances in sustainable agriculture and improved food security and nutrition by promoting inclusive market growth.
- FY 2017 funding will support Mission-level diagnostic work on enabling and constraining factors related to the agribusiness enabling environment, provide rapid mobilization of expert teams, and develop and implement training and knowledge management.
- FY 2017 funding will be used to identify opportunities for nutrition interventions and partnerships with the private sector at each stage along the value chain, from food production to storage, processing to distribution, retail, marketing and food preparation.
- In FY 2015, USAID increased private sector investment in the agricultural sector, promoted scaling and commercialization of new agricultural technologies, and improved the agricultural enabling environment. In order to achieve these objectives, USAID focused on four areas: finance, investment, and risk; public-private partnerships; commercialization of technologies and innovations; and markets and trade.
- In FY 2015, USAID launched a partnership to provide working capital loans to small and medium enterprises in the agriculture sector across Sub-Saharan Africa that work directly with smallholder farmers growing local food crops. Also in FY 2015, USAID supported a multi-donor effort designed

to demonstrate how specific products and services can expand the reach of financing for smallholder farmers. Activities include targeted market research, product development and testing, and investment facilitation in the smallholder finance market.

- FTF's Partnering for Innovation activity enables entrepreneurs to bring new, shelf-ready technologies that benefit smallholder farmers into markets. In FY 2015, three new private sector partnerships were awarded with \$1.2 million of USAID's resources, which leveraged an additional \$4.5 million in private sector funds. In total, 15 technology commercialization awards have been made since the start of the activity.

Transformed Production Systems and Improved Nutrition

Key Interventions:

- \$144.4 million is requested to support Research & Development.
- FY 2017 funding will support agriculture and food security policy research, capacity development, and scaling of interventions and technologies that help smallholder farmers increase productivity and production, adapt to climate change and build resilience. This will be accomplished through developing new climate-resilient cereal and legume varieties with enhanced yield, stress tolerance and disease resistance; identifying new approaches to increasing the production and consumption of critical, nutrient-rich legumes and animal source foods to boost household nutrition and incomes, especially for women; and by helping farmers assess and adopt water and labor saving innovations, such as improved irrigation practices and appropriately scaled-machinery.
- 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 may contribute to stunting through their impact on the immune system and the body's ability to utilize nutrients.
- FTF Innovation Labs will draw on the expertise of top U.S. universities and developing country research institutions to tackle some of the world's greatest challenges in agriculture and food security. Funding will support research, capacity development, and scaling of safe and effective technologies that address current and future challenges posed by a changing climate and the need to feed a growing global population. No less than \$32.0 million of the FY 2017 request will support the FTF Innovation Labs.
- FY 2017 funding will 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 production losses in FTF countries, but also potentially in the United States.
- Through a transformative approach focused on the entire farming system, FY 2017 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.
- Funds will support analyses of African regional trade, inputs, land and other policies and the development of regional action plans to promote trade and economic opportunities and efficient markets for smallholders. 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 2017 funding will support the capacity of scientists, educators, researchers and policy-makers and will strengthen agricultural research, education, and extension 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, education, and extension services.

- FY 2017 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.
- USAID will continue to incorporate climate smart agriculture to reduce the effect of climate variability on agricultural productivity, while also promoting climate resilient international agricultural development and food security. USAID will continue to invest in nutrition sensitive agriculture that promotes nutrient-rich value chains and sustain gains in nutrition to reach FTF's ambitious stunting reduction targets.
- In FY 2015, the FTF Innovation Lab for Grain Legumes worked to improve the long-term potential for children and economies to grow strong and healthy. In Guatemala, the Innovation Lab and its partners increased production of nutritious beans using improved soil fertility and pest management practices, distributed disease-resistant bean varieties adapted for high elevations, and improved harvest and incomes for smallholder farmers. In Malawi, where nearly half of children under the age of five are stunted, the Innovation Lab brought physicians and scientists together to investigate whether consuming beans and cowpeas – as a complement to other traditional staples like maize, cassava and sorghum – can help reduce disease-related malnutrition in young children by improving gut health.
- In FY 2015, partners made progress in demonstrating effectiveness and adapting technologies to developing country farming systems. Partners at Cornell University and the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute completed the first year of commercial release of a genetically engineered insect resistant eggplant in Bangladesh, significantly reducing the use of hazardous pesticides.
- Research co-funded by USAID and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation led to the development of an innovative approach to addressing Africa-wide constraints on seed supply in FY 2015. This approach was vetted widely with global and African seed experts and will achieve major improvement in seed policy and seed systems in up to twelve African countries.
- BFS assisted Missions to expand their scaling efforts during FY 2015, including sorghum and millet varieties in Mali, improved seeds and conservation agriculture in Zambia, and maize and legumes in Tanzania, based on sustainable intensification research outputs supported by BFS in previous years. Over 10,000 rural households directly participate in sustainable intensification research providing a robust foundation for field validation of results, which are then scaled up to achieve population-scale impacts.
- In FY 2015, continued in-depth engagement at leadership level with the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development has helped shape a workable approach to implementing the ambitious Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) heads of state goals for African agriculture, food security, climate smart agriculture, nutrition, and trade.
- Political commitments – such as through the New Alliance for Food Security, CAADP commitments, Burma's newly elected reform government, and the Central American Central American Integration System political commitment on food security provide opportunities for strong program, civil society, and private sector engagement on key policy issues critical to achieving FTF goals.
- In Bangladesh, USAID engaged with key decision-makers within the Ministry of Agriculture and funded technical capacity building activities. The resulting, policy improvements strengthened sanitary and phytosanitary capabilities and improved the country's ability to prevent and combat threats to the health of both humans and agricultural crops.
- The African Women in Agricultural Research and Development Program (AWARD), is a professional development program that strengthens the research and leadership skills of African women in agricultural science, empowering them to contribute more effectively to poverty alleviation and food security in sub-Saharan Africa. In FY 2015, 215 African women agricultural researchers benefited from professional development through mentorship, leadership training, and scientific skill development. This program is co-funded by USAID and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation,

with seventy-five U.S. universities participating in training degree candidates.

- In FY 2015, the Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA) project worked to expand access to sustainable intensification technologies that benefit farmers, such as mechanization and irrigation, aquaculture and seed distribution. Through the CSISA Mechanization and Irrigation project in Bangladesh, resource-conserving and labor saving farm machines such as axial flow pumps, seed and fertilizer drills, rice transplanters and reapers have been introduced in southern Bangladesh.
- Modernizing Extension and Advisory Services, an extension capacity development platform, addressed gaps in extension delivery systems, strengthened the capacity of front-line extension agents in market-oriented skills, and strengthened agricultural IT platforms as extension tools in FY 2015. Agricultural education and training (AET) capacity development best practice publications were developed and disseminated on the topics of women in AET, challenges and opportunities for AET in post-conflict sub-Saharan Africa, and agricultural vocational education in developing countries.

Strengthened Planning and Implementation of Food Security and Resilience Programming

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2017 request includes \$106.0 million for economic resilience programs that will expand economic opportunities for vulnerable populations, including improving and diversifying livelihoods and increasing the range of microfinance options, such as insurance and savings. These programs will 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. They also strengthen the health and nutrition of vulnerable populations and will help bolster community-based disaster risk management, enabling vulnerable households and communities to more effectively manage the next shock that will inevitably come.
- Within the economic resilience programming, \$80.0 million is requested for the Community Development Fund (CDF) to support community-based development activities in chronically food insecure populations to complement Title II 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. CDF resources are provided to partners eligible for Title II funding and are targeted to vulnerable communities in areas with high concentrations of chronic hunger, helping to bridge humanitarian and development objectives through expanded support for productive safety nets, livelihood diversification, microfinance and savings, and other programs that reduce vulnerability to production, income, and market disruptions.
- FY 2017 funding will support technical analysis; training; knowledge generation and management; innovation partnerships, such as the Global Resilience Partnership with the Rockefeller Foundation and the Swedish International Development Agency; and global learning exchanges. Funding will also ensure that gender and nutrition are effectively addressed and incorporated into programs aimed at improving food security and building resilience.
- Funding will provide technical support to local, national, and regional institutions that are helping to build the resilience of vulnerable and food insecure populations.
- The FY 2017 request includes \$24.3 million for country support to allow BFS to (1) support USAID missions in developing effective and impactful FTF programs through targeted technical assistance and learning; (2) help countries develop an enabling policy environment for private investments that lead to increased agricultural productivity and more efficient markets; (3) help to implement USAID's Gender Equality and Female Empowerment policy throughout FTF programs in Washington and in the field; (4) test and scale new technologies, management practices, and communication methods; (5) improve nutrition practices through a broad spectrum of activities; (6) support the continued scale up of climate smart agricultural practices. FY 2017 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.
- In FY 2015, CDF programming in Uganda helped improve access to markets and financial services

for over 14,000 farmers. These programs also expanded the reach of health and nutrition behavioral change programs to over 10,000 men and women, helped dramatically reduce conflict incidence, and helped establish youth leadership forums. In Malawi, CDF programs helped establish over 70 commercially oriented farming groups, as well as increased access to village savings and loans, identified sites for watershed management, and expanded the reach of extension services on conservation best practices and 265 health and nutrition care groups. The program in Malawi also helped to mitigate the impact of flooding through seed distribution to enable replanting and ensure the viability of the subsequent season's crops.

- In FY 2015, funding supported the Horn of Africa Resilience Learning Platform (RLP), which works with regional organizations in East Africa to develop strategies for coping with food insecurity and promotes long-term solutions as a buffer against shocks. The RLP delivered a number of critical studies on livelihood diversification and the use of in-built contingency mechanisms that enable development programs to address acute humanitarian needs known as Crisis Modifiers. The RLP also convened a series of regional learning events on resilience for USAID and development partners.
- FY 2015 funding supported the Global Resilience Partnership between USAID, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Swedish International Development Agency. The Global Resilience Partnership's first global resilience challenge resulted in 18 awards to challenge teams made up of academic, private sector, and non-governmental organization partners to test and scale innovations to help build resilience to recurrent crises in the Horn of Africa, Sahel, and Asia.
- FY 2015 funding also supported programs aimed at improved food security and building resilience in Haiti, Guatemala, Niger, Burkina Faso, Malawi, Uganda and Nepal through the CDF. These programs support the transition from humanitarian relief to sustainable development through their focus on people and places that are subject to recurrent crisis. By reducing the need to monetize food assistance, these resources also increase the availability of Title II emergency food aid — contributing to USAID's ability to effectively respond to food security crises world-wide.
- FY 2015 Economic Resilience funding enabled the expansion of activities in Nepal into areas impacted by the April 2015 earthquake, as part of USAID's developmental response to that devastating event.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: BFS undertook several monitoring and evaluation activities in FY 2015:

- Monitoring and evaluation funds were used to conduct two rounds of population surveys in FTF countries, assess and build partner country agricultural data and statistical systems, and design and conduct data collection for 14 rigorous impact evaluations.
- In FY 2015, USAID commissioned an inventory and synthesis of all performance evaluations conducted of FTF investments to date. The synthesis examines and integrates findings from approximately 200 evaluations conducted by interagency partners under the framework of the FTF Learning Agenda.
- In FY 2015, 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 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 2015, USAID made continued improvements to the FTF Monitoring System (FTFMS), the interagency platform for performance monitoring of FTF investments at projects. For example, a geo-tag function was added to the FTFMS to allow users to see where activities are operating within a country and better link activity results with other data within the country. Over 1,000 users across FTF reported data on over 500 activities in the FTFMS during FY 2015.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by BFS informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- Monitoring and evaluation findings will support revisions to country funding levels, based on programmatic and financial performance, to ensure that funding is focused in areas and activities demonstrating the greatest potential to reduce levels of poverty and stunting. It will also focus on nutrition sensitive agriculture to sustain gains in nutrition and to reach FTF's ambitious stunting reduction targets.
- As data on impact indicators are received and analyzed, progress against the FTF goals of reducing poverty and stunting will be assessed and plans will be developed for adjusting country strategies and program implementation to most effectively use resources and achieve country-level targets across the initiative.
- Climate change is bringing new challenges to the agriculture sector. Utilizing the best available science to understand the effect of climate variability on agricultural productivity in FTF assisted countries, FTF will continue to support agricultural development approaches that use resources efficiently, protect and conserve the environment, utilize the best practices and technologies available, and reduce the risk for smallholder farmers.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Accountability and Learning through Evidence of FTF Results and Impacts: BFS 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: FTF aims to significantly reduce hunger, poverty, and malnutrition. This requires improving agricultural productivity, expanding markets and trade, and increasing the economic resilience of vulnerable rural communities. Success requires a system that facilitates access to inputs, finance (including tools for managing risk), and markets for all stages of the value chain. 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.

Transformed Production Systems and Improved Nutrition: Investments in agriculture and food security research respond to critical global and regional priorities and generate a continuous flow of new technologies and other innovations—and better host country policies—that lead to higher levels of productivity, nutritional security and incomes for small- and medium-scale producers in FTF countries. The FTF Research Strategy guides USAID's agriculture and food security research investments and promotes expanded collaboration among U.S. university-led FTF Innovation Labs, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, national and regional agricultural research systems, and the private sector.

BFS also provides technical assistance to field missions in scaling results, addressing climate change, and integrating nutrition and gender into food security programming. HICD interventions through fellowship programs, institutional strengthening mechanisms, and the FTF Innovation Labs help to build sustainable partner country capacity to build the agricultural sector.

Strengthened Planning and Implementation of Food Security and Resilience Programming: BFS provides overall leadership on regional and country food security issues such as 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 advancing democracy, building resilience, tackling fragility, and saving lives.

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 four Level 3 crises in Syria, Iraq, South Sudan, and Yemen. Level 3 is the UN's designation for the most severe and large-scale humanitarian crises. 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 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.

With a view toward sustainable peace and development, DCHA addresses underlying grievances that cause instability and conflict, supporting effective governance and the rule of law, and the resumption of basic economic activity in countries that are experiencing political crisis or are emerging from authoritarianism or conflict. DCHA promotes peaceful political transitions by strengthening civil society and respect for human rights, facilitating reconciliation efforts, supporting effective institutional development for greater democratic governance, and supporting the establishment and consolidation of inclusive and accountable democracies.

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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,195,103	*	3,246,247	1,051,144
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,355,000	*	1,914,600	559,600
Complex Crises Fund	-	*	20,000	20,000
International Disaster Assistance	1,335,000	*	1,832,000	497,000
Transition Initiatives	20,000	*	62,600	42,600
Enduring/Core Programs	840,103	*	1,331,647	491,544
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	*	10,000	-10,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Democracy Fund	55,000	*	-	-55,000
Development Assistance	109,494	*	63,147	-46,347
Economic Support Fund	21,900	*	-	-21,900
Global Health Programs - USAID	19,500	*	14,500	-5,000
International Disaster Assistance	560,000	*	125,000	-435,000
P.L. 480 Title II	7,209	*	1,104,000	1,096,791
Transition Initiatives	47,000	*	15,000	-32,000

Complex Crises Fund (CCF)

The FY 2017 request of \$10.0 million for CCF will be used to support activities to prevent or respond to political, social, and economic challenges and crises in areas where OCO has not generally been utilized to date. USAID-managed funds are targeted to countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, violence, or instability, or present an unanticipated opportunity for progress in a newly emerging or fragile democracy. CCF is a flexible funding resource enabling the U.S. government to rapidly respond to unforeseen and evolving contexts that if left unaddressed threaten long-term development gains, foreign policy priorities, and national security interests. 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, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Burma, and Lebanon. In Sri Lanka and Ukraine, CCF funds bolstered political transitions. In the Central African Republic funds have fostered community peace-building and atrocity prevention. CCF is helping to mitigate rising sectarian and host community-refugee tensions in Lebanon. In Burma, it is supporting the return and resettlement of Rohingya households living in camps for internally displaced persons.

Complex Crises Fund (CCF) - OCO

The FY 2017 request of \$20.0 million for CCF-OCO will be used to support activities to prevent or respond to political, social, and economic challenges and crises. USAID-managed funds are targeted to countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, violence, or instability, or present an unanticipated opportunity for progress in a newly emerging or fragile democracy. CCF is a flexible funding resource enabling the U.S. government to rapidly respond to unforeseen and evolving contexts that if left unaddressed threaten long-term development gains, foreign policy priorities, and national security interests. 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, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Burma, and Lebanon. In Sri Lanka and Ukraine, CCF funds bolstered political transitions. In the Central African Republic funds have fostered community peace-building and atrocity prevention. CCF is helping to mitigate rising sectarian and host community-refugee tensions in Lebanon. In Burma, it is supporting the return and resettlement of Rohingya households living in camps for internally displaced persons.

Development Assistance (DA)

The Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance (DRG Center): The DRG Center plans to use the requested \$34.1 million to advance high-level Agency priorities in the areas of Global Labor, Vulnerable Populations, Elections and Political Transitions, Civil Society, and Human Rights including Countering Trafficking in Persons (CTIP). These efforts will support the establishment and consolidation of inclusive and accountable democracies, as well as support civil society within the context of democratic backsliding or closing spaces. Through the DRG Center's strategically focused learning agenda, it will also advance thought leadership by applying best practices to development programming and rapid-response technical assistance through a targeted set of global awards. The DRG Center will continue to lead the Agency's integration of DRG principles across all development sectors to amplify impact and sustain results; this approach will help ensure programs are focused on local priorities and are locally-led.

The DRG Center will continue to play an influential and coordinating role across the U.S. government, particularly with the State Department. It will also continually look for collaborative opportunities with NGOs, academic institutions, and increasingly, with private sector actors to help leverage funding. As the Agency's technical experts on democracy, human rights, and governance, the DRG Center will also continue to administer training programs, strengthening technical capabilities in the field and in within the interagency by promoting the latest learning and approaches, including Local Solutions.

Key Interventions:

- The bureau will provide \$23.1 million to contribute to and advance key Administration priorities such as the President's Stand with Civil Society Initiative, Local Solutions, DRG Integration, the Global Women's Leadership Program, C-TIP, LGBTI, Youth, and Indigenous Peoples programming.
- \$1.9 million will provide protection, care and support to vulnerable populations, both child and adult, including civilian victims of war and torture survivors.
- \$4.2 million in funding will support the Elections and Political Processes (EPP) fund to support unanticipated elections and political transitions.
- Funds will be used to leverage host-country based regional organizations to support elections and political transitions through a regional elections and political transitions mechanism.
- The bureau will continue to support the Global Labor Program to promote labor rights as a key element of democratic governance and poverty reduction.
- \$3.0 million will be used to support LGBTI populations by protecting their physical security and political and civil rights and working for the equality of opportunity and non-discriminatory access to public goods and services.
- Funds will be used to curb democratic backsliding and "closing space" and adjust to a rapidly changing civil society sector via the Civil Society Innovation Initiative (civil society Hubs for impact and innovation).
- The bureau will continue to advance work to protect human rights activists, bloggers, journalists, and civil society organizations online through digital security techniques under the Information Safety and Capacity project.
- Activities will include strengthening institutions and systems that enable the rule of law and prevent human rights violations through enhanced security sector accountability, legislative strengthening, local governance and anticorruption.
- The bureau will continue to invest in Women, Peace, and Security focus countries, including advancing women's roles in peacebuilding and transition processes and building resilience to crisis and conflict through women and girls' empowerment.
- The bureau will continue to collaborate with the donor community and leverage partner investments that can enable global-scale up of DRG programming.
- Work will continue across the Agency to implement USAID's Integration Action Plan, signed by the

Administrator in January 2015, which includes integrating DRG principles and practices into other sectors and political economy analysis.

- The bureau will continue to advance the DRG learning agenda based on hard evidence to better inform and program the Agency's over \$2.0 billion dollar investment under GJD. DRG will draw upon lessons learned to continually refine the skills of the DRG cadre and to further advance the incorporation of DRG principles throughout USAID's development portfolio.

Office of Food for Peace (FFP): The request of \$13.9 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, improving market analysis of food assistance interventions, 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 \$5.0 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 2017 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 West Bank, 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 2017 request includes \$7.1 million for PPM activities, including \$2.1 million to support the implementation of the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (WPS). Funds will be used to make strategic investments in USAID WPS focus countries, including: 1) programming that advances women's role in critical peacebuilding and transition processes; strengthens the prevention of and response to gender-based violence in countries affected by crisis; and builds resilience to crisis and conflict through the empowerment of women and girls; and 2) support for training, technical assistance, and monitoring and learning activities that help missions integrate WPS objectives into their broader portfolios. In FY 2017, activities will be designed to address specific gaps, challenges, or opportunities identified in the 2015 review of the U.S. National Action Plan and will build on recommendations, lessons learned, and best practices from mid-cycle portfolio reviews of current WPS programming.

Key Interventions:

- Provide practical or strategic support for women's participation in peace processes, political transition, reconstruction, or security initiatives.
- Increase the protection of women and girls from conflict and crisis-related gender-based violence (GBV) and trafficking in persons.
- Promote women's participation and leadership in efforts to build resilience to recurrent crisis, conflict, and insecurity, such as activities to engage women and girls in community-level violence prevention, countering violent extremism, conflict mitigation, disaster risk reduction, and adaptation to climate-related shocks/challenges.
- Improve accountability for GBV and strengthen holistic access to justice for survivors.
- Strengthen the technical and organizational capacity of civil society actors, including women's organizations, working to address critical gender equality and female empowerment issues in fragile, conflict-affected, and transition environments.

PPM also requests \$5.0 million for global climate change adaptation programming. This programming will contribute to the Presidential 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 of extreme weather, DCHA will support programs in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, Asia, and the Middle East 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 resiliency. 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 the Famine Early Warning System. In addition, in compliance with Executive Order 13677, DCHA will support analytic work to assess our development programs for any significant climate change risks and make any needed adjustments to enhance the sustainability of development outcomes.

Key Interventions:

- Build resilience among the most vulnerable by connecting disaster risk reduction efforts with adaptation planning to create sustainable interventions that take into account not just current conditions but expected future circumstances.
- Empower civil society and governments in climate-challenged states to make difficult adaptation decisions in an inclusive, legitimate manner.
- Build the capacity of decision-makers to use climate information to support adaptation measures for the most food insecure.
- Enhance the capacity of the most vulnerable to assess their risks from climate shocks and stresses and design innovative interventions that mitigate harmful effects.

- 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): The requested FY 2017 funding level of \$3.0 million will support U.S. government foreign policy and national security objectives to prevent and mitigate conflict and violent extremism as envisioned in the 2015 National Security Strategy and Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review. CMM supports state-of-the-art peacebuilding approaches, conflict-sensitive development and humanitarian assistance programs, and evidence-based policies and strategies related to fragility, conflict, and violence. CMM's work contributes to supporting inclusive and accountable democracies to advance freedom, dignity, and development, and to enhancing effective, coordinated response to crises, fragility, and political opportunities.

Key Interventions:

- CMM will lead applied research and analysis activities that generate new learning and synthesize existing data to develop technical leadership products that help USAID and other partners in the development and humanitarian assistance communities translate cutting-edge knowledge in conflict, fragility, and resilience into field-based practice and quality results. Work will include country-specific conflict assessments, fragility and instability risk analyses, technical briefs and toolkits.
- CMM will deliver high quality training in analyzing, understanding, and applying conflict and fragility dynamics to support the design and implementation of more effective peacebuilding and sector-specific programming in conflict-affected, fragile states. In addition, these state-of-the-art training materials will be broadly disseminated to support best practices among other partner organizations that implement development and humanitarian assistance activities.
- As part of its strategic agenda to identify and promote evidence-based learning, CMM will continue support for program evaluations that explore the effectiveness of theories of change and related interventions for programming in key areas such as people-to-people peacebuilding and countering violent extremism.
- CMM staff will contribute expert technical assistance and support to USAID operating units and the U.S. government interagency – and will advocate within international fora – to develop and implement policies and programs to lessen conflict, address fragility, and bolster resiliencies at the country and global level.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

The DRG Center will manage \$14.5 million in Global Health Funds to continue to support the Displaced Children and Orphans fund (DCOF), as well as the Center for Children in Adversity (CECA) under the Action Plan on Children in Adversity (APCA). DCOF and CECA programs focus on children affected by war, children with disabilities, and other disenfranchised children by providing support to reinforce coping strategies and work within family and community structures in the midst of conflict, crisis, or economic stress. DCOF has also developed programs to strengthen the economic capacities of vulnerable families to help provide for their children's needs. DCOF 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.

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2017 request includes \$13.0 million to support the implementation of DCOF and \$1.5 million 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 2017 IDA enduring request of \$125.0 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, with a focus on areas where OCO has not generally been utilized to date. 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 \$95.0 million to respond to humanitarian needs resulting from natural disasters, civil strife, 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 be used for protracted complex emergencies, disaster risk reduction activities, and responses to new and sudden onset disasters, and related operational costs. With International Disaster funds, the U.S. government 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.

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 \$1.0 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 Development Assistance provided through USAID's Asia Bureau.

Key Interventions:

- OFDA will undertake activities to respond to emergency needs in complex, man-made and natural disasters.
- OFDA will coordinate across USAID bureaus to enhance the resilience of disaster-affected communities and prepare for disasters. 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.

FFP: USAID's FFP will administer \$30.0 million for emergency food response. IDA resources enable the U.S. government to 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.

Key Intervention:

- FFP will provide cash-based emergency food assistance in response to natural disasters or new complex emergencies, enabling an immediate response to shocks.

International Disaster Assistance (IDA) - OCO

The FY 2017 IDA-OCO request of \$1.832 billion 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 OCO 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.

OFDA: OFDA will administer \$1.001 billion of the \$1.832 billion request of International Disaster Assistance (IDA) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funds. The funding will be used to respond to humanitarian needs resulting from natural disasters, civil strife, 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. The funding will be used for protracted complex emergencies, disaster risk reduction activities, responses to new and sudden onset disasters, and related operational costs. With IDA OCO funds, the U.S. government 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 large-scale, protracted emergencies will continue to be a priority in FY 2017. OFDA anticipates that there will be numerous continuing complex emergencies in inaccessible and insecure environments that dovetail with major U.S. government's strategic priorities, including Syria and Iraq.
- 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: FFP will administer \$831.0 million for emergency food assistance worldwide. The IDA-OCO request ensures that the U.S. government can efficiently and effectively meet emergent food needs in 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.

Key Interventions:

- FFP will continue to provide emergency food assistance in response to complex emergencies in the Middle East (Syria, Iraq, and Yemen), Somalia, the Central African Republic, and West Africa in 2017. In these difficult operating environments, cash-based programming can shorten procurement times or allow implementing partners to support local markets impacted by conflict.
- As vulnerable populations in East and Southern Africa recover from the effects of 2016's El Nino, FFP will use market-based approaches to stimulate recovery and transition activities.
- FFP will provide market based emergency food assistance in response to natural disasters or new complex emergencies, enabling an immediate response to shocks.

P.L. 480 Title II

Title II of the Food for Peace Act 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 2017 Title II request includes funding for development programs, complemented by resources requested in the DA account under the Bureau of Food Security's Community Development Fund. 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 2017 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 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 would allow the use of up to 25 percent of these resources, valued at \$337.5 million, for market-based food assistance for emergencies including the local or regional procurement of agricultural commodities, use of food vouchers, or use of cash transfers. This allows USAID to make emergency food aid more timely and cost-effective, improving program efficiencies and performance. It is estimated that these market based approaches will allow USAID to assist approximately two million more emergency beneficiaries annually with the requested resources.

Key Interventions:

- Continue implementation of development food assistance programs in 12 countries while soliciting applications for new development assistance programs in four countries.
- Activities designed to increase the resilience of food insecure communities are routinely integrated into development and emergency food assistance programs.
- FFP will provide specialized food products including ready-to-use foods, and fortified rice, to prevent and treat malnutrition. High energy biscuits will be available for programming in the immediate aftermath of a natural disaster or for displaced populations on the move.
- FFP will continue to meet to food needs in protracted emergency situations into FY 2017.

Transition Initiatives (TI)

The FY 2017 request of \$15.0 million for the TI account will be used to address opportunities and challenges in conflict-prone countries and assist the transition toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, and democracy, with a focus on areas where OCO has not generally been utilized to date.

TI funding 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. TI funding will target foreign policy priority countries where OTI acts as a first responder to engage quickly and robustly and where additional contingency funds are less readily available.

Examples of assistance include: addressing underlying causes of instability and violent extremism, support to key transitional processes such as elections and constitutional assemblies, promoting central government responsiveness to local needs, civic participation programs, media programs raising awareness of national issues, and conflict resolution measures.

Transition Initiatives (TI) - OCO

The FY 2017 request of \$62.6 million for the TI-OCO account will be used to address opportunities and challenges in conflict-prone countries and assist the transition toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, and democracy.

TI funding 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. TI funding will target foreign policy priority countries where OTI acts as a first responder to engage quickly and robustly and where additional contingency funds are less readily available.

Examples of assistance include: addressing underlying causes of instability and violent extremism, support to key transitional processes such as elections and constitutional assemblies, 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: DCHA is currently implementing a second round of Reconciliation Fund evaluation activities, with a focus on better understanding the interaction of religious identities, conflict dynamics, and peacebuilding in people-to-people programs. FY 2017 funding will help support the third round of Reconciliation Fund evaluations managed by the Bureau. The specific technical focus will be determined based on new learning opportunities or evaluation questions that arise during program implementation. FY 2017 funding will also support a rigorous evaluation of a field-based countering violent extremism program in partnership with a USAID mission.

DCHA has completed three impact evaluations (IEs) involving USAID DRG programs in Ghana, Uganda, South Africa, Zambia, Peru, Paraguay, Haiti, and Georgia. Through FY 2016-2017, DCHA will design and initiate up to 10 additional IEs for USAID DRG programs in Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, and Africa. DCHA has also completed 10, and is carrying out an additional 11, performance evaluations on both mission-managed programs, and on DCHA-managed global DRG 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 \$600.0 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, DCHA has completed, or is conducting a series of rigorous surveys and has made 12 grants to academics for critical research in the DRG sector, including Countering-Trafficking in Persons programs.

DCHA centrally manages quantitative, population-based baseline evaluation surveys for all new development food assistance programs, funded with Title II and Community Development Fund resources. Additionally, DCHA centrally manages final evaluations, measuring progress against baseline data in key sectors including nutrition outcomes, agricultural production, and economic growth.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: DCHA routinely utilizes Reconciliation Fund evaluation results to identify best practices in people-to-people programming and shape future solicitations. In addition, evaluation findings and recommendations can help inform technical guidance, training materials, and USAID mission program designs related to conflict management and mitigation, as appropriate.

DCHA's DRG-related impact evaluation initiative is answering pressing questions USAID missions have about what works in their programs, what to scale up, and what approaches do not yield optimal results in particular settings. For example, current evaluations examine the relative efficacy of national government versus civil society-advocated anti-corruption efforts; determine what forms of information campaigns 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 to improve service delivery. These questions are central to the design of many USAID programs. Having rigorous, tested answers will improve the impact of USAID programs.

DCHA anticipates using a new model for development food assistance programming in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Awards issued in 2016 will follow a “Refine and Implement” approach, where baseline data will be used in a consultative process with implementing partners to refine and adjust program activities, delivering better food assistance outcomes over the length of the five-year program. Additionally, the third phase of the Food Aid Quality Review (FAQR) will examine the cost effectiveness and programmatic efficiency of specialized nutritional products and accompanying programmatic interventions in food assistance programming.

DCHA continues to strengthen its management and oversight of CCF activities by requiring a mid-cycle review (a form of performance monitoring) of CCF-country portfolios that are approximately half-way through their implementation. The 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 mid-cycle review 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 FY 2014 and FY 2015, reviews were conducted in Nepal, Jordan, the Maldives, Ukraine, Niger, and the Central African Republic. Reviews of the Burundi and Democratic Republic of the Congo portfolios are planned.

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) - Major OFDA Disaster Responses by Country
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) *
Obligations (\$ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2014 OFDA	FY 2014 FFP	Disaster Type	FY 2015 OFDA	FY 2015 FFP	Disaster Type
Afghanistan	25,685	2,500	Complex Emergency	25,706		Complex Emergency
Algeria					3,500	Refugees
Angola	5,430		Food Security			
Bangladesh		1,500			1,941	Refugees
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,517	300	Flood			
Burkina Faso	2,382	1,000	Food Security	1,600		Food Security
Burma	4,061	9,500	Complex Emergency	5,661	13,000	Complex Emergency
Burundi		3,321	Food Security			
Cameroon		5,000		2,094		Complex Emergency
Central African Republic	37,070	13,984	Complex Emergency	37,413		Complex Emergency
Central America Region		1,000			5,000	Drought
Chad	13,685	8,059	Complex Emergency	9,843	3,000	Complex Emergency
Democratic Republic of the Congo	50,109	12,006	Complex Emergency	49,200	17,757	Complex Emergency
Ecuador		2,176			2,100	Refugees
El Salvador		1,000	Drought			
Ethiopia	22,267		Complex Emergency	19,256		Complex Emergency
Guatemala		5,100	Drought			
Haiti					3,900	Drought
Honduras		3,900	Drought			
India	2,385	1,458	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	100		Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Iraq	18,250	10,500	Complex Emergency	70,408	27,500	Complex Emergency
Jordan					2,000	
Kenya	1,000	30,000	Food Security	7,885	12,000	Food Security
Madagascar				100	1,999	Flood
Malawi	4,898		Food Security	1,850	2,500	Flood
Malaysia				1,245		Flood
Mali	19,617	15,626	Complex Emergency	16,242	17,595	Complex Emergency
Mauritania	5,670	5,174	Complex Emergency		4,947	
Micronesia				12,031		Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Mozambique		1,500	Flood	1,050	2,000	Flood
Nepal		2,368	Refugees/Flood	33,529	6,500	Earthquake
Niger	11,766	33,998	Complex Emergency	10,152	17,900	Complex Emergency
Nigeria	7,044		Complex Emergency	12,397	17,782	Complex Emergency
Pakistan	13,403	11,542	Complex Emergency	13,844	42,000	Complex Emergency
Philippines	35,242	11,497	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	876		Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Rep. of Congo		1,000	Refugees		1,000	Refugees
Rwanda		5,500	Refugees		8,500	Refugees
Senegal		1,000	Conflict	2,993	3,145	Food Security
Serbia	1,968		Flood			
Somalia	45,679	48,808	Complex Emergency	52,029	37,814	Complex Emergency
South Sudan	119,934	15,591	Complex Emergency	110,041	2,680	Complex Emergency
Sri Lanka				150	679	Landslide
Sudan	65,264	40,492	Complex Emergency	63,072	39,757	Complex Emergency
Syria **	298,051	536,362	Complex Emergency	303,152	580,924	Complex Emergency
Uganda		13,000			9,000	Refugees/Drought
Ukraine	6,651		Complex Emergency	25,607	10,000	Complex Emergency
Vanuatu				1,027	1,000	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) - Major OFDA Disaster Responses by Country
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) *
Obligations (\$ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2014 OFDA	FY 2014 FFP	Disaster Type	FY 2015 OFDA	FY 2015 FFP	Disaster Type
West Africa Region	37,902		Ebola Outbreak	716,644	90,600	Ebola Outbreak
West Bank/Gaza	5,447		Complex Emergency			
Yemen	34,858	15,000	Complex Emergency	62,030	14,815	Complex Emergency
Zimbabwe		5,956			4,500	Drought
Other Disaster Responses						
Africa Region	1,691			50		
Asia Region	940			350		
Europe / Middle East Region	100					
Latin America / Caribbean Region	250			450		
Preparedness / Mitigation / Planning	152,391			141,891		
Operations / Program Support	72,147			96,311	10,458	
Grand Total	1,125,753	876,718		1,908,277	1,019,793	

* 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. In addition to funding listed above, in FY14 OFDA obligated \$5.013M in ESF funding for West Africa Ebola, and \$0.103M in Title II funding for the Yemen Complex Emergency.

** Includes funding provided to WFP's Regional EMOP targeting Syrian refugees in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey.

Transition Initiatives – Funds appropriated for FY 2015 (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 prior to and immediately after the October 2015 presidential elections.	Start: 9/2011 Exit: 4/2016	TI: 6,619	2,000 EPP
Mali	Supporting the national-level peace process while restoring a sense of normalcy in strategic areas in the North and countering violent extremism through inclusion of marginalized communities.	Start: 5/2013 Exit: 4/2016	TI: 245 TI-OCO: 2,507	0
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: 2,478 TI-OCO: 1,514	0
Nigeria	Diminishing the conditions that allow Boko Haram to exist and flourish.	Start: 9/2014 Exit: 9/2018	TI: 2,514 TI-OCO: 1,985	1,000 ESF 5,000 CCF 3,860 DA 751 DFID
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: 1/2016	TI: 451	21,533 ESF
ASIA				
Afghanistan	Strengthening resiliency of Afghan communities by increasing cohesion within and between communities, supporting peaceful and legitimate governance processes and outcomes, and countering violent extremism.	Start: 7/2009 Exit: 3/2016	TI: 604	3,000 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: 3,063	4,500 ESF
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: 165	46,510 ESF
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: 5,412 TI-OCO: 3,398	2,900 ESF
LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN				
Honduras	Supporting civil society engagement and the strengthening of alliances between communities and government institutions to reduce violence.	Start: 7/2012 Exit: 8/2016	TI: 1,288	9,600 ESF
Colombia	Enhancing Colombian readiness to implement rapid response programming during the critical 36-month period after peace accords are signed with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas.	Start: 7/2015 Exit: 7/2018	TI: 5,999	6,000 ESF
MIDDLE EAST				
Lebanon	Strengthening resilience in Lebanese communities to more effectively cope with destabilizing factors of the Syrian crisis.	Start: 10/2007 Exit: 9/2017	TI: 3,232 TI-OCO: 4,334	2,000 ESF 5,000 CCF
Libya	Strengthening foundations for sustainable peace by strengthening civil society and fostering social trust between and within communities.	Start: 7/2011 Exit: 8/2017	TI: 188 TI-OCO: 3,013	0
Syria	Supporting Syrians who are building inclusive, accountable and responsive institutions that address community needs.	Start: 1/2013 Exit: 8/2018	TI: 829 TI-OCO: 1,420	14,800 ESF 20,420 IDA
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: 3/2016	TI: 59 TI-OCO: 1,825	0
MULTI-COUNTRY PROGRAM SUPPORT (Costs not attributed to a single country program)			TI: 5,821	
Washington, DC Program Support for Worldwide Programs			TI: 12,051	
TI No-Year funds adjustment*			-4,025	
TOTAL FUNDS: FY15 TI: 47,000 FY15 TI-OCO: 20,000 Non-TI: 148,875				
A Macedonia program was also begun at the very end of FY 2015.				
*This adjustment includes: 1) funds from prior fiscal year; 2) funds used in next fiscal year; and 3) collections, recoveries, and reimbursements.				
FY2015: TI/TI-OCO allocations based on \$67 million appropriation. Non-TI funding totals \$148.875 million.				

USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3) provides a global perspective, evidence-based expertise, and sustainable solutions in our sectors to accelerate the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) collective impact on development outcomes.

E3 is the technical leadership and field support hub for worldwide activities in 12 technical sectors. E3 reinforces the Agency's collective impact on development outcomes by providing a global perspective, evidence-based expertise and sustainable solutions to support USAID's programs and policies on economic growth, trade, infrastructure and energy, education, urban services, civil society, natural resource management, global climate change, water, gender equality and women's empowerment. In FY 2017, the Bureau will continue to use data-driven analysis to support Agency design processes and build upon its research and rigorous evaluation agenda to improve the effectiveness of Agency strategies and programs. In support of the Agency's goal of reducing poverty and promoting resilient and democratic societies, E3 has pioneered the use of strategic tools such as the Development Credit Authority (DCA), mobilized private capital and fostered innovation through its management of the Agency's Grand Challenges for Development in education, energy, and water, and a technology challenge in Forestry and Biodiversity. In FY 2017, the Bureau will continue support for the development and use of innovations and strategic tools, while investing in robust evidence-gathering to design cutting-edge programs that ensure achievement of results.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	241,336	*	254,266	12,930
Development Assistance	203,520	*	244,766	41,246
Economic Support Fund	37,816	*	9,500	-28,316

Development Assistance (DA)

FY 2017 funding will support key interventions in a wide range of sectors to achieve Agency objectives.

- **Broad-Based Economic Growth:** In line with the QDDR recommendations, E3 staff will conduct constraints-to-growth diagnostics in selected countries in conjunction with the Department of State and other interagency and international partners to identify barriers to inclusive economic growth. This will help to prioritize interventions that lead to more effective and sustainable results. E3 will also work to support sound economic governance and domestic resource mobilization in partner countries. Technical assistance will help countries to generate taxes and other revenue so that partner countries can take control of their own development. E3 funded assistance will help partner countries ensure that their resources are being used in an efficient and accountable manner that will enhance development in targeted sectors. E3 will provide technical analysis in the form of cost benefit analysis and cost effectiveness analysis to ensure that USAID projects are effective, and improve the livelihoods of the poor and get high value for money. This analysis will take place across a variety of development sectors such as agriculture and health, and will reflect U.S. government priorities such as global climate change.

- Trade: In FY 2017, USAID will support developing countries to help integrate traders into the global trading system and expand trade and economic opportunities. Specifically funds will assist developing country governments to undertake reforms that decrease the time and costs to trade such as streamlining, and increasing predictability and transparency of border procedures. USAID will work collaboratively with international organizations, such as the International Trade Center, International Finance Corporation, and with other U.S. government agencies such as the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Trade and Development Agency, to provide developing country reformers access to global expertise related to trade policy and trade facilitation reforms. USAID will use \$5.0 million in FY 2017 funds to pursue public private partnerships to support trade facilitation activities working with the World Economic Forum, the International Chamber of Commerce and the Center for International Private Enterprise. Activities may be implemented in countries which may include special notification countries such as Burma, Cambodia, Guatemala, Honduras, Pakistan and Tunisia.
- Development Credit Authority: In 2017, E3 will use partial credit guarantees to unlock private financing to support USAID development outcomes throughout the world. The \$3.0 million will be used to mobilize up to \$100.0 million in private sector financing into innovative and impactful cross-border transactions, as well as to scale the size and impact of single-country guarantees. E3 anticipates that these guarantees will support a variety of USAID development priorities that include: 1) stimulating private commercial finance to projects and communities that support building resilience to recurrent crises in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability (i.e., natural disaster, disease, and conflict); 2) mobilizing private capital for small and medium enterprises to expand cross-border trade and deepen financial markets that support the emergence of middle class consumers; 3) supporting the U.S. government priority of tackling global climate change by reducing the risks of lending to projects that improve the management of tropical forests, promote environmentally-friendly agricultural practices, and support sustainable fisheries; 4) expanding critical services (i.e., water, sanitation, health and hygiene) to those living in distressed and vulnerable communities by focusing lending toward project finance in the infrastructure sector; and 5) helping municipalities and sub-sovereign government entities finance their own development (i.e. through guaranteed bond issuances). Additionally, DCA will play an important role in the whole of government effort to expand U.S. engagement in Central America.
- Private Capital and Microenterprise: Using FY 2017 funds, E3 will mobilize private capital to enhance and accelerate the USAID's development objectives. While demand for private investment in developing countries is expanding, mobilizing private capital at scale to support development objectives remains a challenge. Using USAID tools and resources to catalyze investments by financial, corporate, and other private sector partners, E3 will serve as a knowledge hub and service center to support the mobilization of capital and technical know-how from the private sector to further the Agency's mission of ending extreme poverty. E3 will work to strengthen USAID's business model and focus our resources on incentivizing investment from private sector and host country sources of capital in microenterprises, entrepreneurs, infrastructure projects, service providers, and other enterprises that will generate sustainable improvements to the lives of those living in extreme poverty. The Bureau will deepen USAID's knowledge and skills base on how to structure and execute transactions through training, sharing of best practices and hands-on support by prioritizing locally led investment, financial inclusion, and access to finance for small and medium enterprises. E3 will create a network of USAID staff based in overseas missions to ensure that missions have the capabilities necessary to effectively engage with investors and financiers and incorporate private investment into their mission strategies and programming. The Bureau will also work with other U.S. government agencies to accelerate transactions in key sectors and regions. E3 will continue to develop focused partnerships with non-traditional partners, such as pension funds, sovereign wealth funds, philanthropists, and other institutional investors (including from developing countries).

Advisory support will be provided to both governments and the private sector to help incentivize private sector investment opportunities in support of the USAID's goals. E3 will continue to provide technical assistance to innovative projects incorporating microfinance and inclusive finance techniques, and will manage, support, and report microenterprise activities and requirements.

- Infrastructure: Infrastructure provides a critical foundation for inclusive, sustainable growth and is essential to achieving USAID's development objectives across a wide range of sectors including health, education, and the environment. E3 provides broad professional architect-engineer services, post-disaster reconstruction support and construction risk management of the USAID global construction portfolio with an estimated value of more than \$2 billion per year (2014 USAID Construction Assessment). This includes an E3 managed Architect-Engineer Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity contract with a \$600.0 million maximum ordering limit, available to all USAID missions to assist with infrastructure needs. Additionally, E3 provides technical leadership on emerging and cross-cutting infrastructure issues, specifically in the area of energy and urban services. E3 will expand access to clean energy services by enabling private sector investment, modernizing electric utilities, and testing and scaling clean energy solutions and business models. E3 will also pilot work with USAID missions to help the urban poor adapt to the impacts of climate change. E3 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.
- Education: E3 will leverage its technical expertise, partnerships, and global perspective to guide and influence the education sector in the developing world, advancing the Agency's development outcomes. The Bureau will focus on the three main strategic priorities for USAID investment in the education sector: improving reading skills for children in primary grades; improving the ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to generate workforce skills relevant to a country's development goals; and increasing equitable access to education for learners in crisis and conflict environments. E3 will continue the support that has contributed to the achievements of USAID investments worldwide under the Education Strategy: 30 million individual learners reached in reading programs; 440 thousand youth and adults employed through workforce development programs; and learning opportunities and access to education for 1.1 million children and youth living in conflict or crisis-affected environments who would otherwise be out of school. E3 will promote evidence-based interventions to be used by USAID missions and development partners to develop effective education programming, including through continued growth and support for communities of practice, which have grown over the past year to include over two thousand education practitioners and stakeholders. E3 will support research, evaluations, knowledge management, training, and professional development activities for education sector staff. E3 programs will support education data collection and analysis, with a focus on learning outcomes as well as cost analysis, in order to improve and guide decision-making and interventions. The Bureau will foster and support partnerships with donors, the private sector, and other stakeholders to take on pressing challenges within the sector, including improving and increasing accessibility of global education data, improving the responses to education in emergencies, and increasing the availability of books and high quality teaching and learning materials. E3 will also continue to engage with multilaterals, including the Global Partnership for Education, to leverage funding and improve collaboration.
- Water: In FY 2017, USAID will lead efforts to achieve the goals outlined in USAID's Water and Development Strategy and to implement the provisions of the Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2014 to increase the number of people gaining access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services. A communications and knowledge management activity will: promote evaluation, innovation, and research to measure and amplify the development impact of water programs; develop and disseminate detailed information on the Agency's WASH activities, programs and partnerships;

and, identify and promote technical best practices for the sector. E3 will focus its efforts on developing new tools and support mechanisms to strengthen the ability of host countries and USAID missions to sustain water-related investments over time. This will be strengthened by new tools for leveraging public and private financing to support the maintenance of ongoing increased WASH services. A new effort on water scarcity will deepen the understanding of the impact of increasingly variable rainfall in priority countries, and develop approaches for adapting to impact of climate change while ensuring sufficient quantity and quality of water to meet human needs across multiple sectors (including domestic, environmental, agricultural, energy and industrial). E3 will continue to leverage strategic partnerships like the Water and Development Alliance (WADA) with Coca Cola, Sanitation and Water for All (SWA), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Interagency Agreement to access unique technical expertise while maximizing the impact of water and sanitation-related investments. Ongoing sustainability and related monitoring and evaluation activities will meet statutory requirements and enhance the long-term impact of USAID WASH and water management programs. In FY 2017, USAID aims to provide 4,037,653 people with access to improved water and 2,875,055 people with access to improved sanitation. E3 will support research to increase the efficient use of weather for food production and enhance food security.

- Global Climate Change: Developing countries are projected to emit more greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions annually than developed countries starting in 2017 (Battelle Memorial Institute, 2007). Thus, they must be part of the global effort to reduce emissions. Developing countries are also highly vulnerable to the impacts of changing climate and will need to increase their ability to adapt to changing conditions. E3's purpose is to increase Agency and partner country capacity to plan for, develop and implement climate-resilient low emissions development to manage the effects of climate change and drive sustainable economic growth. To that end, E3 will guide and support Agency participation in the U.S. Enhancing Capacity for Low Emissions Development Strategies program (EC-LEDS). E3 also will support the Agency's implementation of Executive Order 13677 on Climate-Resilient International Development, which requires missions to address climate risks in their strategies and project designs. To prepare the Agency for a new climate change and development strategy, E3 will lead a review of the accomplishments and lessons learned from the 2012 USAID Climate Change and Development Strategy. Public-private partnerships will be used to spur investments in cost-effective, low-carbon, energy-efficient and sustainable technologies and practices. In response to field demand, one or more climate change field support mechanisms will be launched to support the design, implementation, and evaluation of missions' climate change and climate change integration programs. E3 will provide global technical leadership or services in quality climate change data and information, private sector and urban climate finance and adaptation, communications, knowledge management, outreach, and training. As the Agency begins to address and manage climate risk at all stages of the program cycle, E3 will continue to provide practical, climate change and development training and disseminate timely and useful climate information and programming guidelines in a variety of formats.
- Adaptation: E3 will use \$25.0 million to support adaptation programs that will strengthen the resilience of climate-vulnerable states; support climate risk management strategies and climate finance readiness; improve access to climate data; and support implementation of actions to reduce the risk of climate impacts. E3 will support the Agency's Resilience Agenda in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa. E3 will use \$7.0 million to help missions meet the climate risk management requirements of the Executive Order on Climate Resilient International Development through training, and tools on climate-risk-screening, in depth-assessment, and adjustment in country development strategies and project designs. E3 will provide \$4.0 million in technical support to missions in about 25 countries in areas such as vulnerability and adaptation assessments, national and municipal adaptation planning, and monitoring and evaluation. E3 will provide support for global climate services, bringing information into proactive decision-making processes in agriculture, water

management, urban planning, and disaster risk reduction. For example, using \$1.5 million through a global partnership with NASA, E3 will increase the use of earth observation information and geospatial technologies in decision-making related to food security, water and disasters, weather and climate, and land use and ecosystems in four regions reaching more than 40 countries. E3 will also support climate risk management strategies, and promote enhanced access to climate finance and climate finance readiness to scale up adaptation action. E3 will identify and test models that strengthen land tenure and resource governance as they relate to successful mitigation and adaptation interventions. E3 will create, expand, and communicate the results of evidence-based knowledge around best land tenure and property rights practices. In response to shifting socio-economic trends, E3 will also develop a program in Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Urban Areas with a possible focus on municipal finance strategies, data and decision support for risk management and planning, and sub-national mitigation and adaptation strategies using \$1.5 million.

- Clean Energy: E3 will use \$16.0 million for clean energy programs. The Paris Agreement on climate change creates a comprehensive framework for global action under which all countries will act to reduce emissions, and countries have submitted “Nationally Determined Contributions” (NDCs), which outline pledged commitments by countries to reduce the growth of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In FY 2017, using \$2.0 million E3's Clean Energy programs will help countries implement their NDCs and Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS), prioritizing those opportunities that will have the greatest impact on reducing GHG emissions and have the potential to deliver transformational change. E3 will help missions and partner countries improve, scale-up, and evaluate clean energy investments that not only slow the growth of GHG emissions but increase access to energy and improve air quality and energy security. E3 will support grid integration of renewable energy to ensure that this energy is used, scaled, and continues to attract investment. Support will be delivered via technical assistance, training, and partnerships with U.S. regulators and utilities. Through the Sector Reform and Utility Commercialization Program, E3 will work to build stronger electric utilities and optimize the regulatory and operational environment for clean energy. Through the Powering Agriculture Grand Challenge, the Bureau will continue to support innovative application of clean energy in irrigation, refrigeration, and other agricultural value-added activities. E3 will provide technical assistance to help scale up private sector-led renewable energy and energy efficiency programs and support increased consumer financing and the development of new clean energy business models. Through the Energy Sector Technical Leadership program, E3 is developing a broad range of capacity building training activities to strengthen the expertise of USAID staff and developing country partners.
- Sustainable Landscapes: E3 will use \$14.3 million to support sustainable landscapes programs. In some developing countries, emissions from land use change, deforestation, and agriculture can make up as much as 80 percent or more of current national emissions. These emissions often represent lost and wasted assets due to illegal logging, clearing or breaking land, excessive use of inputs and soil carbon loss. While rural people and many economies depend upon natural resources for their livelihoods, current practices and trends are not sustainable from either the local economy and ecosystem or global emissions' perspective. A landscapes approach can alter the outdated binary choice model of trees or crops by considering interrelated opportunities for food, fodder, alternative livelihoods, rehabilitation of degraded lands, and agroforestry that values forest ecosystems and agricultural productivity, as well as benefits such as water retention, water quality and maintaining carbon storage. Achieving these better development and environment outcomes will require policy reform, demonstration of better practices, and technology to facilitate land management and emissions monitoring. In FY 2017, USAID Sustainable Landscapes programs will provide \$2.0 million to help countries implement their NDCs and LEDS, prioritizing opportunities with the potential to have the greatest impact on reducing GHG emissions (present and future) and have the potential to deliver transformational change. Public-private partnerships to reduce

commodity-driven tropical deforestation will build on this work and help companies reliant on palm oil, timber and other commodities to realize their commitments under the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA 2020). The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), with E3 support, will conduct essential research on innovations that sequester carbon and reduce emissions from the land sector using \$1.0 million. E3 will work with U.S. government partners in several EC-LEDS countries to improve forest management by increasing information and analysis of data such as forest cover and deforestation trends. E3, with the Environmental Protection Agency, will build capacity in up to 16 EC-LEDS countries to measure and report on their greenhouse gas emissions from land use change. E3's Land Potential Knowledge Systems project will support a long-term, sustainable increase in resilience and land productivity by integrating local knowledge with global datasets and providing options through mobile applications for sustainable intensification of existing lands, restoration of degraded lands and conversion to agriculture only on lands with high land potential productivity and low degradation risk. The Tenure and Global Climate Change Project will carry out assessments to ensure tenure considerations are incorporated into developing national Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and LEDS strategies. E3 will continue implementation of a program to measure and enhance the impact of biodiversity and forestry programs through improved knowledge, evidence-based programming, and adaptive management.

- Biodiversity: E3 will continue to lead USAID in implementing Executive Order 13648 and the National Strategy for Combatting Wildlife Trafficking by addressing the increased threat of illicit trade in wildlife. E3 will invest over \$4.0 million in activities that combat wildlife trafficking. Activities will strengthen law enforcement and compliance, promote regional and interagency coordination in combating trafficking, and expand public private partnerships. Since wildlife trafficking is a logistics and transport-intensive activity, E3 will support an innovative partnership to disrupt wildlife trafficking by reducing the use of legal transportation supply chains. E3 will also seek strategic partnerships to improve biodiversity conservation and development through the integration of biodiversity and development as well as wildlife trafficking anti-corruption activities. E3 will utilize an Interagency Agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to access additional technical expertise for biodiversity conservation and wildlife trafficking activities. The Bureau will support the Presidential Initiative on Combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing and Seafood Fraud, as well as the Lacey Act, which bans trade in illegally sourced wildlife or timber. As USAID's lead in implementing its Biodiversity Policy, E3 will contribute to the integration of biodiversity with other development sectors by supporting increased evidence for the value of biodiversity conservation and will improve the systems, processes and capability within USAID to effectively integrate biodiversity values into development practices. E3 will continue to measure and enhance the impact of biodiversity and forestry programs through improved knowledge, evidence-based programming, and adaptive management. E3's partnership with the Center for International Forestry Research will advance a biodiversity research agenda with respect to the intersection of biodiversity with food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. E3 will continue to support training, communications, and knowledge management activities.
- Land Tenure and Resource Management: As a cross-cutting issue, secure land rights and strengthened resource governance are integral to achieving U.S. government development objectives. Specifically, insecure land tenure and weak resource governance has proven to be a significant hindrance to addressing global climate change and has contributed to decreasing biodiversity. Using \$1.5 million in FY 2017 funds, USAID will ensure continued support for high-quality impact evaluations to build the evidence base for the Agency's support to improved land tenure and land governance. Using FY 2017 funds, E3 will leverage strategic private capital resources to enhance and accelerate the Agency's development objectives by disseminating best practices and lessons learned on securing land and resource rights. USAID will carry out integrated activities, through the

Tropical Forest Alliance 2020, that support private sector partners in clarifying the rights and responsibilities of local stakeholders within target commodity supply chains to reduce the pressures that lead to deforestation and forest degradation. Using \$2 million in FY 2017 funds, USAID will continue to strengthen the land and property rights of smallholder farmers, ethnic communities, women, artisanal and small-scale miners, and other vulnerable groups by supporting local organizations, including civil society organizations, that work at the village level on boundary and resource demarcation, land use planning, dispute resolution, and environmental protection. A new land and resources governance effort will also address the impact of land governance on achieving development goals and will use integrated approaches, such as systems modeling coupled with geospatial science and technology, to help understand differences in access to resources, especially for women and other vulnerable populations. E3 will continue to support training, communications, and knowledge management activities by developing new tools to educate host countries and USAID missions on securing land and resource rights. Lack of secure land tenure limits access to formal credit in many regions, which is a significant barrier to achieving inclusive economic growth. In FY 2017, E3 will couple secure land tenure technical assistance with value-added credit guarantees to promote productive land use and increase livelihoods.

- Gender: E3 will continue to 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, performance monitoring, and evaluation. E3 will also manage training, strategic communications and knowledge management activities related to gender equality, female empowerment, and gender-based violence. E3 will use \$35.0 million to continue to administer the Let Girls Learn Challenge Fund in support of the whole-of-government Let Girls Learn initiative to address the range of factors that prevent adolescent girls from completing their education by ensuring a quality education, reducing barriers to access, including harmful practices and attitudes, and empowering adolescent girls. Of these funds, up to \$10 million will be available for potential interagency transfers in support of Let Girls Learn. E3 will support transformative, evidence-based breakthroughs and solutions that elevate existing programs, including in areas of conflict and crisis, leverage public-private partnerships, and challenge organizations and governments to commit resources to lift up adolescent girls worldwide. USAID will use \$12.0 million to focus on new and ongoing activities 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 provide incentive funds, training, and technical assistance to support integration of these topics into mission portfolios and strategies. Through new and ongoing partnerships, E3 will leverage the expertise and funding of other international donors, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to generate knowledge, evidence, and activities that promote women's economic empowerment and access to technology; prevent and respond to harmful traditional practices, such as child, early, and forced marriage and other forms of gender-based violence; and address other gender equality issues. An example is the SPRING Accelerator, a partnership with the U.K. Department for International Development and the Nike Foundation, designed to accelerate economic empowerment for 200,000 girls in eight countries in Africa and Asia by delivering technical and financial support to early stage enterprises developing life-enhancing products and services that enable girls to safely learn, earn and save.
- Local Sustainability: E3 seeks to strengthen development outcomes by building host country ownership and aligning development initiatives with the priorities of the local population. The Bureau will foster more sustainable and locally-led development by strengthening the ability and cohesion of networks of local actors such as civil society organizations, cooperatives, credit unions, academic institutions, philanthropies, and professional associations as well as the government and private sector to work together to solve pressing development problems of common interest.

Through the Small Grants Program, the Bureau seeks to test and refine a number of hypotheses related to locally-owned and-led development. Through this program, the Bureau works with competitively selected missions to design and implement programs to pilot these innovative approaches to promoting local sustainability. As the research and development hub of the Local Solutions effort, the Bureau will continue to carry out research concerning ways to identify and capitalize on local capabilities, mobilize local actors and resources to address development issues, and identify ways to effectively monitor and evaluate progress towards local solutions and sustainability. Also, E3 will continue to address key challenges facing cooperatives and credit unions by strengthening their ability to serve their members. The Bureau will refocus the Cooperative Development Program to strengthen the ability of member-owned cooperative organizations and credit unions to better ensure local ownership and sustainability of the projects they carry out. Finally, through the Limited Excess Property Program, the Bureau works in partnership with U.S. and International Private Voluntary Organizations and USAID missions to enable various U.S. government agencies to transfer their surplus supplies and equipment to charitable organizations (such as schools and hospitals) in the developing world, thereby providing a cost-effective way to strengthen local capacity, achieve humanitarian purposes and increase public diplomacy. With just \$450,000, E3 leverages approximately \$30.0 million in excess property contributions.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

FY 2017 funding will support fiscal transparency, trade facilitation, and trade promotion.

Key Interventions:

- **Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund (FTIF) Program:** Since 2013, E3 and the Department of State's Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB) have provided assistance to help improve fiscal transparency to over 20 countries. The FTIF funded with \$4.5 million will continue 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 processes. The FTIF will build on recent progress achieved in partner countries as documented by an external evaluation, including the establishment of routine budgeting procedures, increased fiscal accountability, and improved public understanding of the good governance of public resources.
- **Trade Promotion:** Using \$5.0 million in FY 2017 funds, USAID will help developing countries to reduce the time and cost to trade, spurring economic growth and poverty reduction. Activities will support the adoption of practices that increase transparency and predictability of moving goods, expand opportunities for private-sector input in decision making, and conform to international best practices. Innovative partnerships with local host country business communities, governments, and the international private sector will be crafted to expand and deepen trade and investment opportunities. Activities may be conducted in special notification countries such as Burma, Cambodia, Guatemala, Honduras, Pakistan and Tunisia.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

In partnership with the MCC and the Department of State, E3 is also providing leadership on the Partnership for Growth initiative. E3 also supports the USAID Administrator in her 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 2015 which are summarized below:

- The Bureau completed its second sectoral synthesis and in-depth review of 117 Agency evaluations published between January 2013 and September 2014 of projects related to E3 technical sectors. This study examined projects results, key lessons learned, areas for improvement, and innovative practices for gender equality, women's empowerment, private sector engagement and governance. The results of this analysis were widely shared with other parts of the Agency to promote utilization. In addition to sector specific findings, a key overall finding of this study was that the quality of evaluations reports has improved on multiple criteria.
- In FY 2015, E3 developed the USAID Global Climate Change Institutional Capacity Assessment, a structured tool for assessing an institution's capacity to address climate change. This tool facilitates performance monitoring and is useful for evaluation.
- In FY 2015, E3 continued to support the development of an impact evaluation for the USAID/Cambodia Save the Children Integrated Nutrition, Hygiene, and Sanitation Program. The resulting evaluation, being implemented through the E3 Analytics and Evaluation mechanism, tests the combined impact of WASH and nutrition integration, which will contribute to the growing body of evidence on the integration of WASH and nutrition as well as specific methods for successful integration.
- E3's Measuring Impact (MI) program combines project evaluations and technical assistance to increase the Agency's capacity to measure and evaluate the impact of biodiversity and natural resource management (NRM) programs. MI provided support to several priority missions for biodiversity, including Peru, South America Regional, Vietnam, and Madagascar for program planning as well as integrated programming. MI launched a cross-mission learning program on sustainable livelihoods, and finalized several research reports on gender and NRM governance, nutrition and wild fisheries, and constituency building for conservation. MI developed an interagency theory of change for combating wildlife trafficking, and identified indicators for missions to report on programming around that theme. MI also sponsored an Ebola mapping event and developed research priorities for risk predictions.
- During FY 2015, E3 continued to manage the coordination and data collection process for impact evaluations in the Kyrgyz Republic and India to generate rigorous evidence in future years on effective solutions for women's entrepreneurship. During FY 2015, the research partner conducted interviews and a survey at the end of the activity in the Kyrgyz Republic. Early evidence suggests that bundled assistance (finance, training, and mentoring) is more effective than the sum of the components alone, and that mentoring is more valued than finance by participants. This learning will be used to influence the design of future projects.
- E3 conducted an evaluation of the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emissions Development program. As a result, two new standard indicators were added to capture development co-benefits and estimate the potential, post-project greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions and sequestrations of USAID's sustainable landscape programs. These and other monitoring and evaluation tools and reports were posted on Climatelinks, a dedicated USAID page on climate change knowledge.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: E3 reached important conclusions and, with field mission support in some cases, took targeted action based on the efforts noted above and similar monitoring and evaluations efforts. For example:

- In FY 2015, E3 conducted a study of the Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development (PRADD II) program on land use cover change on an abandoned diamond mining concession in northern Côte d'Ivoire. The spatial analysis led to a more in-depth planning study carried out jointly by PRADD II and the government planning authorities. This latter assessment will contribute to the

clarification of land use and land rights within this diamond mining area and is also redefining the legal status of the land. Dialogues are advancing with the private sector on a possible public-private partnership for the artisanal diamond mining sector in Côte d'Ivoire. The modeling exercise will help determine the most appropriate locations for mining vis-a-vis other land uses. A pilot fish farming venture has successfully expanded from one to three sites in villages in Côte d'Ivoire.

- E3 conducted a mid-term evaluation of the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA) Phase II, USAID's long-term regional initiative to reduce deforestation, promote better natural resource governance and increase the quality and sustainability of the population's livelihoods in the Amazon region. The evaluation found that ICAA was largely delivering on its promise of protecting biodiversity and promoting sustainable livelihoods, but was missing significant opportunities to deepen and expand the program's reach, effectiveness, and sustainability. The evaluation team recommended that opportunities for improved cooperation and coordination be identified and capitalized on immediately and that future phases of the ICAA program anticipate and develop structures for coordinated action. These changes could result in more significant impacts and sustainable outcomes for future iterations of ICAA.
- E3 launched two randomized control trials (RCTs) of education projects in partnership with the Zambia and Ethiopia Missions. These RCTs will produce new evidence about different models of parental and community engagement to improve reading outcomes. All individual level data collected is disaggregated by sex and analyses will include understanding how participation and outcomes vary by student and teacher characteristics.
- E3 conducted a year-long review through its Measuring Impact contract to improve how USAID measures the effectiveness of its Combating Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) interventions. As a result, E3 developed a toolkit elaborating 10 major strategies for CWT, theories of change for each strategy, and indicators for monitoring key results. This laid the groundwork for cross-mission learning initiatives and recommendations as well as two new foreign assistance standard indicators. It also informed thinking on monitoring and reporting progress of the U.S. National CWT Strategy.
- In FY 2015, E3 led the Agency review of USAID's implementation of the U.S. government's Gender Based Violence (GBV) Strategy by conducting content analysis of the GBV Key Issue narratives in past Performance Plan and Reports, a staff survey of internal stakeholders, and an external stakeholder event. This evaluation will be widely disseminated and used to guide future efforts to prevent and respond to GBV. E3 also oversaw completion of a research report on lessons learned to support scale-up of GBV programs. The report was published and launched in Spring 2015, and will be a resource to support USAID staff to design or identify successful projects with future scale-up in mind.

LAB - Global Development Lab

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Global Development Lab is at the heart of USAID's modernization. By leading USAID's drive to apply science, technology, innovation, and partnerships (STIP) to 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 – then brings solutions with the greatest evidence of impact, sustainability and cost effectiveness to millions of people. The Lab is implementing its programs under five objectives: Science; Technology; Innovation; Partnership; and Agency STIP Integration. These objectives align closely with the Lab's five centers, which were used as a basis for previous budget justifications, and provide a clearer indication of what the funds are intended to achieve.

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.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	126,000	*	170,000	44,000
Development Assistance	120,000	*	165,000	45,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,000	*	5,000	-1,000

Development Assistance (DA)

With DA funds the Lab will disrupt existing development problems with the best innovations (e.g. pay-as-you-go solar home systems), tools (e.g. e-payments, geospatial analysis), and approaches (e.g. tiered-evidence funding, pay for performance, adaptive management) from new and diverse actors; use hard evidence and rapid iteration to continuously improve as the Lab develops the most promising solutions; and work across the Agency and with partners to mainstream proven solutions to reach global impact.

Science Objective: Increased Use of Scientific Research and Evidence to Inform Better Development Policy and Programs and Improve Development Outcomes

Key Interventions:

- The Partnerships for Enhanced Engagement in Research (PEER) program will 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 200 research opportunities for students. The Lab 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 significantly improve the available solutions to development problems.

- USAID will establish a new research and development effort through the Global Climate Change Initiative and the Global Development Lab that will support developing countries' engagement in Mission Innovation, a global public and private endeavor to reinvigorate and accelerate clean energy innovation scaled to the economic and energy market conditions in developing countries. USAID will work with U.S. and developing country universities and academic communities to research and develop clean energy technologies that can be scaled into "bankable projects."
- Through the Higher Education Solutions Network (HESN) and follow-on university partnerships, the Lab will engage universities for sourcing, testing and scaling development interventions and methodologies and tap into research and academic partners to support strengthening the science and technology ecosystem.
- The Lab manages USAID's participation in the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Fellowship program. This highly competitive program recruits scientists and engineers to work with federal agencies, contributing their knowledge and analytical skills while learning first-hand about science and technology policymaking. The Agency hosts AAAS scientists in Washington and in Missions overseas, strengthening the Agency's science and technology capacity.

Technology Objective: Advance the Use of Enabling Technologies and Data-Driven Approaches to Empower Underserved Communities and Improve the Effectiveness of the Development Enterprise

Key Interventions:

- USAID will work to overcome barriers that prevent proven solutions such as Digital Financial Services and Real-Time Data management systems from reaching the poor in an entire region or continent.
- The Lab will expand international coalitions around digital development through the newly formed Digital Impact Alliance (formerly called the "mobile hub"), which advances policy solutions to expand digital infrastructure in developing countries. This partnership will offer strategic, collaborative grants and technical expertise, alongside industry and non-profit partners.
- The Digital Inclusion program advances access and use of the internet to enable local communities to improve livelihoods, incomes, and quality of life for their residents and businesses.
- The GeoCenter will provide geographic analyses and other data visualization tools to help USAID Bureaus and Missions with strategic planning and decision making. The Lab will train 150 Agency staff in the application of data analysis for development programming, and provide support to a network of 45 Agency Data Specialists around the world.
- The Lab will expand the use of data-focused innovations such as ground-based sensor technologies for more real-time monitoring and evaluation of development programs and provide tools and technical support for long-term forecasting and scenario analysis.

Innovation Objective: Adoption of High Impact Development Solutions and Effective Use of Innovation Models and Design Practices Increased

Key Interventions:

- The Lab will support new Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) activities across a spectrum of product stages, from proof-of-concept to widespread use. DIV resources create opportunities for entrepreneurs, private companies, academics, and nongovernmental organizations to test and refine solutions to development challenges. Through a tiered-evidence funding approach, DIV manages risk by increasing funding only when a solution has sufficient evidence to demonstrate cost effectiveness, impact, and feasibility to sustainably reach millions of people.

- The global community will continue to incorporate the DIV model into the Global Innovation Fund (GIF), with a consortium of international donors joining forces to provide support, including USAID, DFID, Sida, Australia, and the Omidyar Network.
- The Lab will fund approximately 50 new innovations through the Grand Challenge for Development (GCD) and Innovation Incentive programs. GCDs remove critical barriers to international development progress by calling on the global community to discover, test, and accelerate innovative science and technology solutions to specific global challenges. The Lab will also disseminate innovation incentive programs throughout USAID's portfolio.
- USAID will establish a new research and development effort through the Global Climate Change Initiative and the Global Development Lab that will support developing countries' engagement in Mission Innovation, a global public and private endeavor to reinvigorate and accelerate clean energy innovation scaled to the economic and energy market conditions in developing countries. USAID will help developing countries design, incubate, and accelerate clean energy technologies that can be scaled into "bankable projects."
- The Lab will test and validate new innovation models and design practices, build USAID capacity to integrate innovation design approaches into programming, and strengthen networks and identify new trends that have the potential to transform USAID's work. The Lab will lead efforts to accelerate the integration of innovative evidence-based approaches – such as tiered-evidence funding, pay for performance, and adaptive management – across USAID's portfolio in order to achieve country-specific development objectives more effectively and efficiently.
- The Lab will help innovators address organizational, financial, and market barriers to catalyze the systems change needed for achieving scale. The Lab will continue providing specialized services that enable high-potential innovators to improve their capacity to expand their access to capital, build credibility in the market, and build connections to new partners. The Lab aims to further democratize modern development by creating a global platform that connects innovators with resources, funding, experts, organizations, programs, and information needed to grow, test, and scale an innovation.

Partnership Objective: Accelerate and Scale Development Impact Through Private Sector Engagement, Collective Action Approaches, and Cultivation of Entrepreneurial Ecosystems

Key Interventions:

- The Lab will build partnerships with the private sector and other actors in three main categories: partnerships that source, test, and scale development innovations; partnerships that accelerate 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 communities).
- The Lab will provide partnerships-related training and technical assistance to USAID Missions to help them strategically engage the private sector and build partnerships to advance country development and cooperation strategies.
- Partnering with the Rockefeller Foundation to build resilience, the Lab will institute 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.

Agency STIP Integration Objective: STIP Effectively Integrated by Agency Operating Units Overseas and in Headquarters to Help Accelerate the Agency's Sustainable Development Results and Priorities

Key Interventions:

- The Lab collaborates intensively with USAID missions and pillar bureaus to increase impact and cost effectiveness through the strategic application of science, technology, innovation and partnership to

the Agency's development programs. For example, working with the E3 Bureau, in support of the USAID Water Strategy and the USAID Urban Policy, the Lab has focused on developing cost-effective new solutions that improve access to and sustained usage of improved sanitation among low income populations in urban and highly populated peri-urban areas.

- The Lab brings together programs across its portfolio to apply a complementary set of STIP tools and approaches that accelerate progress on Agency priorities and initiatives. Examples include improving West African resilience to health epidemics through information technology; enhancing food security through the use of digital approaches, tools, and innovations; expanding social enterprises that provide household access to off-grid energy; and supporting clean energy research and development to provide a pathway to affordable energy as part of the Global Climate Change Initiative.
- The Lab provides training and advisory services to build the capacity of Agency staff to understand and apply STIP tools in their work.
- The Lab conducts evidence-based analysis of projects to determine whether new STIP approaches and interventions are delivering developmental impact more quickly, cost-effectively, sustainably and are reaching more beneficiaries.
- The Lab also works to ensure effective and efficient program management and to identify innovations in areas of strategy planning, program implementation and support, and monitoring and evaluation.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. GHP funded Lab programs will support the integration of STIP innovations, tools, and approaches to further the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes.

Science Objective: Increased Use of Scientific Research and Evidence to Inform Better Development Policy and Programs and Improve Development Outcomes

Key Interventions:

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) - \$3.0 million

- PEER's health portfolio is aligned with the Global Health Initiative's (GHI) target to reduce under-five mortality rates by 35 percent across assisted countries. This program supports implementation research studies which will help overcome bottlenecks affecting child health and survival. 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 developing country researchers.
- The Lab will partner with leading universities to expand research and to build upon scientific, technical, and business innovations and approaches that address issues such as MCH in rural areas, access to quality, affordable health care delivery and preventive services, and strengthening health systems.

Innovation Objective: Adoption of High Impact Development Solutions and Effective Use of Innovation Models and Design Practices Increased

Key Intervention:

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) & Family Planning and Reproductive Health - \$2.0 million

- DIV health projects will contribute to the GHI strategic focus area of Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths. DIV reviews and funds innovations on a rolling basis, and resulting projects will adhere to the DIV model's focus on evidence, cost effectiveness and pathways to scale.

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 than traditional approaches, and to use a tiered-evidence investment model across the portfolio.

The Lab has made significant progress in developing and implementing a strategic monitoring, evaluation and learning system to facilitate evidence-based and iterative programming. This includes a performance management system with regular data-driven reviews. Towards this end, the Lab's Office of Evaluation and Impact Assessment (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.

The Lab will continue to work with internal and external partners to collaboratively design and test cutting-edge solutions and methodologies to more efficiently and effectively understand and measure the impacts of development programs, especially those that work in complex environments or are focused on science, technology, innovation, and partnership programming. Those that work will be made available throughout the Agency.

Finally, the Lab's scientific research and academic engagement programs are using evidence to inform their next iterations as the first round of programs wind down. In 2016, both the HESN and PEER programs are conducting comprehensive mid-term performance evaluations to understand what is working best, why, and how the Lab should adapt future programs to maximize impact.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Lab is using findings to continually refine programs. In FY 2017 Lab funding will support rigorous evaluation and impact assessment across all Lab programs, including more than \$55.0 million for tiered-evidence, pay for results, and related approaches to invest in innovations that have the potential to change millions of lives in developing countries at a fraction of the current costs. USAID is supporting a strategy for advancing and integrating the most effective of these approaches more broadly across the agency to help achieve country-specific development objectives more effectively and efficiently. 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 of an activity, with those innovations that prove successful progressing from the conception stage, to development, to testing at scale, and 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 approximately 43 percent of grantees. More than 7,500 innovators have applied to DIV, of which about 73 percent have never worked with USAID before. To date, less than two percent, or 150, of these have been funded, representing significant selectivity. Eleven of the solutions are beginning to scale, and 13 solutions have successfully raised significant commercial capital.

Through its monitoring and evaluation and learning processes, the Lab identified the lack of investment opportunities in developing countries for development innovations as a barrier to testing and scaling new solutions. Thus, in the Partnering to Accelerate Entrepreneurship program, the Lab shifted to look at ecosystems surrounding young enterprises. Twelve partnerships now focus on supporting intermediaries that provide support and financing to high-growth entrepreneurs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Science Objective focuses on increasing the evidence used to design better development solutions through research, scientific tools, and analyses and by investing in the development of host-country science and technology ecosystems. This will strengthen host-country science and technology capacity, including universities and governments, so that host countries can be drivers of their own development. This will also address research gaps, so that USAID and other development programs can be more informed by evidence.

The Technology Objective focuses on harnessing advancements in enabling technologies and data-driven approaches to improve development effectiveness and empower underserved communities. This will increase co-investment in foundational digital platforms, services and analytical tools that benefit underserved communities and drive national economic growth. It will increase the adoption and sustained usage of digital technologies by poor and marginalized populations, and the appropriate application of such technologies amongst development actors. This enhances host country national policies, regulations, and oversight capacity to enable an inclusive digital economy for underserved populations. It also increases the evidence and knowledge of the impact digital and enabling technologies have on international development, identifies gaps in understanding and application, and promotes global consensus around best practices.

The Innovation Objective focuses on identifying high potential innovations and accelerating their adoption for improved development outcomes and increasing adoption of open innovation models within USAID and across the development community. This will increase the number of innovations that address development challenges by attracting new innovators and reaching out to local innovators. It will facilitate growth and sustainability of promising innovations by building evidence of efficacy, enhancing business skills, and increasing opportunities for follow-on funding and adoption. Lastly, it will increase the impact of innovations by identifying a few proven high potential innovations to sustainably scale to improve the lives of hundreds of millions of people.

The Partnership Objective focuses on accelerating and scaling development impact through new or replicable approaches to collaboration and collective action with partners. This will leverage the resources, skills and expertise of the private sector and other stakeholders to drive sustainable development outcomes in strategic areas and/or direct specialized expertise to USAID to advance its development efforts. Through strategic collaboration and collective action, it will also increase capital mobilized for investment in entrepreneurs, address barriers to scaling development innovations and strengthen the entrepreneurial ecosystem to better address development challenges.

The Agency STIP Integration Objective focuses on catalyzing and mainstreaming the use of STIP across USAID to accelerate achievement of the Agency's development objectives and priorities. The funds under this objective will build the capacity of Missions and Bureaus to apply STIP effectively in strategies and programs.

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 and the eradication of poverty; supports educational attainment; enables participation in the democratic process; 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	391,822	*	474,169	82,347
Global Health Programs - USAID	391,822	*	474,169	82,347

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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. 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. Moreover, 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 \$91.9 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 commodities; and HIV-vaccine applied research and development. Bilateral country programs will be supported through the Global Health Supply Chain (GHSC) program, a new project that will ensure 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 build human capacity to meet essential food and nutrition needs of 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 \$38.7 million to support the goals and objectives of the National Action Plan for Combating Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis and 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-related infection control measures.
- **Malaria:** To support the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), GH will program \$150.0 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. In addition to the increase to the annual PMI budget, the Administration proposes to use \$129.0 million in remaining FY 2015 Ebola emergency funds for malaria programs. 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 address the artemisinin-resistant *falciparum* parasite through control and elimination strategies and support additional studies in the region to assess the extent of resistance. GH will provide technical assistance for the surveillance, 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 operational 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 \$81.2 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. 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 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 resources of \$99.9 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 GHI and Feed the Future. 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.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During FY 2015, GH undertook a management review as well as a full technical portfolio review, in addition to 15 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. Such findings are currently informing USAID activities, designs and future plans.

USAID has also developed a series of management dashboards to review and evaluate programmatic data. These data enable us to understand which interventions are being supported by USAID in a country, and at what scale. They help us track the interactions that USAID has with other partners and donors, including the country governments. The choices around which interventions to support and which areas to work in are often results of these broader coordination efforts.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID has worked to better understand the interventions that have the most impact on maternal and newborn lives. Newborn deaths represent an increasingly high share of all under-five deaths both globally and in USAID’s 24 priority countries. Likewise, maternal mortality remains stubbornly high in many of the priority countries. While the interventions that save maternal lives are known, for some there is insufficient data on their use in the field, which makes it difficult to model their potential impact despite demonstrated effectiveness. Understanding where information exists and where it is lacking can be an important tool in strengthening programs.

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, voluntary family planning, and children in adversity. 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	496,745	*	549,345	52,600
Global Health Programs - USAID	496,745	*	549,345	52,600

Global Health Programs (GHP)

In FY 2017, 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, pandemic influenza, and other emerging threats. 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 \$275.0 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 Intervention:

- 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 \$8.8 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 \$72.5 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 illustrated 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 2015, 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 focus greater 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 in those areas. This request includes 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	19,500	*	25,500	6,000
Development Assistance	19,500	*	25,500	6,000

Evidence-Based Decision-Making Policies and Planning: Through \$23.5 million in funding, PPL is strengthening USAID's ability to use evidence to diagnose and respond to development problems and opportunities to achieve and sustain development results. PPL is elevating the quality and use of monitoring and evaluations across all of USAID and promoting active learning to ensure that sound evidence informs key decisions during strategic planning, project design and implementation. In this role, PPL will continue to strengthen the capacity of USAID missions to meet standards for strategic planning, project design, performance monitoring, evaluation and learning within all activities as part of 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 2015, USAID trained over 1,700 USAID staff in sound evaluation methods and practices, and, as of 2015, PPL also offers training in performance monitoring. Additionally, PPL works to improve collaborating, learning and adapting in USAID missions and with USAID partners.

Key Program Activities: In 2015, PPL continued to deliver targeted training workshops to reinforce performance monitoring standards. PPL put into place support services to build staff and partner knowledge and capacity in project design, learning, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) standards and practices. Services include an integrated training program in M&E, a cohort of Project Design, M&E and Learning Fellows, and targeted support customized to meet staff and partner needs and knowledge gaps. 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 are beginning to inform budget decisions, project design changes and/or mid-course corrections in development programming. In 2017, PPL will enhance support services through improved training and technical assistance for Agency staff in strategic planning and project design to ensure that evidence from monitoring and

evaluations and learning are used more systematically to adapt to new and changing circumstances and to improve the sustainability of USAID results over time.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget Choices: Based on the results of PPL's monitoring and evaluation activities, requested funding will continue to support the provision of technical assistance to USAID missions in areas of performance monitoring, evaluation and learning, and the use of that data to inform budget decisions through strategic planning and project design processes. 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.

USAID will commission a limited number of high-priority cross-cutting 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.

Finally, requested funding will continue to support the work of the Program Cycle which is designed to ensure that strategic plans and project designs are based on sound evidence and analysis, and respond to lessons learned during project implementation, performance monitoring and evaluation in order to achieve and sustain results. USAID's evolution as a learning organization that is results-oriented by establishing development and operational policy related to USAID's Program Cycle defines the integral linkages among USAID's core business processes: strategic planning, project design and implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning.

As a result of these efforts, USAID will continue to improve the effectiveness of USAID programs, and ensure that learning from a wide range of sources, particularly performance monitoring and evaluations, informs policies, budgets, strategic planning, project design and implementation, ultimately achieving improved development results.

Key Interventions:

- PPL will provide technical assistance and creative approaches to build staff capacity in order to institutionalize evidence-based strategic planning and project design processes, elevate the quality of USAID performance monitoring and evaluations, and instill stronger learning practices and adaptive management during implementation.
- With \$5.0 million in funding, PPL will provide resources for missions in the field to support the use of evaluation findings to inform and modify strategic plans and new and continuing projects, in order to improve the link between evaluations and programmatic implementation.

- 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.
- PPL will develop tools, 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 and other analytical work 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 organizations.

Interagency and Donor Engagement: PPL will use \$1.0 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 2017:

- Development cooperation effectiveness and aid transparency;
- International engagement on implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (AAAA);
- 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); and
- 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 the completion of a European Union (EU) assessment process which will permit the EU to transfer resources to USAID missions to support common objectives.
- PPL will support GPEDC efforts to review and make further progress related to the Busan commitments.
- PPL will support global implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal Framework and Financing for Development agreements that incorporates key US assistance priorities, including ending extreme poverty, promoting strong democratic and transparent institutions, sustainable energy, gender quality, and increased private sector mobilization and domestic resource mobilization.

Policy Analysis, Cohesion and Leadership: Over the past five years, PPL has deepened its analysis of effective development approaches to accelerate development progress. With \$1.0 million in funding, PPL will continue its goal of strengthening USAID's policy capacity—including developing and assessing the implementation of Agency policies and strategies, conducting policy analysis, and exercising global

policy leadership to ensure USAID remains a premier development agency. For example, in FY 2017 emphasis will be placed on conducting and communicating policy analysis on emerging and persistent development challenges, shaping international development policy processes, and defining Agency-wide positions on new, cross-cutting policy issues, such as harnessing development data to achieve development outcomes, and how to effectively build country capacity in fragile or non-permissive environments. Leveraging opportunities for international policy engagement will continue to be a priority, including through implementing the SDGs and the AAAA, and working within USAID and with partners to achieve the goal of eliminating extreme poverty.

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 will convene a policy conference in coordination with private sector actors, non-governmental organizations, and universities that will help shape policy approaches to addressing key priorities within USAID's agenda to end 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, in FY 2013, a total of 243 USAID evaluations were completed and sponsoring operating units indicated a total of 242 or 99 percent of evaluations were used to inform programming in some manner. Also, in FY 2014 a total of 357 USAID staff members were training in USAID's classroom evaluation courses.

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 continues 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 United Nations Development Programme and the OECD in support of their efforts to lead the international dialogue on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals informed USAID's position vis-à-vis SDGs and the AAAAA. 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, in United Nations led negotiations for SDGs, the AAAAA and the upcoming World Humanitarian Summit.

USAID Program Management Initiatives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2017 request supports USAID Program Management Initiatives (PMI), including the Ocean Freight Reimbursement (OFR) program, the Partner Vetting System (PVS) Pilot, the Development Outreach and Communications (DOC) program, and Managing for Efficiency and Effectiveness.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	-	*	1,700	1,700
Development Assistance	-	*	1,700	1,700

Development Assistance (DA)

FY 2017 funding is being requested for the OFR, PVS, and DOC Programs, as well as for Managing for Efficiency and Effectiveness.

Key Interventions:

- The OFR program allows USAID to pay eligible transportation charges for shipments of privately donated goods and U.S. excess property for registered U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs). Grants reimburse PVO costs of transporting donated commodities like medical supplies, agricultural equipment, and educational supplies to developing countries. OFR is USAID's oldest PVO support program and leverages private sector resources many times the value of USAID funding, at around 126:1. These leveraged funds contribute to USAID development programs by awarding 30-50 competitive grants to small PVOs each year. In FY 2017, grants will be awarded to new PVOs and support the continued management of approximately 15 grants ranging up to \$150,000 per year. The FY 2017 request for this initiative is \$0.7 million.
- USAID will continue implementation of the joint Department of State and USAID PVS pilot. Funds will support salary and benefit costs of dedicated personnel who oversee the vetting process for five pilot missions in Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Philippines, and Ukraine. Funds will improve the PVS information technology system and USAID's ability to meet data collection, analysis, and reporting requirements. The FY 2017 request is \$0.5 million.
- The DOC Program improves the ability of mission-based Development Outreach and Communications Officers (DOCs) to promote successful USAID program results, ensure that programs are well communicated to host country audiences, and increase overall awareness and understanding of U.S. foreign assistance. With FY 2017 funds, USAID's Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs (LPA) will provide specialized training and support to overseas communications officers, who are hired and supervised by individual missions, and facilitate coordination between communications officers and USAID regional and pillar bureaus on key local initiatives and Agency priorities. LPA will use this funding to design training and implement headquarters-based support for communications officers serving as key USAID staff in over 80 missions. These officers will be responsible for implementing complex new branding guidelines which apply to all USAID projects throughout the world. The FY 2017 request for this initiative is \$0.5 million.
- Funds for Managing for Efficiency and Effectiveness will strengthen USAID's ability to support long-term development outcomes, establish rigorous standards for metrics and data quality, and promote a process for transparent monitoring and reporting on the delivery of assistance. Funds will enable the Agency to provide technical assistance on implementing business process review recommendations, pilot innovative solutions, undertake additional analysis in critical areas, and develop tools to enhance USAID's overall performance.

USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

Sources (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase/ Decrease
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, New Budget Authority	54,285	66,000	67,600	1,600
Other Sources ¹	23,453	20,335 ²	13,888	-6,447
Total Sources	77,738	86,335	81,488	-4,847

¹ Other Sources include supplemental appropriations, prior-year balances and recoveries, transfers, and collections.

² Includes \$2.9 million in subobligated Kerry Lugar Berman Funds to support OIG FY 2016 operating costs in Pakistan.

Overview

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducts and supervises audits and investigations of foreign assistance programs and operations and recommends policies for promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and for preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse in those activities. OIG executes these functions in relation to the programs and operations of USAID, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the United States African Development Foundation (USADF), and the Inter-American Foundation (IAF), along with limited oversight of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC).

The FY 2017 request of \$67.6 million will enable OIG to continue to execute core oversight functions in these areas. The request will fund OIG execution of statutorily mandated requirements as well as undertake discretionary oversight of high-risk activities and high-profile initiatives across the spectrum of U.S. foreign assistance efforts. OIG oversight activities will support agency fulfillment of development objectives overseas by promoting effectiveness, efficiency, and integrity in programs worldwide. OIG's work will also continue to help strengthen agency operations, including information and financial management, and ensure accountability among agency contractors, grantees, and other program implementers.

In FY 2017 OIG will maintain overall levels of oversight activity, using an increase over FY 2016 funding levels to add to its base of specialized skills and technical knowledge to address a growing and complex investigative caseload and to plan and undertake broadly scoped audit activities to improve planning, execution, and achievement of foreign assistance programs. Provided the levels of funding identified in the request, OIG will continue to identify and act on opportunities for internal improvements, including by increasing staff and stakeholder engagement, strengthening coordination and information sharing, and expanding the office's ability to respond to emerging trends. The FY 2017 request also provides sufficient funding to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

OIG expects to continue to provide substantial benefits for the U.S. government and for taxpayers in executing its mandate, building upon work that resulted in \$374 million in questioned costs, funds to be put to better use, and investigative savings and recoveries over the past fiscal year.

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 audit work, such as conducting financial statement and Federal Information Security Management Act audits. It will conduct

audits of programs that address the needs of those who are displaced by conflict; are confronted by HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; facing food insecurity and lack of clean, potable water; and are living in extreme poverty and in countries with limited government capacity. Financial audit work will gauge compliance with related requirements and assess internal controls among agency implementers.

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. OIG will be able to devote greater attention to high-priority investigations and initiatives, such as the additional investigative work that OIG anticipates as a result of USAID's ongoing efforts to increase the use of host country implementers under its Local Solutions Initiative. OIG plans to use the resources provided in this request to address related risks in this area and respond to the need to work more intensively with local authorities to address allegations of fraud and waste among local partners.

Under the President's request, OIG will retain personnel with expertise in forensic auditing and computer forensics to support investigative activities. Provided expertise in these areas, OIG will be in a stronger position to investigate complex financial schemes and obtain and fully examine computer evidence.

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 steps to further internal information sharing and transparency, increase staff engagement, and enhance 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 authority to waive certain compensation restrictions on 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, 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 better reflect OIG's oversight relationship with other agencies it oversees by consolidating oversight authorities and responsibilities with respect to the Inter-American Foundation, U.S. African Development Foundation, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation in the Inspector General Act to ensure that future changes to the Act apply uniformly across OIG's oversight portfolio.

In FY 2016, Congress renewed OIG authority to waive certain compensation restrictions on reemployed annuitants to carryout assignments in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and Haiti for the fiscal year. In the past, OIG used this authority to supplement its investigative workforce by facilitating assignments of reemployed annuitants on a temporary, flexible basis to meet emerging needs. With reauthorization for only one year, however, in addition to the late date of the FY 2016 appropriation, OIG's ability to hire using this authority is severely limited. Renewing this authority over a 2-year period starting in FY 2017—and expanding its application to Syria, Turkey, Jordan, and Lebanon—would considerably enhance OIG's ability to provide oversight in critical regions 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 2015 Actual		FY 2016 Budget		FY 2017 Request	
	USDH	FSN	USDH	FSN	USDH	FSN
Cairo, Egypt	2	6	2	8	2	7
Dakar, Senegal	7	5	14	9	12	6
Frankfurt, Germany	13	1	14	1	20	1
Islamabad, Pakistan	8	5	9	9	10	9
Kabul, Afghanistan	8	7	11	7	4	7
Kampala, Uganda	0	0	2	0	2	1
Manila, Philippines	7	7	8	9	11	9
Port-au-Prince, Haiti	2	1	3	0	4	6
Pretoria, South Africa	11	7	12	10	15	9
San Salvador, El Salvador	8	7	9	6	10	6
Tel Aviv, Israel	1	0	2	0	2	0
Overseas Total	67	46	86	59	92	61
Washington, DC	113	0	129	0	145	0
GRAND TOTAL	180	46	215	59	237	61

Table 2. Budget Summary by Priority Program

Oversight Priorities <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2015 Actual		FY 2016 Budget		FY 2017 Request	
	Total	FTEs	Total	FTEs	Total	FTEs
High Priority Oversight Areas	13,711	28	20,468	41	9,547	18
Ebola Emergency Oversight	2,763	8	5,945	17	0	0
Afghanistan programs	6,388	10	7,958	11	2,933	4
Pakistan programs	4,200	9	5,165	9	5,114	10
Syria and Iraq programs	360	1	1,400	4	1,500	4
Mandatory and Other Work	50,098	152	55,585	174	70,163	219
TOTAL	63,809	180	76,053¹	215	79,710	237

¹ Includes \$2.9M in subobligations for Pakistan using Kerry Lugar Funds.

Table 3. Budget Summary by Object Class

Object Class (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Budget	FY 2017 Request
Personnel compensation	25,018	32,060	34,824
<i>Full-Time Permanent</i>	<i>[19,595]</i>	<i>[23,721]</i>	<i>[26,193]</i>
<i>Other Than Full-Time Permanent</i>	<i>[2,867]</i>	<i>[4,803]</i>	<i>[4,713]</i>
<i>Other Personnel Compensation</i>	<i>[2,556]</i>	<i>[3,536]</i>	<i>[3,918]</i>
Personnel benefits	9,856	11,269	12,381
Travel	4,223	5,467	6,041
Transportation	831	992	1,053
Rent, communications, and utilities	4,661	6,148	6,577
Printing and reproduction	2	25	25
Contractual services	15,044	18,447	17,090
<i>Advisory and Assistance Services</i>	<i>[4,827]</i>	<i>[4,045]</i>	<i>[3,985]</i>
<i>Other Services</i>	<i>[1,283]</i>	<i>[993]</i>	<i>[480]</i>
<i>Purchases of Goods and Services from Government Accounts*</i>	<i>[8,153]</i>	<i>[12,223]</i>	<i>[11,372]</i>
<i>Facility Operation and Maintenance</i>	<i>[135]</i>	<i>[135]</i>	<i>[149]</i>
<i>Medical Care</i>	<i>[131]</i>	<i>[24]</i>	<i>[24]</i>
<i>Equipment Operation and Maintenance</i>	<i>[515]</i>	<i>[1,027]</i>	<i>[1,080]</i>
Supplies and materials	224	221	141
Purchases of equipment	2,366	1,424	1,578
Building Renovations/Alterations-Office	1,584	-	-
TOTAL	63,809	76,053	79,710

USAID Operating Expenses

Sources (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Total	1,402,883	1,469,754	1,516,902
Operating Expenses, New Budget Authority	1,129,510	1,282,876	1,404,800
Other Sources ²	273,373	186,878	112,102

¹These amounts reflect the actual FY 2015 obligations of available resources, including new obligation authority.

²Other 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. Recognizing that development is critical to U.S. foreign policy and national security, the National Security Strategy calls for investing in development capabilities and institutions. The FY 2017 USAID Operating Expense (OE) request will provide that investment, simultaneously advancing the global priorities of the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Defense Review and the Presidential Policy Directive on Development. The request will allow USAID to partner with 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 2016, the request represents the minimum resource level necessary to sustain current operations and the existing workforce to meet U.S. foreign policy objectives, support Presidential initiatives, and expand global engagement. The requested increase will allow USAID 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 2017.

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.

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 business 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. Fully funding the FY 2017 USAID OE request will maintain current operations and is vital to achieving foreign policy and national security objectives.

Uses of Funds

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Overseas Operations	735,725	798,644	829,595
Washington Operations	398,507	408,330	415,323
Central Support	268,561	262,780	271,983
Total Uses^{1/2}	1,402,883	1,469,754	1,516,902

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.

Overseas Operations

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request ¹
Field Missions	500,032	508,572	534,380
USDH Salaries & Benefits	235,693	290,072	295,215
Total Overseas Operations²	735,725	798,644	829,595

¹ The FY 2017 request includes \$98.46 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 (FSOs) 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 request reflects a 1.6 percent pay raise and hiring to attrition.

Washington Operations

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Washington Bureaus/Offices	75,898	71,157	71,868
Office of Security	18,871	18,870	19,059
USDH Salaries & Benefits	303,738	318,303	324,396
Total¹	398,507	408,330	415,323

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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Physical Security	15,347	13,816	13,830
Personnel Security	2,635	3,875	4,420
Counterintelligence and Information Security	794	879	409
Counterterrorism	95	300	400
Total	18,871	18,870	19,059

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.

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, 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 request reflects a 1.6 percent pay raise, hiring to attrition, and \$1 million for five temporary Civil Service positions to support the Administration's Digital Services Teams initiative.

The Digital Services Team will manage the digital services with the greatest impact on citizens and businesses to ensure USAID can effectively build and deliver digital services. It will be comprised of experts with modern digital product design, software engineering, and product management skills.

Central Support

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Information Technology	104,052	98,188	105,270
Rent & General Support	98,109	98,067	99,048
Staff Training	24,189	25,075	25,326
Personnel Support	20,650	20,650	20,857
Other Agency Costs	20,654	20,800	21,482
Total	267,654	262,780	271,983

Information Technology (IT)

The USAID Information Technology budget supports IT systems, infrastructure, and architecture critical in helping USAID staff fulfill the Agency's mission and provide management support.

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
IT Systems	35,378	34,220	37,413
IT Infrastructure	57,229	54,216	55,745
IT Architecture	11,445	9,752	12,112
Total	104,052	98,188	105,270

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. This funding also will support economic analysis programs and Microsoft enterprise licensing.

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 2017, payments for office rent, utilities, and basic/building security services for the Ronald Reagan Building, International Trade Center, warehouse, and other space in the metropolitan area are estimated at \$86.2 million, approximately 87 percent of the budget.

The remainder of the request, \$12.8 million, is relatively fixed, supporting contracts for printing and graphics, mail and records management, travel and transportation services, workplace accommodations, office equipment maintenance, and other discretionary support services for headquarter staff.

Staff Training

The request will ensure USAID employees have 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, including intensifying the understanding of local dialects. In addition, the request will support revised core courses (e.g., project design, monitoring and evaluation, personal safety and security) to ensure FSOs in non-

permissive environments have the tools, training, and knowledge to successfully implement development assistance programs.

To advance local sustainable development, the Agency will emphasize enhanced foreign-language capacity, deeper cultural awareness, and training opportunities for eligible family members and partners of FSOs overseas and the Foreign Service National cadre. This emphasis will deepen in-country knowledge and local engagement.

USAID maintains an 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 and support the five-year Human Resource Transformation Strategy and Action Plan. This includes improved business processes to ensure efficient and timely hiring and support of USDH staff. As mandated by Executive Orders, funding will enable USAID to expand the diversity of its applicant pool through targeted outreach and recruitment programs for the disabled, minorities, and veterans. Funding will support the Agency's Staff Care Program, which provides 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, arbitrations, and 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. Due to the loss of extended obligation authority (referred to as deob/reob authority) in FY 2012, recoveries of prior-year obligations will be exhausted in FY 2016 and no longer available in FY 2017.

Deobligation/Reobligation (“Deob/Reob”) Authority

USAID seeks to restore Deob/Reob authority for the OE account, in conformity with all USAID foreign assistance accounts. Until FY 2012, Section 511 or 7011 of the annual appropriation acts contained a provision that OE funds remained available for an additional four years from the date they would have otherwise expired, provided the funds were initially obligated by the end of their period of original availability.

Historically, USAID has used the Deob/Reob authority to mitigate risks beyond its control, particularly for overseas operations. For example, accurate obligations in non-permissive environments are difficult due to multiple factors, including weak supply chains and security costs that fluctuate as the security posture changes. This may result in unliquidated obligations if the specific risk does not materialize. However, sometimes it is unclear that the risk has not occurred until after the end of the original period of availability. Without Deob/Reob authority, it is often too late to deobligate and recover OE funds before the appropriation has expired.

Deob/Reob authority has served as an important budget management tool for USAID operations, providing an additional funding source and allowing for the effective and efficient use of OE resources. The loss of this authority has complicated budgetary management and necessitated appropriation increases to maintain current operations. Without Deob/Reob authority, OE funds will remain unexpended for years on inactive obligations, an inefficient use of taxpayer resources. Restoration of the authority would allow USAID to reuse these already-appropriated resources for operations rather than request the same amount as an appropriation increase in future budget years.

Restoration of the Deob/Reob authority for the OE account will provide USAID a vital budget-management tool and a regular, recurring source of funding to support operations in lieu of seeking an increased appropriation.

Resource Table: The table below provides a breakdown of OE resources.

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual*	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Appropriated Funds			
Enacted Level/NOA	1,090,836	1,143,614	1,306,340
Overseas Contingency Operations	125,464	139,262	98,460
Subtotal	1,216,300	1,282,876	1,404,800
Unobligated Balance – NOA	86,790	-	-
Obligations – NOA	1,129,510	1,282,876	1,404,800
Other Sources			
Local Currency Trust Funds	13,220	19,702	19,802
Reimbursements	3,998	5,300	5,300
PEPFAR Reimbursements	8,994	9,500	9,000
Space Cost Reimbursements	14,000	12,000	12,000
IT Cost Reimbursements	28,178	25,000	25,000
Unobligated Balances	101,836	86,790	41,000
Prior-year Recoveries	103,147	28,586	-
Obligations - Other Sources	273,373	186,878	112,102
Total Obligations	1,402,883	1,469,754	1,516,902

*The FY 2015 appropriation level excludes \$19.037 million for the Ebola response.

USAID Capital Investment Fund

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate ²	FY 2017 Request ³
Information Technology	34,840	10,912	25,666
Overseas Facilities Construction	130,084	168,300	167,319
Real Property Maintenance Fund	1,198	13,151	7,000
Total⁴	166,121	192,363	199,985

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.

³ Overseas Facilities Construction amount includes \$133.8 million in CIF Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding.

⁴ Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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. 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 2017, the CIF request will support IT investments, facility construction, and real property maintenance.

Information Technology (IT)

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
IT Systems			
Knowledge Management			750
eGov	2,063	1,400	2,000
Phoenix Enhancements			1,450
Business Intelligence/ Information Analytics	4,342		
Enterprise Applications	4,450		
Enterprise Document Management	656		
Mobile Application Deployment	2,428		
Project Management FACTs	2,717		
Development Information Solution (DIS)		6,312	5,552
Overseas Personnel System Migration		2,500	4,000
Subtotal	16,656	10,212	13,752
IT Infrastructure			
Unified Communications	1,603		
IT Asset Management & Inventory			1,000
Enterprise Business Collaboration	245		
Migration of IT Services	425		
Network Infrastructure Upgrades	7,947		7,914

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Authentication	1,500		
Security Software Upgrade	1,256		
Threat Management	697		
Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS)	2,972		
Cyber Security Preparedness Review & Response	240	700	3,000
General Cyber Security Enhancements	1,285		
Subtotal	18,170	700	11,914
IT Architecture			
Mobile Enterprise Application Platform	14		
Subtotal	14	-	-
Total	34,840	10,912	25,666

In FY 2017, USAID will support the following IT systems and infrastructure initiatives:

Information Technology Systems

Knowledge Management – New Records Management: This required investment will allow the Agency to stay in compliance with the Federal Records Act for greater transparency and expanded definition of a “record.” The demands on records management continue to grow while investment in supporting technology has not. Technology improvements and integration to other information systems are required.

E-Gov Contributions: This investment will support Federal e-Gov initiatives.

Phoenix Enhancements: This investment will fund enhancements required to improve operations and comply with government-wide Federal mandates. 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.

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. This will enable a corporate view of the entire USAID portfolio from which the Agency can extract data to support foreign assistance transparency and meet the requirements under the Open Data Policy. DIS will be a cloud-based platform in compliance with the Cloud First policy, 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

IT Asset Management and Inventory: This investment will allow the Agency to implement a robust suite of integrated tools to better determine and manage IT assets at missions worldwide.

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 Agency response 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.

Overseas Facilities Construction

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Overseas Facilities Construction ¹	130,084	168,300	167,319

¹ The FY 2017 request includes \$133.8 million in CIF Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding.

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 2017 request of \$167.3 million will support USAID's full participation in the 13th year of the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program. This represents a decrease of approximately \$1.0 million below total estimated spending for FY 2016 of \$168.3 million. This minimal decrease is attributed to an incremental growth of USAID positions charged offset by a small decrease in the cost-per-position assessed under the program.

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. The program also includes a maintenance cost sharing (MCS) component for major rehabilitation projects on existing embassy facilities. Funds from this component ensure existing facilities are kept in good repair.

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 and maintenance costs of the various types of space in NECs. USAID's proportional amount of these costs is derived from target CSCS and MCS annual budget amounts of \$2.6 billion (\$2.2 billion for NEC construction and \$400.0 million for maintenance). These dollar amounts are divided by the total billable positions overseas and results in the per capita charges for each category. Rate changes for different position categories are calculated each year based on aggregate U.S. government agency positions overseas. Each agency's bill will vary directly with changes in the number of its overseas workforce.

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 2017, contracts are expected to be awarded in the following countries with USAID presence: NEC - Guatemala City, Guatemala; New Office Annex - Kampala, Uganda; Nairobi, Kenya; and New Delhi, India; and Marine Security Guard Quarters - Paris, France.

Real Property Maintenance

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Real Property Maintenance	1,198	13,151	7,000

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 2016, USAID owned 99 overseas facilities, encompassing 968,531 square feet, with an estimated replacement value of \$203.0 million. The owned facilities include office annexes built on Embassy compounds, standalone offices and warehouses, and residential properties.

When the Real Property Maintenance Fund was created in FY 2014, the estimated total maintenance budget to bring all properties to "good" condition was approximately \$23.0 million. The bulk of the \$7.6 million appropriated in FY 2015 will fund emergency facility-repair needs. The FY 2017 request will fund required repairs, allowing USAID to move toward its goal of bringing all of 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. Such preventative maintenance requirements accumulate at 2 percent – 4 percent of the replacement value of these properties. USAID will continue to annually assess its properties.

HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund

(\$ in millions)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate
Budgetary Resources and Obligations			
Unobligated balance brought forward, October 1	495	687	452
Spending authority from offsetting collections	<u>912</u>	<u>415</u>	<u>415</u>
Total budgetary resources available	1407	1102	867
Obligations incurred	<u>720</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>
Unobligated balance end of year	687	452	217
Obligated Balances and Disbursements			
Undisbursed obligations brought forward (net), October 1	231	439	573
Obligations incurred	<u>720</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>
Total obligated balance	951	1089	1223
Disbursements	-512	-516	-517
Obligated balance end of year	439	573	706

The HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund (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 persons 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.

The WCF does not receive direct appropriations. Funding is deposited in the WCF by the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), other U.S. government agencies, donors and host governments, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID,) 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 \$57.6 million for commodity procurement, including \$11.8 million during FY 2015.

Currently the funds are obligated into the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) procurement mechanisms 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 Biodiversity Policy, 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 and poaching, which has expanded into both a serious conservation concern and a threat to global security. USAID will continue to mount a comprehensive response to the wildlife trafficking crisis, building on the Agency's long history of supporting efforts to conserve and protect wildlife. 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. With FY 2017 funds, the Agency will expand the scope of engagement along the whole supply chain, to include additional demand reduction efforts and improved capacity to detect and disrupt illicit products in trade. This comprehensive approach deploys a combination of tactics in countries where we have identified wildlife trafficking as a major threat. USAID is a leader in supporting analysis-driven collaborative action among governments and civil society, and generating private sector partnerships and technological solutions focused on illegal transport, corruption and wildlife forensics.

USAID will continue to support innovative conservation approaches that effectively deploy technology and social media. For example, through a public-private partnership, USAID helped the maritime group of the Philippine National Police implement an anonymous text messaging hotline that allows local communities to report illegal fishing. In Tawi-Tawi province, more than 3,000 reports led to 25 arrests and seizure of over \$100,000 of illegal wildlife contraband. USAID, in partnership with the National Geographic Society, the Smithsonian Institution, and TRAFFIC, launched the Wildlife Crime Tech Challenge to reward innovative science and technology solutions that help combat wildlife trafficking. The Challenge focuses on four issues in the fight against wildlife trafficking: detecting transit routes, strengthening forensic evidence and data sharing, reducing consumer demand, and tackling corruption.

Conservation of highly biodiverse areas, and the species within them, remains at the heart of USAID's biodiversity programs. The Agency will build on successful efforts at long-standing priority sites and scale up to new ones. For instance, in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo, USAID is protecting elephants, great apes, and their habitat. Support for more effective patrols in eight high-biodiversity landscapes contributed to rangers confiscating thousands of snares, weapons and wildlife products. These actions were reinforced by national-scale law enforcement to track the transportation and sale of wildlife products. Over 100 wildlife enforcement agents and judiciary officials

were trained in conservation laws and judicial procedures, strengthening punishment for wildlife crime. Hundreds of poachers were arrested in 2015, and some have already been prosecuted and sentenced. Approaches and lessons honed in these areas will be applied more broadly to sites where new threats have emerged.

Assuring the strong engagement of and benefit to local communities remains a pillar of USAID's approach. USAID support in Guatemala helped local communities manage and benefit from the forest while achieving near-zero deforestation rates in active community forest concessions. The Agency improved the commercial viability of 20 sustainably harvested non-timber forest products, and helped ensure that half a million hectares of timber and 227,468 hectares of sustainably harvested non-timber forest products maintained Forest Stewardship Council certification. About 270,000 hectares of forest is also in process of receiving organic certification for harvest of ramón nut, chicle, and allspice. These conservation enterprises collectively generated 3,861 full-time equivalent jobs and \$25.8 million in total sales. In the Philippines, USAID assisted members of the Tagbanua indigenous group to improve accounting to better manage their fisheries, which generated about \$355,000. These benefits help solidify the commitment of local communities to conservation while improving their well-being.

Biodiversity Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
TOTAL	148,513	116,085	16,928	15,500
Africa	68,712	57,784	10,928	-
Ghana	1,496	1,496	-	-
Kenya	3,961	3,961	-	-
Liberia	4,000	-	4,000	-
Madagascar	4,000	4,000	-	-
Mozambique	1,366	1,366	-	-
Somalia	1,428	-	1,428	-
South Sudan	5,500	-	5,500	-
Tanzania	5,000	5,000	-	-
Uganda	2,859	2,859	-	-
Zambia	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	5,525	5,525	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	20,243	20,243	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	6,500	6,500	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	1,084	1,084	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,250	1,250	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	32,610	27,610	-	5,000
Indonesia	15,700	15,700	-	-
Philippines	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	11,910	6,910	-	5,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
South and Central Asia	10,000	4,000	6,000	-
Bangladesh	4,000	4,000	-	-
Nepal	6,000	-	6,000	-
Western Hemisphere	19,641	9,141	-	10,500
Colombia	4,000	-	-	4,000
Dominican Republic	200	200	-	-
Guatemala	5,000	5,000	-	-
Honduras	1,700	1,700	-	-
Peru	6,500	-	-	6,500
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,500	1,500	-	-
USAID South America Regional	741	741	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	17,550	17,550	-	-

Combating Wildlife Trafficking

Summary

Wildlife trafficking is the poaching of, and illegal trade in, wildlife (including fish) and wildlife products. Wildlife trafficking is a conservation crisis, representing an economic and ecological threat to the U.S. government's development partner countries, as well as a threat to global security. As part of U.S. agencies' efforts to implement the *National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking*, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State use DA, ESF, and INCLE funds to addressing the enforcement, demand, and transport of illegally traded wildlife and wildlife products. This comprehensive approach includes supporting efforts by governments, communities, and the private sector that strengthen enforcement at all points from anti-poaching to markets, reduce demand for illegally-traded wildlife and wildlife products, expand international cooperation and commitment, and support new technologies.

Through programming to increase trans-regional collaborative action and information sharing, USAID is prioritizing linking community conservation, enforcement, transit, and demand reduction actions. Together, these efforts address the illegal supply chains of wildlife and wildlife products. 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. In particular, USAID is working to address demand reduction for southern African rhinoceros species, African elephants 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 to curtail the transport of illegal 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. USAID central programs will scale up new technologies globally to address consumer demand reduction, as well as enforcement.

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: 1) supporting multilateral agreements of which the mission is to prevent the illegal trade in wildlife; 2) strengthening regional cooperation, in particular by establishing and strengthening regional wildlife enforcement networks (WENs) with the goal of creating a global network of WENs; 3) improving scientific analyses upon which to base decisions; 4) raising public awareness of the security, economic, social, and health impacts of wildlife trafficking to reduce demand and stop poaching; and 5) 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, host countries, civil society, and other partners along the supply chain of illegally traded wildlife and wildlife products, 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 2017 Total	DA	ESF	OCO	ESF	INCLE
TOTAL	40,838	25,838	3,000	1,500	10,500	
Africa	18,613	13,613	3,000	-	2,000	
Kenya	1,188	1,188	-	-	-	
South Sudan	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	
Tanzania	2,700	2,700	-	-	-	
Uganda	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	
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	1,250	1,250	-	-	-	
USAID West Africa Regional	625	625	-	-	-	
East Asia and Pacific	8,125	8,125	-	-	-	
Indonesia	2,625	2,625	-	-	-	
Philippines	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	
South and Central Asia	200	-	-	-	200	
Bangladesh	200	-	-	-	200	
Western Hemisphere	100	100	-	-	-	
Dominican Republic	100	100	-	-	-	
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	8,300	-	-	-	-	8,300
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-

Countering Violent Extremism

Summary

Countering violent extremism (CVE) is an essential component of our foreign policy aimed at preventing recruitment into radical organizations that advocate violence as a means to political and religious ends. CVE refers to proactive actions to counter efforts by groups that advocate violence to radicalize, recruit, and mobilize followers to violence, and to address the conditions that allow for violent extremist recruitment and radicalization. CVE programming attempts to break the life cycle of radicalization to violence and to build community cohesion against the broader spread of violent extremism in areas identified as highly susceptible to recruitment and radicalization by violent extremists. CVE programming has three objectives: (1) mitigate specific drivers of violent extremism and build resilience among those populations or communities most susceptible to radicalization and recruitment to violent extremism – as well as providing positive alternatives; (2) weaken the appeal and legitimacy of messaging and narratives of violent extremist groups that incite and support violent activities and rhetoric, including through amplifying credible alternative voices; and (3) increase the will and capacity of governmental and nongovernmental partners to employ CVE strategies and tools to engage, rehabilitate, and, as appropriate, reintegrate individuals caught in the cycle of radicalization to violence.

CVE programming is evidence-based and tailored to the diverse set of drivers that enable extremism in vulnerable communities. Programming may include activities to empower communities to positively engage citizens and have inclusive impact on their well-being; promote the voices of the victims/survivors of terrorism and former violent extremists (“formers”), to the extent legally permissible; strengthen the capacity of women, youth, and other civil society actors to promote alternative voices and positive activities for their community; assist governments in the development of national CVE strategies and approaches; support community-oriented policing in, and engagement with, susceptible communities; and, within legal parameters, encourage rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremists – including 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. CVE programming is characterized by persistent monitoring and adaptation throughout the life of the program to ensure objectives are being advanced. CVE programming seeks to achieve the below objectives:

Mitigating Drivers of Violent Extremism and Building Resilience

Individuals are often motivated to violent action by groups that capitalize on the grievances of those who feel excluded, underrepresented, or left behind, such as youth and minorities. CVE seeks to identify and ameliorate those political, economic, or social grievances that make communities vulnerable and diminish the operational environment that is conducive for violent extremist organizations. This objective also encompasses activities that promote positive alternatives to broader communities as a whole and seek to strengthen the capacity of civil society groups to mitigate conflict and counter violent extremism.

Countering Violent Extremist Messages and Narratives

Discrediting violent extremist messaging or narratives – or juxtaposing these narratives with alternative, positive narratives – is an important tool in reducing the appeal of violent extremism. This CVE objective includes activities to identify, create the space for, and build the capacity of authentic voices from at-risk communities who can challenge violent extremist messaging and ideology. 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,” parents, and religious and other community leaders, to the extent legally permissible.

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 strategies, tools, and mechanisms to address individuals who are in the cycle of radicalization to violence. Activities are designed to 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, the Department of State and USAID are working in tandem to establish linkages between specific CVE programming and reducing radicalization and recruitment into terrorism in a given context. CVE metrics include foreign assistance indicators – such as the number of project participants trained or the types of skills learned by project participants. USAID is working to formulate outcome-based 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 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	INCLE OCO	INCLE	NADR ATA	NADR EXBS
TOTAL	186,703	29,419	122,520	22,764	3,500	6,500	1,900	100
Africa	43,165	29,125	2,540	9,500	2,000	-	-	-
Mali	3,041	3,041	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	1,584	1,584	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	12,500	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2,540	-	2,540	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	11,500	-	-	9,500	2,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	3,150	-	3,000	150	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	150	-	-	150	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	23,680	-	21,480	2,000	-	100	-	100
Lebanon	21,480	-	21,480	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	700	-	-	500	-	100	-	100
West Bank and Gaza	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	INCLE OCO	INCLE	NADR ATA	NADR EXBS
South and Central Asia	38,614	-	36,500	114	1,500	500	-	-
Afghanistan	24,000	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	500	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
Kazakhstan	114	-	-	114	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	14,000	-	12,500	-	1,500	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	2,800	-	-	-	-	2,800	-	-
Colombia	2,800	-	-	-	-	2,800	-	-
Counterterrorism	66,900	-	59,000	6,000	-	-	1,900	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	294	294	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	3,100	-	-	-	-	3,100	-	-

Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance

Summary

Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) programs are a critical component of our ability to promote resilient, open, and democratic societies. DRG programs support rule of law and human rights, good governance, political competition and consensus building, and civil society.

The FY 2017 request reflects strong U.S. support for DRG, because investments in DRG safeguard national security, foster global prosperity, and demonstrate our continued commitment to principles that reflect American values and identity. The link between DRG, national security, and global prosperity has been articulated in every U.S. National Security Strategy issued since 1990, the 2010 Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development (PPD-6), the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review, the Joint State Department-USAID Strategic Plan, the USAID Policy Framework, and USAID's 2013 Strategy on Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance. These national and agency level policies were reinforced in 2015 by the internationally supported Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 16, which states that progress on development requires investments in peaceful societies and inclusive, accountable institutions.

Some of our most pressing national security threats are at their core the result of poor democratic governance and unchecked human rights abuses. Weak institutions, poor governance, corruption, and rights abusing authorities create an enabling environment for instability and violent extremism, and often result in costly humanitarian crises. The data linking peace, justice, and good governance with sustainable development is overwhelming. DRG programs make for strong, stable economies that are fundamental to continued global economic growth. More robust DRG programs would support participatory, inclusive and representative political processes, promote more transparent and accountable governance, and protect civil and political rights and freedoms around the world, making the world safer, more prosperous, and more stable.

The FY 2017 request responds to DRG policy and development priorities, which are grounded in the following three goals: (1) address democratic backsliding and closing political spaces by promoting government accountability, citizen participation, and fundamental human rights; (2) respond to and support democratic political transitions; and (3) sustain our investments in countries that are making progress. Core DRG activities have positive effects both on furthering democracy, human rights, and governance abroad as well as sustaining progress and durability in other sectors, such as the three major Presidential Initiatives (the Global Health Initiative, Feed the Future, and the Global Climate Change Initiative) and other development priorities.

Across all of these priorities, DRG programs promote anti-corruption and government accountability, women's empowerment and the protection of human rights, including for historically marginalized populations.

Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	INCLE OCO	INCLE	IO&P	TI OCO
TOTAL	2,720,315	446,843	1,173,620	650,974	133,975	281,403	18,500	15,000
Africa	343,172	109,794	147,986	51,892	9,700	23,800	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	2,011	-	-	2,011	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	5,000	-	3,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	7,000	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	31,200	-	30,000	-	1,200	-	-	-
Ethiopia	4,134	4,134	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	8,978	8,978	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2,320	2,320	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	12,892	12,892	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	33,986	-	30,486	-	3,500	-	-	-
Madagascar	1,110	1,110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	961	961	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	3,792	3,792	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,335	1,335	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	27,000	27,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2,561	1,000	-	1,561	-	-	-	-
Somalia	27,000	-	27,000	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	2,962	2,962	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	55,000	-	55,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	3,658	3,658	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2,150	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	14,000	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	-
African Union	1,760	-	-	960	-	800	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	49,860	-	2,500	21,360	3,000	23,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	10,788	10,788	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	5,714	5,714	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	INCLE OCO	INCLE	IO&P	TI OCO
East Asia and Pacific	148,808	97,125	-	40,633	-	11,050	-	-
Burma	29,855	-	-	29,455	-	400	-	-
Cambodia	17,750	16,250	-	1,500	-	-	-	-
China	800	-	-	-	-	800	-	-
Indonesia	38,650	35,500	-	-	-	3,150	-	-
Laos	1,300	1,000	-	-	-	300	-	-
Mongolia	500	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
Philippines	20,500	18,500	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
Thailand	4,715	3,765	-	-	-	950	-	-
Timor-Leste	5,310	4,610	-	-	-	700	-	-
Vietnam	15,250	13,500	-	-	-	1,750	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	10,178	-	-	9,678	-	500	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	232,292	-	138,111	74,864	6,520	12,797	-	-
Albania	7,200	-	-	6,000	-	1,200	-	-
Armenia	7,204	-	-	6,234	-	970	-	-
Azerbaijan	5,843	-	-	5,843	-	-	-	-
Belarus	7,147	-	-	7,147	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	18,138	-	-	16,190	-	1,948	-	-
Georgia	26,870	-	25,710	-	1,160	-	-	-
Kosovo	21,398	-	-	16,018	-	5,380	-	-
Macedonia	7,779	-	-	6,908	-	871	-	-
Moldova	17,217	-	15,657	-	1,560	-	-	-
Montenegro	1,078	-	-	-	-	1,078	-	-
Serbia	11,874	-	-	10,524	-	1,350	-	-
Ukraine	53,800	-	50,000	-	3,800	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	46,744	-	46,744	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	427,515	-	278,540	123,600	7,725	17,650	-	-
Egypt	17,000	-	-	15,000	-	2,000	-	-
Iraq	53,000	-	53,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	35,000	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	20,640	-	18,640	-	2,000	-	-	-
Libya	15,000	-	14,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
Morocco	6,500	-	-	6,500	-	-	-	-
Syria	125,000	-	125,000	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	26,985	-	23,300	-	3,685	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	INCLE OCO	INCLE	IO&P	TI OCO
West Bank and Gaza	32,350	-	-	16,700	-	15,650	-	-
Yemen	10,100	-	9,600	-	500	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	50,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	540	-	-	-	540	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	5,400	-	-	5,400	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	777,443	8,000	608,983	46,845	110,030	3,585	-	-
Afghanistan	652,000	-	550,000	-	102,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	8,600	8,000	-	-	-	600	-	-
Kazakhstan	3,094	-	-	3,094	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	15,897	-	-	14,897	-	1,000	-	-
Nepal	13,168	-	12,138	-	1,030	-	-	-
Pakistan	50,000	-	43,000	-	7,000	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	22,017	-	-	21,017	-	1,000	-	-
Tajikistan	5,110	-	-	4,780	-	330	-	-
Turkmenistan	1,309	-	-	1,309	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	2,403	-	-	1,748	-	655	-	-
Central Asia Regional	3,845	-	3,845	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	577,545	149,238	-	226,640	-	201,667	-	-
Colombia	72,340	-	-	30,840	-	41,500	-	-
Cuba	15,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	40,120	40,120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	42,355	42,355	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	21,500	-	-	21,500	-	-	-	-
Honduras	35,500	35,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	78,917	-	-	37,100	-	41,817	-	-
Nicaragua	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	4,061	4,061	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,500	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	230,050	-	-	111,700	-	118,350	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	13,802	13,802	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	2,400	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	INCLE OCO	INCLE	IO&P	TI OCO
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	49,347	34,347	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	75,000	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	47,000	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy Resources	6,500	-	-	6,500	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	10,854	-	-	-	-	10,854	-	-
International Organizations	18,500	-	-	-	-	-	18,500	-
Special Representatives	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,339	1,339	-	-	-	-	-	-

Basic Education

Summary

Education is a pillar of inclusive and sustainable economic growth, as laid out in the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) "Vision for Ending Extreme Poverty," and it plays a key role in USAID's mission to partner to end extreme poverty and to promote resilient, democratic societies while advancing our security and prosperity. Yet, the world is in the midst of a global learning crisis. In 2013, more than 59 million children of primary school age and about 65 million adolescents of lower secondary school age were out of school. Whether they attend school or not, some 250 million do not learn the basic skills required to be competitive economic actors in a globalized world. Drop-out rates remain high and too few students, particularly adolescent girls, continue studies beyond the primary level. While important gains in primary school enrollment have been achieved across the developing world, and the gender gap in access to primary education has been narrowed or closed in many countries, access to education remains inequitable and the quality of education remains poor. More children have a better chance of attending school than ever before, but they do not necessarily have a better chance of learning anything while there.

Thus, improving lives through education and learning is one of USAID's core development objectives. This request supports USAID's work to address the global learning crisis and ensure that pathways out of extreme poverty arise from educational opportunities. USAID investments are aimed to improve the lives of millions of children and young people globally through targeted support and strengthening of key elements of education structures and systems to promote and maximize learning. USAID education investments are working to reach the poorest and most vulnerable, and continued investments are needed to both advance our strategic goals in education and to realize USAID's vision of ending extreme poverty.

The request for basic education will support programs and investments that focus on the strategic goals of advancing learning outcomes and improving early grade reading; and increasing equitable access to education in crisis and conflict-affected areas. It comes as USAID is completing five years of implementation under its Education Strategy 2011-2015. Since 2011, USAID missions have put in place over 140 unique projects to advance USAID's Education Strategy goals, and these projects have benefitted over 30 million individual children and youth. The Agency has cultivated and advanced partnerships with host country governments, donor partners, multilateral partner organizations, private sector actors, and implementing partner organizations to advance our priorities and leverage our investments. USAID has learned much in the last five years to inform and improve basic education programming, and this request supports USAID work to sustain its investment and momentum in order to achieve its ambitious education goals. Our priority continues to be measurably improving educational outcomes for individual students and learners by supporting evidence-based interventions, while at the same time seeking out innovations and relevant technological solutions.

Basic Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FFP
TOTAL	561,782	246,961	266,205	47,616	1,000
Africa	200,971	114,636	83,585	1,750	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	30,000	-	30,000	-	-
Djibouti	1,750	-	-	1,750	-
Ethiopia	19,000	18,000	-	-	1,000
Ghana	16,171	16,171	-	-	-
Kenya	9,772	9,772	-	-	-
Liberia	17,559	-	17,559	-	-
Malawi	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Mali	8,941	8,941	-	-	-
Mozambique	5,339	5,339	-	-	-
Nigeria	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,121	5,121	-	-	-
Senegal	5,542	5,542	-	-	-
Somalia	14,000	-	14,000	-	-
South Africa	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
South Sudan	22,026	-	22,026	-	-
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	14,456	12,600	-	1,856	-
Burma	1,856	-	-	1,856	-
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Laos	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Philippines	7,600	7,600	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Ukraine	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Near East	101,020	-	73,620	27,400	-
Egypt	13,000	-	-	13,000	-
Jordan	45,000	-	45,000	-	-
Lebanon	20,580	-	20,580	-	-
Morocco	3,500	-	-	3,500	-
West Bank and Gaza	9,500	-	-	9,500	-
Yemen	8,040	-	8,040	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,400	-	-	1,400	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FFP
South and Central Asia	117,626	4,016	107,000	6,610	-
Afghanistan	62,000	-	62,000	-	-
Bangladesh	4,016	4,016	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Nepal	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Pakistan	35,000	-	35,000	-	-
Tajikistan	3,610	-	-	3,610	-
Western Hemisphere	53,984	43,984	-	10,000	-
Dominican Republic	3,696	3,696	-	-	-
El Salvador	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Haiti	10,000	-	-	10,000	-
Honduras	17,000	17,000	-	-	-
Nicaragua	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,117	1,117	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	4,671	4,671	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	71,275	71,275	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	450	450	-	-	-

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. Yet the current scale of youth underemployment and unemployment is a matter of worldwide concern. The global youth unemployment rate has remained at around 13 percent since 2009. There were over 73 million unemployed young people around the world in 2015, which represents major costs to both young people and society at large.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) higher education programs and investments are aimed at improving the quality, contributions, relevance, and accessibility of tertiary education institutions in developing countries, including universities as well as workforce development and training organizations. In parallel with investments related to skills development and youth employment, USAID also recognizes the incredible potential of universities to apply their research capacities to pressing development issues, including food security, health, and other strategic priorities. This request supports the continued emphasis on tapping into the intellectual power of American and international academic institutions and to catalyze the development and application of new science, technology, and engineering approaches, tools, and research to inform investment decisions of USAID and its development partners and improve outcomes across sectors.

This request will build on USAID programs to strengthen a variety of aspects of public and private higher education institutions, including through improvement of curricula and skills development programs; promotion of technological innovation; conducting scientific research; engagement in community service; and creation of institutional partnerships and exchange programs. These investments help people, businesses, and governments develop the knowledge, skills, and capacity needed to support economic growth, promote just and democratic governance, and foster healthy, well-educated citizens.

Higher Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
TOTAL	226,352	89,765	87,364	49,223
Africa	19,827	16,085	3,314	428
Ethiopia	1,000	1,000	-	-
Kenya	1,251	1,251	-	-
Liberia	1,314	-	1,314	-
Rwanda	1,000	1,000	-	-
South Africa	950	950	-	-
South Sudan	2,000	-	2,000	-
African Union	428	-	-	428
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	11,884	11,884	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
East Asia and Pacific	41,130	38,730	-	2,400
Indonesia	27,100	27,100	-	-
Philippines	9,130	9,130	-	-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,400	-	-	2,400
Europe and Eurasia	1,460	-	400	1,060
Bosnia and Herzegovina	60	-	-	60
Kosovo	1,000	-	-	1,000
Ukraine	400	-	400	-
Near East	54,400	-	12,000	42,400
Egypt	35,000	-	-	35,000
Lebanon	12,000	-	12,000	-
Morocco	1,900	-	-	1,900
West Bank and Gaza	4,500	-	-	4,500
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	-	-	1,000
South and Central Asia	73,035	-	71,650	1,385
Afghanistan	38,000	-	38,000	-
Kyrgyz Republic	500	-	-	500
Pakistan	33,000	-	33,000	-
Tajikistan	180	-	-	180
Turkmenistan	705	-	-	705
Central Asia Regional	650	-	650	-
Western Hemisphere	10,350	10,350	-	-
El Salvador	4,350	4,350	-	-
Guatemala	2,500	2,500	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	3,500	3,500	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,500	2,500	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	1,800	1,800	-	-
Global Development Lab	20,000	20,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,550	-	-	1,550
USAID Asia Regional	300	300	-	-

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 emphasis from Congress and the Administration on 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 the Department of 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 updated its policy in 2015 to more closely align with the range of activities across the Department of State. USAID has published two reports and commissioned several evaluations and studies to track progress implementing its Evaluation Policy and the Department of State is planning a meta-evaluation. In addition to agency-specific efforts, the Department of 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; and
- Using evaluation information to generate knowledge and inform assistance policy and planning.

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 2017 Total	DA	ESF	FFP	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE	MRA
TOTAL	304,615	54,325	41,527	3,100	172,614	31,049	1,000	1,000
Evaluation	304,615	54,325	41,527	3,100	172,614	31,049	1,000	1,000
Africa	196,571	21,345	4,780	1,100	142,190	27,156	-	-
Angola	231	-	-	-	231	-	-	-
Botswana	1,308	-	-	-	1,308	-	-	-
Burundi	426	-	-	-	426	-	-	-
Cameroon	1,068	-	-	-	1,068	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	5,163	-	-	-	5,163	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,716	-	3,453	-	1,803	6,460	-	-
Ethiopia	13,480	2,700	-	100	6,720	3,960	-	-
Ghana	101	-	-	-	101	-	-	-
Guinea	595	70	-	-	-	525	-	-
Kenya	20,769	-	-	-	20,769	-	-	-
Lesotho	2,307	-	-	-	1,307	1,000	-	-
Malawi	6,671	850	-	-	3,171	2,650	-	-
Mali	3,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Mozambique	15,237	700	-	-	14,237	300	-	-
Namibia	701	-	-	-	701	-	-	-
Nigeria	26,808	3,800	-	-	18,208	4,800	-	-
Rwanda	4,116	1,400	-	-	2,516	200	-	-
Senegal	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	287	210	77	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	1,250	-	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	13,323	150	-	-	13,173	-	-	-
South Sudan	768	-	-	-	768	-	-	-
Swaziland	1,724	-	-	-	1,724	-	-	-
Tanzania	21,667	1,700	-	-	18,367	1,600	-	-
Uganda	15,225	1,150	-	-	14,075	-	-	-
Zambia	16,523	1,165	-	-	12,937	2,421	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,417	-	-	-	3,417	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	3,750	3,000	-	-	-	750	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	4,740	3,250	-	-	-	1,490	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	7,123	3,960	550	-	1,809	804	-	-
Burma	547	-	300	-	247	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	FFP	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE	MRA
Cambodia	1,936	1,000	-	-	132	804	-	-
Indonesia	2,129	2,120	-	-	9	-	-	-
Laos	140	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	105	-	-	-	105	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,095	700	250	-	1,145	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	171	-	-	-	171	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	4,759	-	4,350	-	409	-	-	-
Armenia	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	900	-	900	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,359	-	950	-	409	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	750	-	750	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	9,850	-	9,850	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,600	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	4,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	700	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	9,565	300	6,100	-	830	2,335	-	-
Afghanistan	750	-	750	-	-	-	-	-
India	1,436	300	-	-	386	750	-	-
Nepal	4,135	-	2,550	-	-	1,585	-	-
Pakistan	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	444	-	-	-	444	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	FFP	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE	MRA
Western Hemisphere	27,164	7,851	12,516	-	5,043	754	1,000	-
Colombia	3,291	-	3,291	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	807	200	-	-	243	364	-	-
El Salvador	900	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	4,121	3,731	-	-	-	390	-	-
Haiti	5,731	-	1,600	-	4,131	-	-	-
Honduras	1,340	1,340	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	470	470	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	1,395	270	1,125	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	627	300	-	-	327	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	6,500	-	5,500	-	-	-	1,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	792	450	-	-	342	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	11,500	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,369	369	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	1,600	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	22,333	-	-	-	22,333	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	1,281	-	1,281	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Special Representatives	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-

Adaptation

Summary

Adaptation programs help poor and especially vulnerable countries and communities build resilience to current and projected weather- and climate-related impacts, such as floods, droughts, long-term water scarcity, sea level rise, and the increased frequency and intensity of major storms. By building resilience to increasingly harsh or unpredictable climatic conditions and 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 bolsters economic growth in vulnerable countries. State Department and USAID programs with Adaptation as a primary objective, along with other bilateral and multilateral adaptation programs government-wide and activities that provide climate adaptation co-benefits are part of the U.S. effort to double grant-based funding for adaptation by 2020.

USAID's bilateral and regional adaptation programs will focus assistance on least-developed countries, glacier-dependent nations, small-island developing nations, and other countries most prone to climate-related disasters. For example, climate change-related impacts are projected to 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. Activities will help partners access and use high quality climate information, improve governance by developing response plans and policies to manage anticipated climate change-related risks, and identify and implement effective strategies for reducing the impact of global climate change on vulnerable populations. This includes helping countries secure public and private financing and other resources needed to increase their populations' resilience to climate change.

Department of State adaptation funding will support Climate Smart Food Security, a new cross-cutting multilateral initiative that will help integrate climate, agriculture, and other development objectives in Central America. The State Department will continue to support the National Adaptation Plans Global Network in order to increase the adaptive capacity of partner countries and advance climate-resilient development globally. Vulnerable countries will work through the network to strengthen their efforts to mainstream adaptation into national development planning and programs, identify priority adaptation actions for implementation and develop proposals for adaptation funding from multilateral sources such as the Green Climate Fund. A portion of the Adaptation funding will support work through the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for analysis of climate impacts.

Adaptation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	181,323	141,800	3,000	32,023	4,500
Africa	39,500	39,500	-	-	-
Ethiopia	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Malawi	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	3,000	3,000	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	IO&P
Senegal	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Uganda	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	33,000	33,000	-	-	-
Cambodia	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Philippines	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Vietnam	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	14,000	11,000	3,000	-	-
Bangladesh	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
India	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Maldives	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Nepal	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	28,300	25,800	-	2,500	-
Colombia	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Dominican Republic	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Honduras	3,800	3,800	-	-	-
Jamaica	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Peru	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	25,000	25,000	-	-	-
International Organizations	4,500	-	-	-	4,500
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs¹	29,523	-	-	29,523	-
USAID Asia Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-	-

¹ GCF funding is not currently 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.

Clean Energy

Summary

Clean Energy programs support the development of energy services that promote cleaner air, increase energy access and security, and reduce or avoid greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. By helping create a policy framework for low-carbon economies and providing technical and financial assistance, these programs leverage additional sources of public and private financing and encourage future replication.

USAID's Clean Energy programs will focus on emerging economies, regional climate change leaders, and current and future major emitters in Asia, Latin America, and Africa, particularly those which submitted ambitious Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) at the 2015 Paris negotiations. Through Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) programs in selected countries, USAID will help countries reduce long-term emissions trends in ways that further national development goals and implement international commitments, which also fosters transparency, accountability, and ambition through GHG accounting, reporting, and policy analysis. Through the EC-LEDS and the Power Africa Initiative, USAID will help countries to leapfrog emissions-intensive energy technologies with support for renewable energy and energy efficiency; modernization of policy, planning and regulatory systems; emissions inventories; improved electric grids; improved access to finance; and actions to reduce emissions in the energy, industry, transportation, and buildings sectors. USAID will provide technical assistance to energy system planners, regulators, and grid operators on overcoming challenges associated with integrating renewable energy into the grid.

USAID will support developing countries' engagement in Mission Innovation, a global public and private endeavor to reinvigorate and accelerate clean energy innovation scaled to the economic and energy market conditions in developing countries. This will engage developing country and Mission Innovation partners on co-creation and open innovation efforts to research and develop breakthrough clean energy technologies and innovations that can be scaled to varying economic and energy market conditions in participating countries and in the broader world. Through this, USAID will help developing countries design, incubate, and accelerate clean energy technologies that can be scaled into "bankable projects" that enhance and connect energy demand from developing countries to R&D supply, and to entrepreneurs, investors, and businesses that have joined to invest patient capital in early-stage technology development coming out of Mission Innovation countries.

The State Department's bilateral work includes cooperation with China to develop, continue, and expand U.S. participation in the U.S.-China Climate Change Working Group, the U.S.-China Clean Energy Research Center, and other mechanisms. Cooperation with India, the world's third-largest emitter, will support the U.S.-India Partnership to Advance Clean Energy, which has already mobilized roughly \$2.5 billion in public and private investments in clean energy research and deployment. The Department will support the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency to build institutional and technical capacity on measurement, reporting, and verification of progress by developing countries in achieving their national climate targets. Other Clean Energy programming includes initiatives established through the Clean Energy Ministerial, the first standing forum of energy ministers specifically focused on accelerating a global market transformation for a broad array of clean energy technologies. The LEDS Global Partnership builds upon U.S. bilateral assistance by establishing a global knowledge-sharing platform and network of international experts to compare lessons and develop best-practice LEDS approaches. LEDS is at the heart of the U.S. strategy to help developing countries achieve significant emission reductions.

The Department will continue to support the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to reduce emissions of black carbon, methane, and hydrofluorocarbons, which cause more than 30 percent of current global warming, millions of premature deaths, and extensive crop losses. Support for the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund will provide support for developing countries to transition away from ozone-depleting substances, and begin implementing a phasedown of hydrofluorocarbons, if a phasedown amendment is adopted. Other programs targeted to enhance access to electricity and investment in clean energy include the Climate Technology Center and Network and the Partnership on Women's Entrepreneurship in Renewables.

Clean Energy Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	196,631	93,000	13,000	53,631	37,000
Africa	13,500	13,500	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Kenya	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
South Africa	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	4,500	4,500	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	13,000	-	13,000	-	-
Georgia	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Ukraine	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	17,500	15,000	-	2,500	-
Bangladesh	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
India	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Western Hemisphere	15,500	5,500	-	10,000	-
Colombia	4,000	-	-	4,000	-
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)	500	500	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	IO&P
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
Energy Resources	4,000	-	-	4,000	-
Global Development Lab	25,000	25,000	-	-	-
International Organizations	37,000	-	-	-	37,000
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs¹	37,131	-	-	37,131	-

¹ GCF funding is not currently 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.

Sustainable Landscapes

Summary

Sustainable Landscapes programs protect the world's remaining tropical forests, support more resilient and sustainable agricultural practices, and enhance land use governance around the world. By helping developing countries reduce deforestation, improve sustainable land management, and promote climate-smart agricultural practices, programs reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by addressing root causes of deforestation and ensure a level playing field for sustainably produced forest products, including from the United States.

USAID Sustainable Landscapes programs, focused primarily in countries and regions with globally important forests, will help national governments, regional authorities, and communities address deforestation and land degradation in ways that promote economic opportunity, improve local environmental conditions, and sequester or reduce GHG emissions. Under the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies program, Sustainable Landscapes funding will support large-scale actions to reduce emissions from land use and build capacity to measure and monitor GHG emissions from forests, wetlands, and other carbon-rich landscapes, which will also support implementation of international commitments. Programs will 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. Sustainable Landscapes programs also will work through public-private partnerships to reduce tropical deforestation associated with key value chains in cooperation with the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020.

The Department of State will support the interagency SilvaCarbon program, which helps developing countries construct robust forest monitoring systems and greenhouse gas inventories, develop forest and land-use maps, develop baselines for monitoring, and perform robust monitoring and reporting. By providing long-term technical support to key countries through advisors placed in-country for several years, the Climate Fellows program builds national capacity to implement Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) and other land-based climate programs, preserving forests and reducing GHG emissions.

The BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes brings together public and private sector resources to address the structural drivers of deforestation and degradation in areas where agriculture is a major cause of deforestation and changes in land use. The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility assists developing countries in building capacity and designing plans for their REDD+ efforts and thereby providing value to standing forests. State Department programming will also build upon a partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture on Low Emission Development Strategies that will provide integrated support for Clean Energy and Sustainable Landscapes objectives, and help countries reduce their GHG emissions from the agricultural sector. State Department funding may also support bilateral cooperation on forests with Brazil and India.

Sustainable Landscapes Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	105,946	75,500	26,446	4,000
Africa	17,500	17,500	-	-
Malawi	4,000	4,000	-	-
Zambia	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	500	500	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	6,000	6,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	20,000	20,000	-	-
Cambodia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Indonesia	10,000	10,000	-	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	7,700	7,700	-	-
Bangladesh	4,700	4,700	-	-
India	3,000	3,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	26,904	16,000	10,904	-
Colombia	5,000	-	5,000	-
Guatemala	6,000	6,000	-	-
Mexico	5,904	-	5,904	-
Peru	6,000	6,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,000	1,000	-	-
USAID South America Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	14,300	14,300	-	-
International Organizations	4,000	-	-	4,000
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs¹	15,542	-	15,542	-

¹ GCF funding is not currently 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.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Summary

About 222 million women in the developing world have an unmet need for family planning, resulting in 53 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 for successful voluntary family planning (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: 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 2017 Total	ESF OCO	ESF	GHP USAID	IO&P
TOTAL	620,000	36,000	5,000	544,000	35,000
Africa	321,900	-	-	321,900	-
Angola	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Benin	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Burundi	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20,350	-	-	20,350	-
Ethiopia	31,550	-	-	31,550	-
Ghana	13,000	-	-	13,000	-
Guinea	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Kenya	26,000	-	-	26,000	-
Liberia	7,000	-	-	7,000	-
Madagascar	14,000	-	-	14,000	-
Malawi	12,700	-	-	12,700	-
Mali	11,000	-	-	11,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	ESF OCO	ESF	GHP USAID	IO&P
Mozambique	13,000	-	-	13,000	-
Nigeria	37,000	-	-	37,000	-
Rwanda	13,000	-	-	13,000	-
Senegal	15,000	-	-	15,000	-
South Sudan	8,000	-	-	8,000	-
Tanzania	26,400	-	-	26,400	-
Uganda	27,500	-	-	27,500	-
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	24,000	-	-	24,000	-
Cambodia	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Philippines	18,000	-	-	18,000	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Near East	33,500	25,000	5,000	3,500	-
Egypt	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Jordan	25,000	25,000	-	-	-
Yemen	3,500	-	-	3,500	-
South and Central Asia	82,400	11,000	-	71,400	-
Afghanistan	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	27,000	-	-	27,000	-
India	10,000	-	-	10,000	-
Nepal	14,400	-	-	14,400	-
Pakistan	20,000	-	-	20,000	-
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 Health	99,900	-	-	99,900	-
International Organizations	35,000	-	-	-	35,000
International Partnerships	2,800	-	-	2,800	-
USAID Asia Regional	3,000	-	-	3,000	-

Global Health Security in Development

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, U.S. assistance seeks to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks. Nearly 75 percent of all 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 will continue implementation of the Global Health Security Agenda by supporting key aspects of preparedness, detection, and response, including disease surveillance, laboratory and response capacity for animal and human health, zoonotic disease capability, reducing antimicrobial resistance, workforce development, and other core Global Health Security Agenda components. The program will also assist countries in establishing and expanding requisite wide-ranging prevention, detection, and response capabilities for the possible spread of dangerous pathogens across borders.

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. By nature of its mission, BEP 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 2017 Total	GHP USAID
TOTAL	72,500	72,500
International Partnerships	72,500	72,500

HIV/AIDS

Summary

Global HIV/AIDS programs through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) will continue to support a data-driven approach that strategically targets geographic areas and populations with the highest HIV/AIDS burden, and in which investments can have the greatest impact in preventing HIV infections, saving lives, controlling the epidemic and, ultimately, creating an AIDS-free generation.

To accelerate progress toward these goals and achieve President Obama's bold HIV prevention and treatment targets by the end of 2017, PEPFAR will focus on effective interventions, including: 1) targeting voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) to those at highest risk and where the impact will be greatest (15–29 year old men), 2) applying the DREAMS (Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe) core package to reduce new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women, 3) ensuring that orphan and vulnerable children programming is reaching at-risk young girls and adolescents and testing children, and 4) working with countries to move immediately to Test and START through the adoption and implementation of the new 2015 World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines, including those related to differentiated service delivery.

The FY 2017 request will support targeted global HIV/AIDS efforts by continuing the PEPFAR Impact Fund, directed to countries that take concrete steps to realign their national HIV/AIDS programs using geographic and site-level data, to increase their own share of HIV budgets, and to take greater ownership of data collection and expenditure analysis.

Geographically- and population-targeted prevention and treatment activities undertaken will include prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), VMMC, antiretroviral treatment (ART), HIV testing and counseling, and condom distribution. Care activities will include support for orphans and vulnerable children and treatment for HIV-tuberculosis co-infected individuals. Children, adolescents, young women, and other key populations will also remain a priority for PEPFAR's investment and action, including through implementation of the ACT Initiative and the DREAMS Partnership.

PEPFAR funding will also support strategically targeted health systems strengthening investments, including human resources for health, laboratory capacity, supply-chain management, strategic information systems, and administration and oversight. PEPFAR will support sustainability by accelerating progress toward epidemic control and strengthening the leadership and capacity of partner governments, local providers, and institutions.

In addition, PEPFAR will support critical international partnerships with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and through contributions to the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS, the WHO, and the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative. These international partnerships save lives and strengthen partner country capacity to lead and manage their national HIV/AIDS responses. PEPFAR is led by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy 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 2017 Total	ESF OCO	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
TOTAL	6,000,200	200	5,670,000	330,000
Africa	3,368,096	-	3,274,901	93,195
Angola	17,299	-	12,899	4,400
Botswana	40,804	-	40,804	-
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
Djibouti	1,800	-	300	1,500
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	-	350	3,150
Malawi	103,488	-	87,988	15,500
Mali	4,500	-	1,500	3,000
Mozambique	298,301	-	298,301	-
Namibia	38,513	-	38,513	-
Nigeria	356,652	-	356,652	-
Rwanda	57,559	-	57,559	-
Senegal	4,535	-	600	3,935
Sierra Leone	500	-	500	-
South Africa	246,550	-	246,550	-
South Sudan	21,800	-	19,790	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	-	-	3,600
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,600	-	-	3,600
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	-	-	3,000
East Asia and Pacific	98,877	-	75,627	23,250
Burma	10,000	-	9,000	1,000
Cambodia	12,122	-	5,122	7,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	ESF OCO	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
China	1,500	-	1,500	-
Indonesia	10,000	-	2,250	7,750
Papua New Guinea	6,200	-	3,700	2,500
Vietnam	48,142	-	48,142	-
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
Central Asia Regional	15,294	-	14,294	1,000
Western Hemisphere	166,335	-	145,244	21,091
Brazil	300	-	300	-
Dominican Republic	15,113	-	9,363	5,750
Haiti	104,013	-	104,013	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	25,917	-	18,967	6,950
USAID Central America Regional	20,992	-	12,601	8,391
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	2,114,419	-	2,114,419	-
Global Health	91,919	-	-	91,919
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. The 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 2017 Total	GHP USAID
TOTAL	745,000	745,000
Africa	576,000	576,000
Angola	22,000	22,000
Benin	16,500	16,500
Burkina Faso	9,000	9,000
Burundi	9,000	9,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	50,000	50,000
Ethiopia	38,000	38,000
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	22,000	22,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	GHP USAID
Mali	25,000	25,000
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 Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	3,500	3,500
Global Health	150,000	150,000

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 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, 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.

Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	ESF OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP USAID	IO&P
TOTAL	1,055,200	102,200	3,000	3,500	814,500	132,000
Africa	336,300	-	-	3,500	332,800	-
Benin	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-
Burundi	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-
Ethiopia	42,000	-	-	-	42,000	-
Ghana	12,000	-	-	-	12,000	-
Guinea	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-
Kenya	16,000	-	-	-	16,000	-
Liberia	8,000	-	-	-	8,000	-
Madagascar	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-
Malawi	16,000	-	-	1,500	14,500	-
Mali	18,500	-	-	2,000	16,500	-
Mozambique	17,000	-	-	-	17,000	-
Nigeria	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-
Rwanda	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-
Senegal	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-
South Sudan	18,000	-	-	-	18,000	-
Tanzania	16,000	-	-	-	16,000	-
Uganda	16,000	-	-	-	16,000	-
Zambia	13,300	-	-	-	13,300	-
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	33,500	-	-	-	33,500	-
Burma	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-
Cambodia	5,500	-	-	-	5,500	-
Indonesia	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-
Philippines	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Near East	33,500	25,000	3,000	-	5,500	-
Egypt	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	ESF OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP USAID	IO&P
Jordan	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-
Yemen	5,500	-	-	-	5,500	-
South and Central Asia	138,700	77,200	-	-	61,500	-
Afghanistan	54,700	54,700	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-
India	11,500	-	-	-	11,500	-
Nepal	15,500	-	-	-	15,500	-
Pakistan	25,000	22,500	-	-	2,500	-
Tajikistan	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-
Western Hemisphere	18,750	-	-	-	18,750	-
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 Health	81,200	-	-	-	81,200	-
International Organizations	132,000	-	-	-	-	132,000
International Partnerships	275,000	-	-	-	275,000	-
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 2017 Total	GHP USAID
TOTAL	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, USAID funds nutrition programs not included in the tables below that 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 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP State	GHP USAID
TOTAL	256,085	9,900	36,000	500	87,642	13,543	108,500
Africa	142,829	-	-	-	61,642	13,187	68,000
Burkina Faso	8,000	-	-	-	8,000		-
Burundi	12,000	-	-	-	12,000		-
Cameroon	149					149	
Cote d'Ivoire	1,207					1,207	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19,820	-	-	-	17,300	520	2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP State	GHP USAID
Ethiopia	15,144	-	-	-	5,000	644	9,500
Ghana	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,000
Kenya	4,860	-	-	-	-	860	4,000
Lesotho	330	-	-	-	-	330	-
Madagascar	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-
Malawi	6,185	-	-	-	1,750	235	4,200
Mali	6,700	-	-	-	2,500	-	4,200
Mozambique	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	6,300
Namibia	100	-	-	-	-	100	-
Nigeria	5,568	-	-	-	-	3,068	2,500
Rwanda	3,525	-	-	-	-	525	3,000
Senegal	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	4,500
South Africa	124	-	-	-	-	124	-
Swaziland	650	-	-	-	-	650	-
Tanzania	10,115	-	-	-	-	2,115	8,000
Uganda	8,540	-	-	-	-	540	8,000
Zambia	5,450	-	-	-	-	1,850	3,600
Zimbabwe	8,362	-	-	-	8,092	270	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
East Asia and Pacific	11,400	9,900	-	-	-	-	1,500
Cambodia	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
Laos	9,900	9,900	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	3,500	-	3,000	500	-	-	-
Yemen	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	500	-	-	500	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	57,800	-	33,000	-	8,000	-	16,800
Afghanistan	33,000	-	33,000	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	17,000	-	-	-	8,000	-	9,000
Nepal	6,800	-	-	-	-	-	6,800
Tajikistan	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Western Hemisphere	9,056	-	-	-	3,000	356	5,700
Guatemala	6,500	-	-	-	3,000	-	3,500
Haiti	2,556	-	-	-	-	356	2,200
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-
Global Health	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	14,500
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 two – Afghanistan and Pakistan. Since 1988, more than 10 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 2017 Total	ESF	GHP USAID
TOTAL	51,660	2,000	49,660
Africa	17,660	-	17,660
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,500	-	3,500
Ethiopia	3,000	-	3,000
Mali	60	-	60
Nigeria	7,000	-	7,000
South Sudan	2,500	-	2,500
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,600	-	1,600
East Asia and Pacific	500	-	500
Indonesia	500	-	500
Near East	300	-	300
Yemen	300	-	300
South and Central Asia	8,200	2,000	6,200
Afghanistan	2,000	2,000	-
Bangladesh	700	-	700
India	3,000	-	3,000
Pakistan	2,500	-	2,500
Global Health	25,000	-	25,000

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 the poorest TB outcomes, consistent with the goals and objectives of the Administration’s National Action Plan for Combating Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis. 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 2017 Total	ESF OCO	GHP State	GHP USAID
TOTAL	332,553	4,000	137,553	191,000
Africa	197,636	-	125,636	72,000
Angola	310	-	310	-
Botswana	4,147	-	4,147	-
Cameroon	534	-	534	-
Cote d’Ivoire	3,863	-	3,863	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	14,080	-	3,080	11,000
Ethiopia	16,493	-	5,493	11,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	ESF OCO	GHP State	GHP USAID
Kenya	19,179	-	15,179	4,000
Lesotho	3,696	-	3,696	-
Malawi	7,170	-	5,670	1,500
Mozambique	11,479	-	6,479	5,000
Namibia	688	-	688	-
Nigeria	21,746	-	10,746	11,000
Rwanda	1,578	-	1,578	-
South Africa	36,344	-	26,844	9,500
South Sudan	1,702	-	202	1,500
Swaziland	1,599	-	1,599	-
Tanzania	12,647	-	8,647	4,000
Uganda	11,754	-	7,754	4,000
Zambia	19,855	-	15,855	4,000
Zimbabwe	7,272	-	3,272	4,000
USAID Africa Regional	1,500	-	-	1,500
East Asia and Pacific	36,463	-	2,463	34,000
Burma	6,093	-	93	6,000
Cambodia	5,256	-	256	5,000
Indonesia	11,476	-	476	11,000
Philippines	11,000	-	-	11,000
Vietnam	1,426	-	1,426	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,212	-	212	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	6,216	-	1,616	4,600
Ukraine	5,216	-	1,616	3,600
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,000	-	-	1,000
South and Central Asia	32,960	4,000	1,710	27,250
Afghanistan	4,000	4,000	-	-
Bangladesh	11,000	-	-	11,000
India	7,205	-	1,205	6,000
Kyrgyz Republic	3,750	-	-	3,750
Tajikistan	3,500	-	-	3,500
Uzbekistan	3,000	-	-	3,000
Central Asia Regional	505	-	505	-
Western Hemisphere	6,128		6,128	
Dominican Republic	773	-	773	-
Haiti	4,530	-	4,530	-
USAID Central America Regional	825	-	825	-
Global Health	36,650	-		36,650
International Partnerships	16,500	-		16,500

Microenterprise

Summary

Ending extreme poverty 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.

Microenterprise and microfinance development is a key tool in working towards USAID's mission to end extreme poverty. Assistance will expand access to microfinance, markets, and services for approximately six million people. USAID will target at least half of microenterprise funding towards those living in extreme poverty.

In FY 2017, USAID's microenterprise programs will continue to emphasize reaching women. The Agency's goal is that at least 60 percent of our microenterprise clients will be women, with at least 40 percent of recipients residing in rural areas.

To achieve these 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 USAID's microenterprise efforts are reaching the extreme poor.

USAID has been pivotal in transforming the microfinance industry into a market-driven model that attracts private capital, dramatically lessening reliance on donor support. This has expanded access to financial services for millions of poor households in the developing world and is a prime example of USAID partnering with the private sector to find solutions to end poverty.

While USAID once developed stand-alone microenterprise and microfinance projects, these efforts are now integrated into other USAID programs in order to advance key initiatives, such as Feed the Future and PEPFAR.

The global economy has evolved substantially since USAID first began promoting microenterprises. Today, 82 percent of all capital flows to the developing world come from the private sector. The Agency is now moving toward a multi-pronged approach to building a stronger ecosystem for microenterprise development, which includes the following:

- Mobilizing Private Capital: USAID seeks to catalyze private capital investments that support financial institutions serving the poor. Access to finance is critical to the ability of micro and small enterprises to grow and support their communities.
- Promoting Digital Financial Services: Digital platforms enable financial institutions to reach a greater number of microenterprise customers more cost-effectively, particularly in remote locations.
- Advancing Financial Inclusion: USAID microenterprise activities balance profit with an emphasis on improving access to quality financial services through customer centered design, consumer protection, and social performance. This is particularly important for ensuring that microenterprise development benefits women and the extreme poor.

Microenterprise Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
TOTAL	168,734	86,760	41,724	40,250
Africa	73,155	68,155	5,000	-
Ethiopia	18,505	18,505	-	-
Ghana	3,500	3,500	-	-
Kenya	6,000	6,000	-	-
Liberia	5,000	-	5,000	-
Mozambique	10,000	10,000	-	-
Nigeria	1,000	1,000	-	-
Rwanda	4,500	4,500	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-
Tanzania	12,400	12,400	-	-
Uganda	7,250	7,250	-	-
Zambia	3,000	3,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	3,750	3,000	-	750
Cambodia	3,000	3,000	-	-
China	750	-	-	750
Europe and Eurasia	4,474	-	2,674	1,800
Armenia	300	-	-	300
Azerbaijan	100	-	-	100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,000	-	-	1,000
Georgia	1,000	-	1,000	-
Kosovo	400	-	-	400
Ukraine	1,674	-	1,674	-
Near East	13,000	-	8,000	5,000
Egypt	5,000	-	-	5,000
Jordan	3,000	-	3,000	-
Lebanon	4,000	-	4,000	-
Tunisia	1,000	-	1,000	-
South and Central Asia	36,050	3,000	26,050	7,000
Afghanistan	18,000	-	18,000	-
Bangladesh	3,000	3,000	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	4,000	-	-	4,000
Nepal	3,300	-	3,300	-
Pakistan	4,250	-	4,250	-
Tajikistan	3,000	-	-	3,000
Central Asia Regional	500	-	500	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
Western Hemisphere	25,405	1,405	-	24,000
Colombia	6,000	-	-	6,000
Haiti	8,000	-	-	8,000
Honduras	150	150	-	-
Paraguay	1,255	1,255	-	-
Peru	10,000	-	-	10,000
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	4,200	4,200	-	-
Global Development Lab	7,000	7,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	800	-	-	800
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. PPPs 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.

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 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 U.S. foreign policy and foreign assistance objectives and to foster the broader economic growth and poverty reduction that is vital to sustaining such success.

Under the 2015 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. 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, the U.S. government, and foreign governments. PPPs are distinct from traditional approaches 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 provision 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 other key populations, and it maintains support for country-designed and owned PPPs to catalyze sustainable innovation. Between 2009 and 2014, the Secretary of State's Office of Global Partnerships has leveraged approximately \$1.5 billion in public and private sector resource commitments to advance U.S. foreign policy and foreign assistance objectives, and will continue to facilitate the cultivation of high quality partnerships that are aligned with U.S. strategic foreign policy and development goals. At the end of 2014, USAID had over 250 active partnerships leveraging a combined total of over \$1 billion in private sector resources. USAID has continued to elevate the importance of private sector engagement, and anticipates that the number and leverage of PPPs will continue to increase in 2016, with across-the-board leverage of approximately \$3 of partner contributions for every \$1 invested by USAID in its Global Development Alliance model. Power Africa will build on its initial commitments of more than \$20 billion from private sector partners to continue towards its goal of collectively adding more than 30,000 megawatts of cleaner, more efficient electricity generation in Africa. In addition, the Global Development Lab provides a platform for USAID to co-invest with the private sector to test and scale development innovations affecting millions of households in the developing world.

Public Private Partnerships Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	OCO	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
TOTAL	305,360	129,324	34,242		47,583	70,311	23,900
Africa	108,591	32,100			200	69,391	6,900
Angola	875	-	-	-	-	375	500
Cameroon	991	-	-	-	-	991	-
Cote d'Ivoire	83	-	-	-	-	83	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	971	-	-	-	-	971	-
Djibouti	200	-	-	-	200	-	-
Ethiopia	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Ghana	6,700	6,000	-	-	-	-	700
Guinea	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	6,505	4,105	-	-	-	2,400	-
Lesotho	7,575	-	-	-	-	7,575	-
Malawi	4,055	2,050	-	-	-	2,005	-
Mali	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	5,458	2,000	-	-	-	3,058	400
Namibia	3,900	-	-	-	-	3,900	-
Nigeria	6,425	800	-	-	-	3,375	2,250
Rwanda	3,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	8,095	1,000	-	-	-	7,095	-
Swaziland	7,500	-	-	-	-	7,500	-
Tanzania	9,146	900	-	-	-	7,146	1,100
Uganda	7,930	-	-	-	-	6,980	950
Zambia	18,982	4,045	-	-	-	14,937	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	200	200	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	17,780	16,105				175	1,500
Cambodia	3,275	1,600	-	-	-	175	1,500
Indonesia	7,460	7,460	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,895	2,895	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	150	150	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,742			2,642	100		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	-	-	-	100	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	OCO	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Georgia	800	-	800	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,842	-	1,842	-	-	-	-
Near East	12,100	-	10,100	2,000	-	-	-
Lebanon	10,100	-	10,100	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	51,532	10,787	21,500	3,000	745	15,500	-
Bangladesh	8,250	3,750	-	-	-	4,500	-
India	21,507	6,837	-	3,000	670	11,000	-
Maldives	200	200	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	21,500	-	21,500	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	75	-	-	-	75	-	-
Western Hemisphere	49,915	11,065	-	38,850	-	-	-
Colombia	10,600	-	-	10,600	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	400	400	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	5,765	5,765	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Honduras	400	400	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	4,250	-	-	4,250	-	-	-
Paraguay	360	360	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,500	1,500	-	4,000	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	19,000	-	-	19,000	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	640	640	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	15,767	15,767	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	43,000	43,000	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,433	-	-	2,433	-	-	-
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 that can ultimately lead to graduation from foreign assistance. The transition from relief to development is neither linear, constant across sectors or geographic regions, nor based on 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 2017 R2DT focus countries: Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Pakistan, South Sudan, and Yemen. Additional resources are attributed to R2DT for other regions and countries reflected in the table below.

Actively planning and programming for R2DT may involve multiple years of coordination and gradually shifting the source of resources from humanitarian and transition accounts to developmental accounts and does not preclude the possibility that new humanitarian or transition needs may arise in other, or the same sectors or locations. R2DT is not sector specific; however, R2DT 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 donor developmental assistance). Mission, regional, or centrally-managed programming may be jointly programmed with, complementary to, or sequential to humanitarian support, as long as the expectation is that the need for humanitarian or transition assistance will eventually diminish while developmental assistance may continue for some time longer.

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, and the communities receiving them, either in their country of origin or a second country, including populations which have been displaced for an extended period and have 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.
- Programs for countries where a violent conflict has ceased and government institutions are being created or reorganized, social services or programs are being regularized, and/or basic political organizing is taking place following interim humanitarian or transition assistance.
- Programming that mitigates or reduces vulnerability to disasters in disaster prone countries.
- Programs for countries where a combination of these situations apply.

Relief to Development Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP USAID
TOTAL	154,034	37,971		34,750	1,163	66,650	13,500
Africa	128,324	36,761		11,250	1,163	66,650	12,500
Ethiopia	71,911	13,261		-	-	58,650	-
Kenya	13,000	13,000		-	-	-	-
Mali	25,000	7,500		-	-	8,000	9,500
Somalia	4,250	-		4,250	-	-	-
South Sudan	10,000	-		7,000	-	-	3,000
Sudan	1,163	-		-	1,163	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,000	3,000		-	-	-	-
Near East	5,500	-		4,500	-	-	1,000
Lebanon	2,500	-		2,500	-	-	-
Yemen	3,000	-		2,000	-	-	1,000
South and Central Asia	19,000	-		19,000	-	-	-
Afghanistan	10,000	-		10,000	-	-	-
Nepal	7,000	-		7,000	-	-	-
Pakistan	2,000	-		2,000	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,210	1,210		-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,210	1,210		-	-	-	-

Research

Summary

The U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) support scientific research to meet the world's toughest development challenges. We build partnerships between U.S. based diaspora and communities abroad; support U.S. and foreign scientists; and leverage the expertise, investments, and resources of universities and U.S. government science agencies to address global challenges and promote economic growth.

The U.S. Global Development Lab (Lab) supports research activities that strengthen evidence-based programming across the Agency and increase the use of scientific research for improved development outcomes. The activities are designed to enhance research capacity and efficiencies both in developing countries and within USAID. The Lab's research programs target four areas: 1) strengthen research capacity in developing countries through support for local scientists and engineers; 2) leverage the intellectual capacity at U.S. universities to solve development challenges; 3) support collaborative, applied research focused on tackling some of the toughest global challenges; and 4) strengthen the Agency's science and technology capacity. Through the Partnerships for Enhanced Engagement in Research program, the Lab will support new collaborative research projects led by developing country scientists and engineers who are partnered with U.S. scientists and will work to translate findings into program and policy improvements. In partnership with U.S. and international universities, the Lab's Higher Education Solutions Network joins academic platforms, governments, investors and the private sector together to deploy research, innovation and entrepreneurship capacity against multidisciplinary challenges while creating new tools and methods to engage development practitioners and a new generation of students.

USAID's Global Health Program research advances efforts to end preventable child and maternal deaths, achieve an AIDS-free generation, and keep the world safe from infectious diseases and emerging threats. Investments in research help protect the health and well-being of newborns, toddlers, children, pregnant women and their communities. Efforts supported by this research include those that provide proper nutrition, develop life-saving vaccines, protect newborns from infection, treat diarrhea, pneumonia and malaria, provide options for family planning and reproductive health, and provide medicines and other innovations for preventing newborn and maternal death. USAID is using implementation science to drive results and enhance translation of HIV and AIDS research into programmatic impact for populations at risk. Global Health is also supporting biomedical science for advancing HIV and AIDS prevention methods and technologies, including microbicides for women and HIV vaccines. Strategic collaborations with international partners have helped strengthen clinical research capacity in regions most devastated by the HIV epidemic. Efforts are also underway to develop and test improved HIV treatment regimens that will be more effective and less expensive to manufacture. Similarly, working with other U.S. government agencies, academia, and commercial partners, Global Health continues to invest in the development of affordable malaria vaccines that have and maintain high efficacy, as well as using research investments in tuberculosis to protect communities from infectious diseases. In collaboration with other U.S. government agencies and international partners, USAID has assisted in strengthening local laboratory capacities in developing countries. Finally, the Agency's focus on systems research strengthens the health sector in areas such as workforce, information systems, leadership, and financing.

USAID's Bureau for Food Security (BFS) leads the implementation of the Feed the Future Research Strategy by engaging and leveraging research and policy advice from U.S. universities, international research centers, the private sector, and local institutions in partner countries to solve development challenges. Human and Institutional Capacity Development programs related to research, education,

extension, and policy advice are an integral component of research and development programs. These initiatives are providing farmers and the rural poor opportunities and technology needed to achieve the inclusive agricultural-led economic growth and improved nutrition goals of Feed the Future. 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. BFS also supports research, capacity development, scaling and host country policy change. Programming will help smallholder farmers adapt to climate change and build resilience; improve the production and processing of safe, nutritious agricultural products; develop new animal vaccines, as well as crops and animals resistant to pests and diseases; integrate small-scale irrigation, mechanization, crop and animal diversification, and resource-conserving technologies in smallholder production systems; and strengthen 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 agricultural extension and expanded outreach for new participants, and to an ongoing learning agenda on factors affecting household nutrition, with a goal of reducing hunger and preventing malnutrition, especially in women and children.

Research Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	GHP USAID
TOTAL	295,622	257,573	1,000	22,600	14,449
Applied Research	250,786	223,591	1,000	14,800	11,395
Africa	14,461	9,866	-	-	4,595
Angola	2,595	-	-	-	2,595
Ethiopia	5,766	5,766	-	-	-
Ghana	2,100	600	-	-	1,500
Mali	500	-	-	-	500
Senegal	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Zambia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Ukraine	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Near East	13,500	-	-	13,500	-
Egypt	6,500	-	-	6,500	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
South and Central Asia	9,000	3,000	-	500	5,500
India	9,000	3,000	-	500	5,500
Western Hemisphere	2,000	900	-	800	300
Dominican Republic	400	100	-	-	300
Peru	1,600	800	-	800	-
Bureau for Food Security	167,373	167,373	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,952	1,952	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	GHP USAID
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	37,500	36,500	-	-	1,000
Basic Research	4,160	500	-	2,500	1,160
Africa	500	500	-	-	-
Ghana	500	500	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	1,160	-	-	-	1,160
Cambodia	1,160	-	-	-	1,160
Near East	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Egypt	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Development Research	40,676	33,482	-	5,300	1,894
Africa	865	-	-	-	865
Angola	865	-	-	-	865
East Asia and Pacific	29	-	-	-	29
Cambodia	29	-	-	-	29
Western Hemisphere	6,800	1,500	-	5,300	-
Peru	1,100	800	-	300	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	700	700	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Bureau for Food Security	20,482	20,482	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	12,500	11,500	-	-	1,000

Science, Technology and Innovation

Summary

Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) advance inclusive economic growth and contribute new or improved tools to reduce extreme poverty. STI approaches can improve cost-effectiveness, boost outcomes, and promote sustainability and scale. 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 2017, 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, including progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. For example, under the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Forward initiative, USAID is strengthening our work with scientists, researchers and universities, investing in innovative approaches to source and scale game-changing solutions, and supporting enabling technologies to dramatically expand opportunity and foster an inclusive digital economy. USAID's Global Development Lab (Lab) 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 global development challenges. The Lab also catalyzes advancements in access to the Internet and digital services, which foster financial inclusion, underpin good governance practices, and unlock entrepreneurship and private sector initiatives. In partnership with other donors, philanthropic organizations, and the private sector, the Lab supports both open and targeted challenge or innovation incentive competitions, which 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. For example, innovations sourced through Lab programs are providing safer water for over three million people in East Africa at two percent of the traditional cost and scaling up a proven household solar model to bring affordable electricity to one million homes by 2017.

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. The Research and Technology Scaling programs within USAID's Bureau for Food Security 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 technologies and policies, and targeted human and institutional capacity building. The Food Security Innovation Center engages and leverages research from US universities, international research centers, the private sector, and local institutions in partner countries to jointly solve development challenges and promote adoption of key agricultural technologies.

In support of U.S. global health goals, 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. STI programs are critical to supporting the Agency's efforts in Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths. Focused on underserved populations in the countries that account for more than 70 percent of child and maternal deaths and unmet need for family planning, the USAID Global Health Bureau harnesses STI through investments in innovative and scalable tools and interventions that allow for transparent metrics to track their progress. Various investments and partnerships in data science demonstrate those priorities. For example, the computer based modeling tool LiST (Lives Saved Tools) allows users to set up multiple scenarios to estimate the impact and relative cost-effectiveness of different interventions. Another example is Demographic Health Surveys (DHS), which continue to be a leading data source for the global community. To date the DHS has collected, analyzed, and disseminated accurate and representative data on population, health, HIV, and nutrition in over 90 countries and provided a number of online tools and user-friendly applications to allow for broad use. Finally, STI programs that leverage mobile technology allow for two-way data streams between health practitioners and consumers. With increased speed, transparency and level of detail, Health is being used to provide updates to mothers over the course of their pregnancy, or to help community case management of childhood illnesses, while enabling data scientists to receive and understand information about health patterns and behaviors.

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 and promote sustained and inclusive economic growth. 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 is developing new tools for public health officials to rapidly address emerging and unprecedented drug addiction challenges, including “instant test kits” to detect toxic adulterants added to drugs of abuse (such as cocaine). 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 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FMF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE
TOTAL	704,178	515,452	39,991	54,309	1,500	22,333	68,333	2,260
Science, Technology & Innovation - Focused	488,534	402,300	13,329	14,863	-	22,333	35,709	-
Africa	36,596	19,008	979	-	-	-	16,609	-
Angola	4,459	-	-	-	-	-	4,459	-
Ghana	3,800	3,700	-	-	-	-	100	-
Liberia	979	-	979	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	10,650	-	-	-	-	-	10,650	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	3,400	2,000	-	-	-	-	1,400	-
Tanzania	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	3,980	3,980	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,828	3,828	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-
Armenia	1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-
Near East	15,000	-	8,750	6,250	-	-	-	-
Egypt	6,250	-	-	6,250	-	-	-	-
Jordan	8,750	-	8,750	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	41,637	20,937	3,600	3,000	-	-	14,100	-
Bangladesh	17,100	14,000	-	-	-	-	3,100	-
India	20,837	6,837	-	3,000	-	-	11,000	-
Maldives	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	550	-	550	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	3,050	-	3,050	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	2,630	1,100	-	1,530	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,530	-	-	1,530	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	187,755	187,755	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	22,333	-	-	-	-	22,333	-	-
Global Development Lab	170,000	165,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,883	-	-	2,883	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FMF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE
Science, Technology & Innovation - Indirect	215,644	113,152	26,662	39,446	1,500	-	32,624	2,260
Africa	84,659	55,515	2,712	296	-	-	26,136	-
Benin	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	-
Ethiopia	3,210	2,600	-	-	-	-	610	-
Ghana	9,300	8,200	-	-	-	-	1,100	-
Kenya	8,120	7,820	-	-	-	-	300	-
Liberia	2,712	-	2,712	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	4,420	50	-	-	-	-	4,370	-
Mali	6,125	3,200	-	-	-	-	2,925	-
Mozambique	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	3,050	2,000	-	-	-	-	1,050	-
Senegal	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	7,550	2,000	-	-	-	-	5,550	-
Zambia	9,816	3,660	-	-	-	-	6,156	-
Zimbabwe	421	-	-	296	-	-	125	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	9,700	7,750	-	-	-	-	1,950	-
USAID East Africa Regional	6,350	6,000	-	-	-	-	350	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,435	1,435	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	36,075	25,547	-	3,300	1,500	-	5,728	-
Burma	1,600	-	-	1,000	-	-	600	-
Cambodia	2,758	2,700	-	-	-	-	58	-
China	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	11,102	8,202	-	-	1,500	-	1,400	-
Laos	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	12,770	9,100	-	-	-	-	3,670	-
Thailand	495	495	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,300	300	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,550	4,450	-	100	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	6,960	-	2,100	4,800	-	-	-	60
Albania	310	-	-	250	-	-	-	60

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FMF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE
Armenia	4,250	-	-	4,250	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	19,550	-	9,700	9,850	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	6,700	-	6,700	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	850	-	-	850	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	19,110	100	12,150	6,100	-	-	760	-
Afghanistan	10,000	-	9,400	600	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-
Maldives	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	3,510	-	2,750	-	-	-	760	-
Tajikistan	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	31,390	20,490	-	10,900	-	-	-	-
Colombia	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	5,130	5,130	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	3,100	3,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	4,700	-	-	4,700	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	750	-	-	750	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	520	520	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	6,200	3,000	-	3,200	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	1,750	-	-	1,750	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,990	3,990	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	11,500	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy Resources	4,200	-	-	4,200	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200

Trafficking in Persons

Summary

“Trafficking in persons” and “human trafficking” are crimes involving recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing, or obtaining a person for compelled labor or commercial sex acts through the use of force, fraud, or coercion. Ending human trafficking is a foreign policy priority. Human trafficking compromises the rule of law, undermines human rights, and creates instability. It tears apart families and communities and corrupts the global supply chains and labor markets that keep the world’s economies thriving. It is connected to a host of 21st century challenges, including the persistence of extreme poverty, discrimination against women and minorities, corruption and other failures of governance, the abuse of social media, and the power and reach of transnational organized crime. The U.S. government’s anti-trafficking approach – prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and prevention of the crime – 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, targeting priority countries, particularly those on Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 2, where there is a demonstrable need for resources and the political will to address the problems and deficiencies identified. The FY 2017 levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate.

Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	INCLE OCO	INCLE
TOTAL	48,747	7,250	7,937	5,181	615	27,764
Africa	1,390	200	190	1,000	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	190	-	190	-	-	-
Ghana	200	200	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,010	4,210	-	500	-	300
Burma	700	-	-	500	-	200
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	50	-	-	-	-	50
Philippines	600	600	-	-	-	-
Thailand	410	410	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	50	-	-	-	-	50
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,176	-	1,025	446	615	90
Azerbaijan	225	-	-	225	-	-
Belarus	221	-	-	221	-	-
Georgia	115	-	-	-	115	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	INCLE OCO	INCLE
Moldova	325	-	25	-	300	-
Montenegro	90	-	-	-	-	90
Ukraine	1,200	-	1,000	-	200	-
Near East	1,647	-	222	1,425	-	-
Egypt	1,425	-	-	1,425	-	-
Lebanon	222	-	222	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	9,546	1,100	6,500	1,110	-	836
Afghanistan	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	350	-	-	250	-	100
Kyrgyz Republic	550	-	-	350	-	200
Nepal	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-
Tajikistan	180	-	-	-	-	180
Turkmenistan	310	-	-	110	-	200
Uzbekistan	556	-	-	400	-	156
Western Hemisphere	6,690	990	-	700	-	5,000
Colombia	700	-	-	700	-	-
Guatemala	750	750	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000
USAID Central America Regional	240	240	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	750	750	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	815	-	-	-	-	815
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	-	-	-	-	20,723

Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

Summary

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 and prevent the spread of violent extremism. 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 Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF OCO	INCLE OCO	NADR ATA OCO	NADR TIP OCO	PKO OCO
TOTAL	66,515	15,275	7,000	6,000	16,940	1,200	20,100
Africa	38,475	15,275	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	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	7,940	-	-	2,000	5,940	-	-
Political-Military Affairs	20,100	-	-	-	-	-	20,100

Water

Summary

Water is a crosscutting issue in U.S. foreign assistance. Water use grew at more than twice the rate of population increase in the last century. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that by 2025, 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 sustainable access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene; 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 2017 will be the fourth full fiscal year after the release of USAID's Water and Development Strategy. In FY 2017, USAID will focus on supporting water, sanitation, and hygiene activities that contribute directly to improving human health outcomes; promote broad-based economic growth; enhance security and reduce conflict; increased equality of access, 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 (water and sanitation); Feed the Future (increased water efficiency in food productions); and Global Climate Change (adaptation).

Water Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	OCO	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
TOTAL	255,565	96,119		69,475	64,726	8,043	17,202
Africa	63,765	37,520		12,315	-	7,230	6,700
Botswana	50	-		-	-	50	-
Cameroon	125	-		-	-	125	-
Cote d'Ivoire	225	-		-	-	225	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	100	-		-	-	100	-
Ethiopia	6,995	3,200		-	-	295	3,500
Ghana	3,412	3,412		-	-	-	-
Kenya	4,161	3,961		-	-	200	-
Lesotho	75	-		-	-	75	-
Liberia	5,070	-		5,070	-	-	-
Malawi	200	-		-	-	200	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	OCO	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Mali	1,441	1,441	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,669	1,169	-	-	-	500	-
Namibia	50	-	-	-	-	50	-
Nigeria	4,295	3,858	-	-	-	437	-
Rwanda	873	-	-	-	-	173	700
Senegal	2,716	2,216	-	-	-	-	500
South Africa	150	-	-	-	-	150	-
South Sudan	7,245	-	-	7,245	-	-	-
Swaziland	150	-	-	-	-	150	-
Tanzania	3,992	2,992	-	-	-	1,000	-
Uganda	3,000	-	-	-	-	3,000	-
Zambia	3,833	1,433	-	-	-	400	2,000
Zimbabwe	100	-	-	-	-	100	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,836	3,836	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	750	750	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	6,252	6,252	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	13,850	13,600	-	-	-	-	250
Cambodia	250	-	-	-	-	-	250
Indonesia	9,100	9,100	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	102,660	-	-	55,160	47,500	-	-
Jordan	23,000	-	-	23,000	-	-	-
Lebanon	32,160	-	-	32,160	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	900	-	-	-	900	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	6,600	-	-	-	6,600	-	-
South and Central Asia	23,355	1,955	-	2,000	11,500	-	7,900
Afghanistan	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Bangladesh	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
India	4,955	1,955	-	-	-	-	3,000
Nepal	3,900	-	-	2,000	-	-	1,900
Tajikistan	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
Western Hemisphere	13,165	5,000	-	-	5,000	813	2,352
Dominican Republic	352	-	-	-	-	-	352

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	OCO	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Guatemala	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	7,813	-	-	-	5,000	813	2,000
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	19,332	19,332	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	18,712	18,712	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	726	-	-	-	726	-	-

REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Africa Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2017 budget request reflects U.S. policy priorities in Africa, set forth in the U.S. Strategy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa approved by the President on June 14, 2012, which are to: (1) strengthen democratic institutions; (2) spur economic growth, trade and investment; (3) advance peace and security; (4) and 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 violent 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 and the President's high-level visit to Ethiopia and Kenya in July 2015 served to reaffirm the partnership and existing commitments between the United States and countries on the continent.

In the democracy, human rights, and governance arena, the 2015 Freedom House "Freedom in the World" index reflected the mixed pattern of gains and reversals on the continent during the past decade. For example, improvements were seen in Côte d'Ivoire and Madagascar as they emerged from conflict and began rebuilding democratic institutions. Nigeria held historic elections in 2015, with the opposition winning for the first time since the end of military rule in 1999, with the incumbent conceding defeat, making way for a peaceful and democratic transition of power. However, the Central African Republic and South Sudan are both suffering from the effects of full-scale political crises that threaten to further escalate despite efforts by neighbors and the international community, including the United States, to resolve the conflicts. While the number of free countries in Africa has remained relatively stable in recent years, the number of countries designated as not free has increased from 15 in 2009 to 21 in 2015. This downturn is in part due to the active efforts by some governments to close political space for independent civil society and opposition parties. Concurrently, there have been efforts by a growing number of sitting African presidents to remove constitutionally mandated term limits. These include Burundi, Burkina Faso, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which have faced or are facing potential challenges to constitutional presidential term limits that in many cases have exacerbated tensions, most famously in Burkina Faso where efforts to abolish term limits led to popular protest and the ousting of the sitting president who had held office for 27 years. This trend is a symptom of deeper democratic governance deficiencies, including concentration of power in the executive branch, weak rule of law, closing civic space and limited media freedoms. Many key elections are scheduled for 2017, including in Angola, Liberia, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and South Sudan where polls will serve as tests of the depth and durability of democratic governance in these countries. Despite these and other persistent challenges, the overall trends in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) point to accelerated democratization, continued economic growth, and development.

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 more than one percent per year. The International Monetary Fund continues to predict robust growth for most African countries through 2016 (GDP growth averaging 4.5 percent in 2015 and 5.1 percent in 2016; low income African countries are expected to grow by 6.3 percent in 2015 and 6.9 percent in 2016). However, sustaining that high rate of growth into the future will be a challenge for many African countries. Continued progress depends on long-term efforts by SSA countries to broaden and deepen markets, expand linkages to regional and global economies, and invest in physical and social infrastructure, particularly power provision and roads. In addition, growth is increasingly at risk due to climate change, which is expected to have economic costs of one to three percent of GDP by 2030.

In terms of public health, 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 an approximately 50 percent decline in under-five mortality since 1990, which latest estimates in 2012 are 98/1,000. Of particular note is that malaria mortality rates in African children have been reduced by an estimated 58 percent from 2001-2013, saving 3.9 million children's lives over that time period. It is estimated that between 1990 and 2013, maternal deaths globally have decreased by 50 percent, with half of the worldwide deaths still occurring in SSA. Investments in the HIV/AIDS response continue to generate concrete results, fueling optimism about ending the epidemic once and for all. UNAIDS estimates that at the end of 2014, approximately 37 million people were living with HIV/AIDS worldwide and that new HIV infections in 2014 were estimated at 2 million, down from 3.1 million in 2000. The number of AIDS-related deaths also continues to decline, with approximately 1.2 million people dying of AIDS-related causes in 2014, down 42 percent from the peak in 2004. 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 achieving universal primary education; however, the region faces continued challenges despite its impressive accomplishments, including rapid population growth. Of the 59 million children of primary school age who were out of school in 2013, 30 million lived in sub-Saharan Africa, where one-half of the 30 million out-of-school children will never enroll. About 19 percent managed to start but dropped out and 31 percent are likely to enter school late. Girls face the greatest barriers with 56 percent of out-of-school girls in the region will never enter a classroom compared to 41 percent of out-of-school boys. For adolescents of lower secondary school age, of the 65 million out-of-school adolescents in 2013, 23 million lived in SSA and it is the only region in which the number of out-of-school adolescents has grown, from 21 million in 2000 to 23 million in 2013, a consequence of rapid population growth. Countries in the region have also experienced armed conflicts and numerous other emergencies that have kept children out of school.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	8,265,415	*	7,106,369	-1,159,046
Overseas Contingency Operations	679,211	*	720,257	41,046
Economic Support Fund	275,100	*	365,157	90,057
Foreign Military Financing	57,883	*	2,500	-55,383
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	49,695	*	42,500	-7,195
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	31,100	31,100
Peacekeeping Operations	296,533	*	279,000	-17,533
Enduring/Core Programs	7,586,204	*	6,386,112	-1,200,092
Development Assistance	1,160,964	*	1,241,689	80,725
Economic Support Fund	181,959	*	81,654	-100,305
Foreign Military Financing	10,950	*	23,848	12,898
Global Health Programs - State	3,346,699	*	3,274,901	-71,798
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,472,245	*	1,463,895	-8,350

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	16,656	*	17,875	1,219
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	29,076	*	42,800	13,724
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	41,876	*	18,200	-23,676
P.L. 480 Title II	1,275,141	*	205,000	-1,070,141
Peacekeeping Operations	50,638	*	16,250	-34,388

Detailed Overview

The FY 2017 request for Africa will support the strengthening of democratic institutions. Working in partnership with African governments and civil society, as 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 improve the ability of post-conflict governments to deliver the benefits of peace to its people. Consensus-building, increasing access to independent information, building the capacity of electoral management bodies to oversee credible elections, 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. In countries with elements of both autocracy and democracy, such as Rwanda and Uganda, the United States will strengthen governance institutions, focusing on checks and balances within and outside of government, and facilitating free and fair elections. In consolidating democracies, including Ghana, Kenya, 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 2017 request for Africa will also support the Strategy's 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 sized business competitiveness, improve women's access to economic assets and decision-making in business and government, and strengthen the institutions of economic and political governance, including support for regional integration. 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 penetration of economic growth.

Trade and investment capacity building programs, including support for the President's Trade and Investment Capacity Building Initiative (TICB), an expansion of the Trade Africa Initiative, will improve SSA's capacity for trade and export competitiveness, including trade facilitation and regional integration

to reduce the time and cost to trade across the African continent, while increasing opportunities for U.S. businesses to positively participate in and benefit from African economic growth. The FY 2017 request supports the President's TICB initiative (\$75.0 million) through USAID/Africa Regional (\$5.0 million), USAID/East Africa Regional (\$25.0 million), USAID/Southern Africa Regional (\$22.5 million) and USAID/West Africa Regional (\$22.5 million) platforms. In addition, programs will continue to expand African trade with the United States and other trading partners under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

Two out of three people in SSA lack access to reliable electricity affecting their ability to obtain quality health care, education and economic opportunities. Power Africa's goal is to increase electricity generation capacity by 30,000 megawatts and enable 60 million new connections throughout SSA, with access to clean energy gaining increased focus. As a new paradigm for development, Power Africa aligns the efforts of donors, partner governments, and the private sector to help overcome the barriers that constrain investors from investing in SSA's power sector and impede power projects from moving forward. Power Africa makes the financial, technical and transaction advisory linkages for private sector investments and works with partner governments to encourage the reforms necessary to promote private-sector investments. The FY 2017 budget requests \$291.3 million in a combination of bilateral funding for USAID/Ghana (\$5.0 million), USAID/Kenya (\$2.0 million), USAID/Ethiopia (\$2.0 million), USAID/Tanzania (\$5.0 million), the USAID/Southern Africa Regional (\$2.0 million) and the USAID/Africa Regional platform (\$271.3 million), of the \$291.3 million request, \$10.0 million is being attributed from Global Climate Change (GCC).

The U.S. government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative and Feed the Future (FTF), will remain the primary tools for addressing extreme poverty and under-nutrition in Africa, as well as boosting agricultural productivity, a critical driver of economic growth. The FY 2017 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 2017, 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. In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, the FY 2017 request will support the Sahel Development Initiative (SDI). SDI has four inter-related development objectives: countering violent extremism; strengthening vulnerable local communities; building capacity of regional, national, and subnational institutions to effectively deliver services; and interagency learning, as State and Defense colleagues work toward a common approach to the region. The overall goal is to strengthen the ability of Sahel countries and populations to withstand a range of potential security and socioeconomic shocks.

The FY 2017 request will continue to 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 2017 resources will be used to support conflict prevention and mitigation, stabilization operations, security sector reform, peacekeeping operations, countering violent extremism, 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 and justice sector governance and capacity in African partner states. Meanwhile, APRRP supports efforts to deploy, employ, and sustain an effective rapid response capability for African partners. These programs protect civilians and encourage African partners to confront challenges and threats with integrity and accountability.

The FY 2017 request includes support for efforts to mitigate extremism, through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism, that aim to deny terrorists safe havens, operational bases, and recruitment opportunities. U.S. resources will be used to reduce and degrade the threat of violent extremism via effective policy, programs, enhanced coordination with partnership countries and bolstering regional activities to resist attempts by al-Qaeda, al-Shabaab, and others to impose radical ideologies on the vulnerable and largely tolerant populations of the region.

Stabilization operations and security-sector reform efforts in the DRC, Liberia, and Somalia will incorporate training to promote human rights and eliminate gender-based violence. Police and military professionalization programs in post-conflict states will also help to prevent future 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 central 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 to the long-term success of peace building in Africa.

Additionally, the FY 2017 request supports 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 2017 request for Africa will further support the U.S. SSA strategy's pillar that promotes 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 allows 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. This effort aligns with targets under the Sustainable Development Goal #3: ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (under-five years of age mortality below 25/1,000, newborn mortality of 12/1,000, and a maternal mortality of under 70/100,000) by 2030.

Through the investments in the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Africa may be AIDS-free within a generation. SSA is home to nearly 25.8 million people living with HIV, representing

nearly 70 percent of the global HIV/AIDS burden. Africa is also the largest recipient of PEPFAR program resources. In 2014, there were an estimated 1.4 million new HIV infections in SSA. Between 2000 and 2014, new HIV infections in SSA declined 41 percent, an impressive sign of progress. As of September 2012, more than 7.7 million people worldwide have received life-saving antiretroviral treatment under PEPFAR and millions more are receiving care 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 to advance the Global Health Security Agenda 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 2013-2018 and the Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2014. 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 2017 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 23 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 prevents these children from going to school, and/or slows their progress. If recent trends in the region continue, the wealthiest 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 (boys and girls) so that they and their families can enjoy the benefits and opportunities derived from an education. FY 2017 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. This presents a unique opportunity to connect with and empower SSA's young leaders to participate in and advance sustainable economic growth and development. Utilizing FY 2017 resources, programs will build youth leadership capacity through technical training. Through the President's Young Africa Leaders Initiative (YALI), the program is enhancing the skills and effectiveness of Africa's emerging young female and male leaders, empowering them to more effectively manage and lead in business and entrepreneurship, civic engagement, and public management. Through Regional Leadership Centers in East, West and Southern Africa, YALI is facilitating increased linkages between African and U.S. universities and private-sector partner institutions, creating opportunities for business and social entrepreneurship, building leadership capacity with mentoring and professional internships, and connecting them to technology and high-quality training opportunities. These activities align with strategic objectives 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 the 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. 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. GCC programs will focus on helping countries assess their vulnerability to climate change, and on build on 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. In addition, and in response to the Executive Order on Climate-Resilient International Development, strategies that govern U.S. government development assistance and implementation programs will be increasingly screened for and address climate change risks, which have the potential to reverse development gains. Actively addressing climate change risks will strengthen long-term sustainability of the U.S. government's development portfolio, ensuring that development assistance in areas such as health, water, and food security are resilient to climate change and continue to result in measureable development outcomes.

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)

MCC is a key vehicle for delivering transformational economic growth that complements the programs detailed in this request. With MCC Compacts exceeding \$5.0 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 supports 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.

Power Africa

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Sustainable development and economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) are constrained by energy deficiency across the continent. The current electricity access rate in SSA is approximately 32 percent, meaning that more than 600 million people live without reliable access to electricity – more than in any other region in the world. Of the 49 countries in SSA, only six (South Africa, Botswana, Gabon, Ghana, Cabo Verde and Equatorial Guinea) have an access rate of over 60 percent. Millions of people rely on expensive, polluting, and often unsafe power sources such as kerosene and diesel generation.

Power Africa’s goals are to increase power generation by 30,000 megawatts and increase access by 60 million connections. In order to meet these goals Power Africa is founded upon a new model of power sector development, one that focuses on completing power projects quickly and cost-effectively by attracting private investment and partnering with governments to make critical power sector reforms. These investments and partnerships are essential to developing sustainable power sectors in SSA. Through Power Africa, the U.S. government is partnering with more than 120 public and private sector entities to accelerate power-making transactions and has leveraged approximately \$30.0 billion from private sector partners and \$12.0 billion from public sector partners.

Power Africa is playing a critical role in bringing together African governments, private sector investors, development partners, civil society and affected communities to identify and breakdown the barriers that impede the development of bankable power projects and constrain sustainable regulatory reforms.

Power Africa’s model is built on three strategic pillars:

- Pillar 1: A focused approach to generation at scale
- Pillar 2: A comprehensive approach to grid-based and off-grid access
- Pillar 3: Support for enablers that unlock generation and connections

Under Pillar 1, Power Africa provides targeted support needed to unlock and accelerate power projects, through technical assistance, project preparation facilities, financing, and the development of risk mitigation tools. Power Africa facilitates investments in renewable technologies, most notably in solar, wind, biomass, and geothermal; in an effort to diversify African energy markets, increase energy security, expand off-grid access, and mitigate climate change. Power Africa also supports other resources with lower carbon emissions, such as natural gas, especially in markets with no viable, affordable alternatives.

Pillar 2 is focused on supporting the expansion of electricity grids to connect homes and businesses in urban and rural areas as well as increasing access to communities that are not connected to the national grid through off-grid/small-scale energy solutions. Power Africa is providing African governments and utilities with support to better plan, regulate, finance, procure, and manage power generation and transmission projects and improve the delivery of energy services. Through the *Beyond the Grid* sub-initiative, Power Africa supports companies and African governments to scale micro-grid and household systems.

Under Pillar 3, Power Africa is supporting the critical enablers needed for the development and maintenance of a sustainable power sector. Power Africa is working with regional, national and local government institutions, civil society organizations, and private sector trade associations, to help develop and implement a strong and transparent legal, regulatory, and policy environment that facilitates greater private sector investment. Power Africa is further supporting regional integration and cross-border trade, and strengthening regional power pools to bring power where it is needed and lower electricity costs.

Increasing access to power will drive economic growth and reduce poverty across the continent. Connecting households and businesses to power will improve living standards, support economic growth, and positively affect the provision of public services, including health and education. By working with African governments, private sector partners, civil society, and other donors to strengthen these three pillars, Power Africa will help shape Africa's energy path and expand access to power for millions of people across the continent.

Power Africa Funding

(\$ in thousands)		Development Assistance
TOTAL		291,300
Infrastructure		281,300
Ghana		5,000
Tanzania		5,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)		271,300
Environment¹		10,000
Ethiopia		2,000
Kenya		2,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)		4,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional		2,000

¹These funds are also part of the Global Climate Change Initiative

Angola

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Angola has made impressive macro-economic gains since the end of its 27 year civil war in 2002. Based largely on its oil exports, the country crossed the financial threshold into middle income country status, and became one of the highest growth markets on the African continent. However, Angola lags behind other middle income countries in key human development indicators. U.S. assistance to Angola seeks to strengthen the country's financial management and procurement systems to ensure that sustainable platforms are built to manage, oversee, and operate basic health services. Angola's sizeable economy, rising regional status, and development challenges provide a genuine opportunity for the U.S. government to implement a new model for development. This model will gradually transition programmatic and financial responsibilities to the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA), while mobilizing and leveraging private sector investment as a sustainable mechanism for Angola's development, to advance health outcomes and enhance citizen participation to achieve national development goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	54,847	*	45,824	-9,023
Global Health Programs - State	11,429	*	12,899	1,470
Global Health Programs - USAID	37,400	*	28,400	-9,000
International Military Education and Training	718	*	525	-193
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,300	*	4,000	-1,300

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 globally shared goals: 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 through the provision of technical assistance and training to improve the health system through stewardship, human resource and logistics management, and financing. This will develop a competent workforce capable of providing quality health services to all Angolans.

U.S. assistance will aid the GRA to improve the 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. This increased capacity will ultimately improve the general health status of the Angolan population. U.S. assistance will also continue to support transparency and accountability in public financial management at the Ministries of Finance, Planning and Health, through budget planning and oversight and the development of civil society organization participation.

Improve Health Status and Well-Being 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 (of which \$12.9 million GHP-State and \$4.4 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.

- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (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. The FY 2017 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 2017 operating year budget is set.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** U.S. assistance in FY 2017 will provide \$2.0 million to strengthen universal access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care, implemented by national GRA authorities. U.S. assistance will aid GRA counterparts to implement the new FP/RH Policy to promote quality reproductive health for all, particularly adolescent girls. Capacity building efforts will strengthen provincial health staffs' ability to provide technical and integrated health services for FP/RH.

Strengthen Responsiveness to Citizens' Needs

Key Intervention:

- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$5.0 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 2017 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 2017 operating year budget is set.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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 these 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, while reinforcing professionalization and rule of law within the force.

Advance Regional Security and Security Sector Reform

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.5 million to support continued military professionalization to help strengthen the military-to-military relationship with Angola's forces and increase Angolan capacity to conduct 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 Angolans an opportunity 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 will restore arable land to productive use, thereby supporting Angola's economic development.

Build Stability through Demining Efforts

Key Interventions:

- U.S assistance will support non-governmental organizations to implement humanitarian demining efforts in agriculturally productive areas, on roads, and in refugee resettlement areas across Angola.
- U.S assistance will support activities to better secure 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: The following successful program monitoring and evaluation efforts were completed in FY 2014 and FY 2015.

- USAID established a new performance monitoring approach that includes the use of a new site visit report and the execution of mandatory project quarterly site visits. As a result, performance monitoring capacity has greatly improved, as any implementation issues are identified as early as possible for solutions to be applied to overcome these challenges.
- The Non-Governmental Strengthening through Health Services and Technical Assistance Project went through a final performance evaluation that assessed USAID's investments in malaria case management, training, and capacity building. Recommendations from this evaluation will shape the direction of malaria prevention and treatment activities, funded by the President's Malaria Initiative, in FY 2017.
- A USAID Local Capacity Mapping Exercise was conducted to determine the extent to which local organizations can manage USAID funding and maintain results beyond the life of USAID awards. In line with the goal of USAID's Country Development Cooperation Strategy to transition responsibilities for implementing activities to local organizations and Angolan counterparts, the pending results of this exercise are critical to planning for the implementation of FY 2017 activities as they will identify which local organizations are capable of receiving and managing standalone USAID awards. The results will also provide recommendations on how these organizations can be strengthened to take ownership of the development process through solidifying their sustainability efforts.
- Through PEPFAR, a series of baseline assessments at the health facility level and for key populations were performed to improve systems to better capture data. The data collected from these assessments will guide decision making for planned activities in FY 2017.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The program monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID provided critical information that resulted in the following programmatic actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget.

- Preliminary results from the Local Capacity Mapping Exercise fed into the development of a new USAID project that will focus on malaria and HIV/AIDS capacity building and supervision activities. This new activity will include capacity building efforts for sub-awarded local organizations so these organizations can eventually receive direct USAID awards.
- Initial results from PEPFAR assessments led USAID to shift its programming to demonstrate effective epidemic control in nine select high volume health care facilities and communities in Luanda. USAID is creating models of high quality systems along the continuum of care (testing, care, treatment, adherence, and retention) for general and key populations.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improve Health Status and Wellbeing of the Population: U.S. government health programs will support the GRA's National Health Plan that envisions universal access to quality health care services to combat poverty and reinforce the well-being of the population. These programs will support Angolan efforts to build sustainable platforms for the effective supply and demand of health services and modernize public administrative systems through developing core technical and administrative skill sets for Angolan health care professionals. Through the implementation of these activities to strengthen health systems, the U.S. government will achieve U.S. foreign policy priorities of decreasing malaria morbidity, achieving an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from infectious diseases.

Strengthen Responsiveness to Citizens' Needs: U.S. government health programs will provide technical assistance and training to Angolan counterparts to improve the scale and quality of government services (health system strengthening, health budget planning, and good governance) and strengthen civil society capacity to engage and participate effectively in governance systems at national and local levels. This will lead to more efficient public financial systems that will improve the delivery of effective public health services (e.g. to combat malaria) at the lowest levels of government.

Advance Regional Security and Security Sector Reform: International military education and training activities in Angola work to develop sustainable institutional capacity that advances internal and regional security while emphasizing professionalism, rule of law, and respect for human rights. These activities will promote cultural understanding and establish relationships between future leaders of the Angolan Armed Forces and the U.S. Armed Forces.

Build Stability through Demining Efforts: Humanitarian mine action and weapons disposal efforts across the country support U.S. foreign policy priorities by helping the Angolans diversify and strengthen their economy through the return of land and resources to communities previously inaccessible because of mines. These activities also create good will towards the United States within mine-affected Angolan communities, especially those areas in the country's interior that are most affected by mines.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	45,824
Strengthen Responsiveness to Citizens' Needs	5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,000
3.1 Health	5,000
Advance Regional Security and Security Sector Reform	525
International Military Education and Training	525
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	525
Build Stability through Demining Efforts	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000
Improve Health Status and Wellbeing of the Population	36,299
Global Health Programs - State	12,899
3.1 Health	12,899
Global Health Programs - USAID	23,400
3.1 Health	23,400

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, which increases its ability to maintain domestic peace and security while contributing to regional stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	23,310	*	23,300	-10
Global Health Programs - USAID	23,100	*	23,000	-100
International Military Education and Training	210	*	300	90

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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

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). U.S. assistance will strengthen the public health system by building the capacity of that system to lead national programs and provide quality services at the decentralized level, including community services. GHP assistance will also support the public health system to 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.

Benin has 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 President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$16.5 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 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Benin does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time the FY 2017 operating year budget is set. GHP 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.

- 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. U.S. assistance will also make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity rates. U.S. assistance will focus on commodity support, with an emphasis on injectable and other longer-term FP/RH methodologies.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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.

Beninese Security Forces and Justice System Can Better Disrupt Local and Transnational Crime and Violent Extremist Elements and Respond to Regional Crises

Key Intervention:

- \$0.3 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.

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 FY 2015:

- 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.
- A portfolio evaluation was completed in 2015.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID/Benin informed the following actions and decisions regarding FY 2017 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

Benin has 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 reducing preventable deaths among vulnerable populations through increased use of high impact health services and healthy behaviors. This will be achieved through three programming areas: (1) improved delivery of integrated high-impact health services; (2) improved preventive and care seeking behavior of empowered communities; and (3) improved performance of key health systems. 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 the 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 ongoing regional threat of transnational terrorism, organized crime, narcotics trafficking, and piracy. The U.S. Mission is committed to initiating regional law enforcement and security training designed to bolster capacity to respond to trans-national security issues. Despite its resource challenges, the Government of Benin (GOB) has demonstrated and expressed the desire to continue to advance its security sector, and to participate in U.S. bilateral and regional partnerships to counter illicit narcotics trafficking and transnational terrorism. The U.S. Mission will continue to provide effective engagement with the security sector to enhance the operational capabilities to counter narcotics, terrorism, and piracy as well as support the GOB's initiative to further develop its international peacekeeping operation capacity.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	23,300
Beninese security forces and justice system can better disrupt local and transnational crime and violent extremist elements and respond to regional crises.	300
International Military Education and Training	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
Beninese has access to health services, education, and adequate nutrition to enable them to contribute productively to society and a healthy environment.	23,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	23,000
3.1 Health	23,000

Botswana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Botswana is one of the United States' strongest allies in Africa and offers a powerful model to the region and world of a stable, democratic African nation. However, while attempting to meet the pressing need to diversify its diamond-dependent economy, Botswana continues to struggle to address one of the world's highest rates of income inequality and the second highest HIV prevalence rate in the world. 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	37,291	*	41,529	4,238
Global Health Programs - State	36,767	*	40,804	4,037
International Military Education and Training	524	*	725	201

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 globally shared goals: 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 a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Botswana will receive \$40.8 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 U.S. professional military education (PME) is the foundation of our bilateral relationship with the Botswana Defense Force (BDF) and contributes significantly to professionalization of the military. The BDF recognizes that knowledge imparted to senior officers is critical to BDF modernization efforts for manning, equipping, and strategic planning. The skills provided to junior officers are critical to operational and tactical execution of tasks.

Botswana's Military Forces are Increasingly Interoperable with U.S. Forces

Key Intervention:

- FY 2017 funding of \$0.7 million is requested to further professionalize the BDF. Key outcomes include: improved strategic planning and management; reinforcing civilian control of the military and respect for human rights; and increased understanding of U.S. doctrine and operational tactics.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The PEPFAR program has begun implementing Site Improvement through Monitoring System (SIMS) to increase the impact of PEPFAR programs through standardized monitoring 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 quality of 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.
- Overall, Strategic Information (SI) activities will help to ensure availability of data to measure components of the Sustainability Index and Dashboard (SID), in particular those areas in Botswana with low scores: Allocative Efficiency, Technical Efficiency, and Quality Management (QM). Allocative Efficiency will be examined through the analysis of relevant HIV/AIDS epidemiological, health, workforce, and economic data to inform HIV/AIDS investment decisions. For maximizing impact, data will be used to assess high-impact program services and interventions being implemented, where resources should be allocated, and what populations demonstrate the highest need and should be targeted. Technical Efficiency will be addressed through evaluation of enhanced processes, economies of scale, elimination of waste, prevention of new infections, expenditure analysis, strategic targeting, and other technical improvements, to be able to achieve improved HIV/AIDS outcomes within the available resource envelope. Finally, QM will be examined through the measurement of quality of HIV/AIDS services in relation to established national/global standards that are effective in achieving positive health outcomes (reduced AIDS-related deaths, reduced incidence, and improved viral load/adherence).

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 Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, which evaluate program performance against the goals stated in AFRICOM's Theater Campaign Plan 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: U.S. assistance to the BDF is predicated on maintaining a professional military force capable of executing the full spectrum of operations, potentially with U.S. forces if required. PME at senior and middle officer levels lays the foundation for interoperability by establishing common terms of reference and strategic planning principles. IMET also deepens connections between U.S. and BDF military leaders, creating trust and confidence. 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 2017 Request
TOTAL		41,529
Botswana's military forces are increasingly interoperable with U.S. forces.		725
International Military Education and Training		725
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		725
Botswana reduces the incidence of HIV and Tuberculosis among the 15-49 age group.		40,804
Global Health Programs - State		40,804
3.1 Health		40,804

Burkina Faso

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In November 2015, following more than a year of political unrest, Burkina Faso elected a new president for the first time in almost 30 years. The election, determined to be free and fair by international standards, bolstered a commitment to democracy that *Burkinabés* demonstrated in October 2014 when a mass citizen protest brought the resignation of long-standing President Blaise Compaore. This nascent democratic step is challenged by a lack of governmental checks and balances, and public perception of inequality before the law. U.S. assistance to Burkina Faso will promote engagement by civil society with responsive local and national governments; mitigate the adverse health outcomes of malaria and other health pandemics; and continue to support the professionalization of the *Burkinabé* military. In addition, this assistance will be complemented by a range of regionally funded USAID activities in support of economic growth, health, and countering violent extremism (CVE) goals. Burkina Faso is a key member of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) as well as a strategic partner of the United States, promoting peace and stability throughout West Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	23,368	*	19,345	-4,023
Development Assistance	-	*	2,000	2,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	12,000	*	9,000	-3,000
International Military Education and Training	242	*	345	103
P.L. 480 Title II	11,126	*	8,000	-3,126

Development Assistance (DA)

As Burkina Faso transitions to a democratically elected government, USAID will focus on solidifying the country's democratic gains by supporting the newly-elected central authorities in their role as civil servants. This support will help the executive branch encourage legislative oversight of government reform efforts and enhance accountability and transparency in the process for the *Burkinabé* population. In addition, USAID will work with local civil society organizations on advocacy, oversight and coalition building to partner with local leaders to develop two-way communication with government, and hold elected officials accountable.

The Government of Burkina Faso is More Responsive to the Needs of Its People, with More Balance of Power, Stronger Local Governance, Improved Respect for Human Rights, and Reduced Corruption

Key Intervention:

- In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, the FY 2017 request will support the Sahel Development Initiative (SDI) with \$1.0 million in programming. SDI has four inter-related development objectives: countering violent extremism; strengthening vulnerable local communities; building capacity of regional, national, and subnational institutions to effectively deliver services; and interagency learning, as USAID, Department of State and Department of Defense colleagues work toward a common approach to the region. This will include democracy, human rights and governance programs to work with elected government officials on responding to the specific needs of the population in order to demonstrate the value of a responsive and accountable democratic government.

Burkina Faso Has a Civil Society Which Is More Effective in Engaging Government, Affecting Change and Mitigating Internal Conflict

Key Intervention:

- \$1.0 million, also under SDI, will strengthen civil society organizations and community-based groups to effectively advocate for their issues to local and national governments and other stakeholders. Special emphasis will be given to build effective oversight skills and constructive relations with elected officials.

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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Improve the Health and Nutrition of Vulnerable Populations in Burkina Faso by Investing in People

Key Intervention:

- Malaria: U.S. assistance under PMI will provide \$9.0 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 2017 request level for Burkina Faso does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET resources will 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 will support the professionalization of *Burkinabé* 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 being underweight. In FY 2017, 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 the Sahel Regional Program 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 Intervention:

- \$8.0 million will support a variety of activities focused on health and hygiene with an emphasis on children. This includes improving post-harvest techniques and technologies to increase the quality of products in child complementary feeding; empowering mothers and community leaders to provide peer-based health promotion programs; training community health agents to perform community-based nutritional screenings; supporting small dairy processing units to increase productivity and improve the quality of dairy products for nutrition purposes, as well as creating income generation for local producers; and training on community-led total sanitation to water.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2015:

- USAID performed semi-annual portfolio reviews of both Food for Peace and GHP-funded activities, participated in regular site visits to monitor project implementation, and implemented programmatic adjustments in work plans to account for shifting dynamics on the ground.
- USAID also conducted an evaluation of its Food for Peace activities to determine future activities under a program extension. The purpose was to capitalize on lessons learned, consolidate achievements, and define a sound collaborative effort to promote food and nutritional security under the Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced program (RISE). The conclusions of the evaluation were incorporated into the FY 2016 work plans of the two programs as well as for other activities for the RISE initiative.

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 2017 budget:

- The FFP evaluation suggested a number of programmatic modifications that have been incorporated into planning for the aforementioned program extension: a comprehensive approach to building resilient communities that combines risk reduction activities, early warning and disaster response, and livelihood recovery; enhancing the role of governance activities through building both formal and informal institutions at the household, community, and state levels; focusing on the role of women in leadership positions; and increasing community preparedness for disasters.

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 *Burkinabé* people is a key U.S. foreign policy goal in the region. FY 2017 resources will support 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:

The counterterrorism specific assistance brought to the military under TSCTP and the Peacekeeping Operations-specific assistance under the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program depend heavily on the institutional and organizational backbone of the Burkinabe military for sustainability and execution. Professionalization of military personnel will support the U.S. government goal of enhancing the ability of Burkina Faso to contribute to regional peace, security and counterterrorism efforts. 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.

The Government of Burkina Faso is More Responsive to the Needs of Its People, With More Balance of Power, Stronger Local Governance, Improved Respect For Human Rights, and Reduced Corruption: If Burkina Faso is unable to improve governance and strengthen its democratic institutions; it could face renewed destabilizing unrest. Burkina Faso has taken important steps towards democratization, particularly in the area of elections, but institutions remain weak and lack strong checks and balances. The Burkinabé people are increasingly concerned with impunity and unequal treatment before the law, lack of transparency, and corruption. FY 2017 funds intend to work with selected government entities at the national and local level to ensure responsiveness to citizen demands and a willingness to be held accountable to the people. Government responsiveness and transparency are at the bedrock of the newly democratic system the country is in the process of building.

Burkina Faso has a Civil Society Which is More Effective in Engaging Government Affecting Change and Mitigating Internal Conflict: Although there are reportedly 70,000 civil society organizations (CSOs), it is rare to find them involved in responsible advocacy to affect policy changes. Several movements do, however, exert influence and with the advent of some donor assistance, continue to grow. Recent U.S. efforts have targeted youth in building a more active civil society. FY 2017 will build upon existing results to create a two-way relationship between civil society and governments and inculcate the value of effective CSO advocacy and oversight on government provision of services.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	19,345
Improve the health and nutrition of vulnerable populations in Burkina Faso by investing in people	17,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000
3.1 Health	9,000
P.L. 480 Title II	8,000
3.1 Health	8,000
Burkina Faso remains a stalwart partner in supporting regional stability in protecting its borders, countering terrorism, and facilitating peace in its neighborhood	345
International Military Education and Training	345
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	345
The government of Burkina Faso is more responsive to the needs of its people, with more balance of power, stronger local governance, improved respect for human rights, and reduced corruption	1,000
Development Assistance	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,000
Burkina Faso has a civil society which is more effective in engaging government affecting change and mitigating internal conflict	1,000
Development Assistance	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000

Burundi

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

More than a decade since the conclusion of ten years of civil war and five years of civil conflict, Burundi is one of the least developed and most fragile countries in the world, with alarming levels of hunger and malnutrition that have been exacerbated by the current political crisis that started in April 2015. An ongoing refugee crisis, with over 200,000 Burundians registered in neighboring countries, is separating people from their land during harvest time and refugee returns in the future will create an increasingly complex food security and land problem. The primary goals of U.S. assistance in Burundi are promoting peace, stability, and equitable economic growth while improving the health status and social conditions of the population, reducing the high rates of chronic malnutrition, mitigating the drivers of conflict, and enhancing democratic governance and human rights. 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	57,631	*	48,371	-9,260
Economic Support Fund	-	*	3,011	3,011
Global Health Programs - State	12,960	*	15,360	2,400
Global Health Programs - USAID	20,500	*	17,500	-3,000
International Military Education and Training	411	*	500	89
P.L. 480 Title II	23,760	*	12,000	-11,760

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support activities that cultivate free and fair political processes and encourage consensus-building by focusing on discussions to revise and harmonize the legal framework governing the 2020 electoral process and national politics. Complementary activities will strengthen mechanisms for protection of and response to violations of human rights, support civil society organizations (CSO) and media to monitor government policies and systems, and address the drivers of continued and renewed conflict.

Improving Government Accountability and Transparency

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.8 million will strengthen youth resilience and support peaceful, positive engagement in community and political processes and political engagement of youth. Activities will address identified drivers of conflict and support youth participation in reconciliation processes to resolve incidents of community-based violence.
- U.S. assistance of \$0.8 million will strengthen the capacity of CSOs and the media to play an important role in Burundi's democratic development by helping to build civic engagement and promoting transparency and accountability in governance and post-conflict reconciliation and healing.
- Assistance of \$0.5 million will enhance the ability of national human rights actors and advocates to document and investigate human rights abuses and to contribute to the fight against impunity.

Increased Economic Growth, Enhanced Regional Integration, and Improved Health Status of Burundians

Key Intervention:

- \$1.0 million of U.S. assistance will support training for individuals and groups to enable establishment of microenterprises; improve participation of women, youth, and other special groups in cooperative production and processing, marketing associations, and other entrepreneurial activities; and increase access to financing for and availability of quality inputs and technologies.

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 globally shared goals: 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 (of which \$15.4 million GHP-State and \$3.5 million GHP-USAID) funding 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 of \$9.0 million under the Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI) will support the goal of reducing malaria morbidity and mortality. Specifically, this assistance will target the routine distribution of insecticide-treated nets to pregnant women and children under five; and, support capacity-building for entomological monitoring, supply chain management and the National Malaria Control Program.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will be used to increase quality MCH services and the government's capacity to provide these services. Activities will focus on reducing maternal and neonatal deaths and preventing and treating childhood illnesses including malaria, diarrhea, and acute respiratory infections. Funding will strengthen facility and community-based integrated health services, with a focus on birth preparedness and maternity services, such as provider training, encouraging facility-based deliveries, referral support for complicated deliveries, treatment of obstetric complications through emergency obstetric care as well as the provision of immunizations and the strengthening of linkages for early screening, detection and treatment of malnutrition, stunting, HIV, and other chronic illnesses. Funds will strengthen Burundi'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): U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will help expand access to high-quality reproductive health care including voluntary FP services and information on a sustainable basis. Assistance will also support the National Reproductive Health Program by focusing on improved service delivery, behavior change communication, supply chain management, community-based distribution of contraceptives, and the promotion of longer term methods such as implants and intra-uterine devices. Community level activities will seek to increase knowledge about contraception and promote male involvement as well as educate vulnerable youth about reproductive health and support linkages to youth-friendly FP/RH services.

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 continued professionalization of the Burundian military which will contribute to its ability to support peacekeeping operations. 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.

Building Capacity to Maintain Peace and Security at Home and Abroad

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.5 million will help to professionalize the military, reinforce and support effective civilian oversight of the military, and strengthen civil-military relations. Funding will support attendance of Burundian military personnel at U.S. military institutions. IMET training will increase the Burundian military's understanding and acceptance of civilian control of the military, human rights, military justice, and management of defense resources.

P.L. 480 Title II

The Food for Peace (FFP) portfolio works 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 \$12.0 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.
- Activities will support increased household food availability and dietary diversity for a total of 500,000 direct beneficiaries over a five year period. 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:

- In FY 2014, USAID conducted a mid-term evaluation of the Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation Program. Assessing the situation of mistrust and inter-group insecurity (young people from different affiliations) that undermines social cohesion in communities across Burundi, the evaluation recommended that the youth work with local governmental administrative bodies to find alternatives from violence. The evaluation also suggested the need to engage politicians and authorities to eradicate political manipulation and maintain a free, democratic process. As a result of the mid-term evaluation recommendations, the program conducted four forums in FY 2015 that provided target youth a platform to engage with government authorities around the elections.
- In FY 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. Based on lessons learned from the FY 2014 SIMS implementation, USAID expanded this monitoring system and conducted sixteen visits through SIMS in FY 2015. As a result of these

visits, written documentation was improved to reflect the latest, updated content of national guidelines and protocols for care and treatment of HIV-infected patients, the availability and use of site level standard procedures, and the patient count referral system.

- The FFP activity began its baseline household survey and qualitative study in FY 2015. The baseline results will be shared once the analysis is complete in February 2016.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- To inform the 2015 Country Operational Plan (COP), the PEPFAR team used the results and analysis from the 2013 – 2014 Priorities for Local AIDS Control Effort study that estimated the size of HIV/AIDS prevalence in Burundi, identified priority interventions zones and hotspots.
- In June 2014, the Preventing Malnutrition in Children Under Two Approach final evaluation highlighted the most effective activities to achieve results in preventing childhood stunting. The evaluation recommendations informed the design of the new five-year FFP activity (2014 – 2019) that has focused activities geographically, with the purpose of achieving sustainable nutrition and food security results in the Muyinga Province and replicating them nationally.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improving Government Accountability and Transparency: An important part of Burundi's fragility is the result of, and linked to problems in the governance, rights and democracy sector. Concern also remains about human rights violations, lack of support for freedom of expression and space for credible, responsible political opposition in Burundi. To address these issues, U.S. assistance will help foster collaborative, peaceful dialogue and solutions to local drivers of conflict, engage youth constructively in their communities, and strengthen mechanisms for the protection, mitigation and response to violations against human rights.

Increased Economic Growth, Enhanced Regional Integration, and Improved Health Status of Burundians: Although Burundi's health indicators have improved over the past ten years, there is still great concern about the prevalence of disease and the endurance of an insufficient health infrastructure. Through the GHI, the United States plans to continue its fight against AIDS focusing on HIV/AIDS, MCH and FP/RH programming and its fight against malaria.

The United States also 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.

Building Capacity to Maintain Peace and Security at Home and Abroad: IMET funded courses facilitate valuable cultural exchanges and the building of life-long bonds and personal relationships that have had a significant impact on military-to-military relations and in building partner nation military capabilities.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	48,371
Improving Government Accountability and Transparency	2,011
Economic Support Fund	2,011
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	761
2.4 Civil Society	750
Building Capacity to Maintain Peace and Security at Home and Abroad	500
International Military Education and Training	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Increased Economic Growth, Enhanced Regional Integration, and Improved Health Status of Burundians	45,860
Economic Support Fund	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	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	12,000
3.1 Health	12,000

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 are among the highest priorities for the United States in Cabo Verde. U.S. foreign assistance in FY 2017 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	144	*	150	6
International Military Education and Training	144	*	150	6

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. These courses intend 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:

- \$0.2 million in FY 2017 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 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 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 2017 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 while encouraging development by strengthening healthcare systems. Foreign assistance contributes towards achieving these 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.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	49,065	*	45,975	-3,090
Global Health Programs - State	28,844	*	43,975	15,131
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	*	1,500	-
International Military Education and Training	420	*	500	80
P.L. 480 Title II	18,301	*	-	-18,301

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 globally shared goals: 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 the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Cameroon will receive \$45.5 million (of which \$44.0 million GHP-State and \$1.5 million of 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, 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 Cameroon's military and promote effective civilian oversight and respect for human rights and the rule of law.

Cameroon Maintains a Durable Domestic Peace and Becomes a Reliable Partner for African Security

Key Intervention:

- FY 2017 funding of \$0.5 million is requested to professionalize Cameroon's military forces.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: As part of PEPFAR's monitoring, evaluating and reporting initiative, all agencies are required to systematically collect and analyze information for programmatic decision-making. Studies and evaluation efforts in FY 2015 and FY 2016 include:

- USAID commissioned Johns Hopkins University to perform three sets of studies: One study estimated the size of groups of people known as 'key populations', those who have the highest risk of contracting and transmitting HIV, (men who have sex with men, commercial sex workers and their clients, and truck drivers), so that interventions and resources can be planned appropriately. Another study mapped HIV prevention services and performed qualitative analysis on perception barriers faced by the identified key populations to accessing services. The third study triangulated existing HIV/AIDS data to further understand the HIV epidemic and adjust the response accordingly.
- USAID conducted a baseline survey of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) to establish essential baseline data to determine potential program impact and determine targets for a new OVC activity.
- The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention conducted studies that helped identify better approaches for the provision of more effective HIV treatment regimens, as well as the provision of family planning services to HIV infected women.

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 2017 budget:

- The "Continuum of Prevention, Care, and Treatment of HIV/AIDS for Most-at-risk Populations" (CHAMP) activity, builds upon the experience of predecessor programs and leverages ongoing PEPFAR activities to provide HIV services to those at highest risk of contracting and transmitting HIV. Building on research and findings from the Johns Hopkins University study, and in line with PEPFAR's "locations and populations" approach, CHAMP is currently establishing programs in areas with a high concentration of men who have sex with men and other high-risk populations.
- 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", created a strong evidence base that facilitates stakeholder access to information and informs programmatic and financial decisions for those most susceptible to contracting or transmitting HIV. The Government of Cameroon uses study results to design interventions that target key populations and inform its funding application to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund). Furthermore, study findings fostered a collaborative partnership among the Global Fund, USAID, and the World Bank who are 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 U.S. government 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 2017 Request
TOTAL		45,975
Cameroon Maintains a Durable Domestic Peace and Becomes a Reliable Partner for African Security		500
International Military Education and Training		500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		500
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 chronic under-development, poor governance and institutional capacity, lack of accountability, and inter-communal tension. CAR authorities – in tandem with the United Nations (UN) and international partners –are focused on bringing security and stability to CAR, resuming basic government functions and services, improving public financial management, and advancing an inclusive political process that is representative of ethnic, regional, and religious diversity found in CAR. U.S. foreign assistance supports the call from Central Africans to build a country that is unified, peaceful, stable, prosperous, tolerant, and accountable. As such, U.S. priorities include helping CAR re-establish a justice system; investing in local-level conflict mitigation efforts; supporting disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation, and reintegration; providing assistance for 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 UN, the European Union, France, World Bank, African Development Bank, and International Monetary Fund.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	41,264	*	18,069	-23,195
Overseas Contingency Operations	12,000	*	17,919	5,919
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	4,269	2,269
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	5,650	5,650
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	*	8,000	-2,000
Enduring/Core Programs	29,264	*	150	-29,114
International Military Education and Training	-	*	150	150
P.L. 480 Title II	29,264	*	-	-29,264

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF-OCO assistance will contribute to peacebuilding, social cohesion, and conflict resolution dialogue in CAR.

Conditions Created for Voluntary Return Home for Refugees and IDPs

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$1.3 million of U.S. assistance will focus on inter-religious and intra-community conflicts, the sharing of information to mitigate violence among communities, and activities to lay a stronger foundation for community reconciliation, social cohesion and trauma healing as a means to promote economic opportunities.
- Approximately \$3.0 million will support information sharing to mitigate violence and promote peace. By improving citizen access to information, activities will seek to reestablish social cohesion in and between communities and governmental entities, enhance community security, and improve local governance and transparency on issues that are drivers of conflict.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

As part of a larger process of security sector reform CAR's armed forces must be reconstituted, re-structured, and retrained. 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 \$0.2 million will support activities that advance the 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) - OCO

INCLE funds will support ongoing efforts to help re-establish a functioning criminal justice system in CAR, and build on current successful 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 its criminal justice system is accessible by a majority of CAR citizens and perpetrators are held accountable for their actions. As an initial step, the United States is supporting the CAR authorities to develop human and institutional capacities within the local criminal justice system and ensure accountability for serious crimes, particularly for perpetrators of human rights violations and mass atrocities. The increase in funds will sustain capacity-building programs, preserve gains in institutional development, and fund an officer from the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement at Embassy Bangui.

Rule of Law Developed

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$3.7 million will support stabilization operations and security sector reform projects that expand the capabilities of and professionalize CAR law enforcement forces, prisons systems, 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, and addressing the dire state of CAR's prisons. Funds will support the training and deployment of CAR's civilian law enforcement to CAR's provinces, where the government has very little civilian presence.
- \$2.0 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. INL will continue support for an initiative to combat sexual and gender-based violence. 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 effective case management.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) - OCO

Funding will support equipment, maintenance, and/or advisory efforts for comprehensive security sector reform and defense institution building in CAR. Improving the security environment within CAR, building the CAR government's capacity to ensure internal security, and developing and implementing a long-term reform plan to professionalize the country's military and civilian security forces is critically important to overall peace and security in CAR. U.S. government efforts to address these issues include immediate actions to right-size the armed forces (FACA) and define a national security strategy for CAR under a permanent, democratically elected government.

Counter Threats to Civilian Population from Rebel Groups

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$8.0 million will support comprehensive, integrated security sector reform and defense institution building, 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, the U.S. government is 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 the 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 expand governance throughout the national territory, increase national cohesion, build trust and credibility among its citizens, and lessen the need for foreign assistance.

Conditions Created for Voluntary Return Home for Refugees and IDPs: Communities throughout the Central African Republic have been torn apart, hindering a conducive environment for citizens to live harmoniously together again and to work through local and national governmental entities to help rebuild the nation. By improving the messaging broadcast to all citizens and encouraging forgiveness, those who left and those who remained behind will be encouraged to begin the healing process.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	18,069
Counter Threats to Civilian Population from Rebel Groups	8,150
International Military Education and Training	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150
Peacekeeping Operations - OCO	8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,000

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
Rule of Law Developed		5,650
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO		5,650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		3,650
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		2,000
Conditions Created for Voluntary Return Home of Refugees and IDPs		4,269
Economic Support Fund - OCO		4,269
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation		1,269
2.2 Good Governance		3,000

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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	61,970	*	1,500	-60,470
International Military Education and Training	416	*	500	84
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	61,554	*	-	-61,554

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 \$0.5 million to support training to professionalize the military and strengthen its capacity to maintain border security.

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.

Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Security

Key Intervention:

- CWD funding of \$1.0 million program will develop an Explosive Ordinance Disposal program to dispose of conventional weapons of war.

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 Chad's ability to fight transnational threats and ensure internal stability through improving its military's capabilities and professionalism and limiting the ability of end users of proliferation concern to access conventional weapons. Other areas important to this objective include improving Chad's response to cases of trafficking in persons; enhancing 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 border guards and the customs service; and improving the export control system.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	1,500
Professionalized security forces provide stability, counter extremism and terrorism, and enhance security	1,500
International Military Education and Training	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000

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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	232	*	150	-82
International Military Education and Training	232	*	150	-82

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 Other Criminal Activity

Key Intervention:

- \$0.2 million will support the training of Comoran military leaders to increase their professionalism, and improve their ability to patrol Comoros territorial waters which may help 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 Other Criminal Activity: Comoros needs increased training in professionalization and maritime security to improve its 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 2017 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 other criminal activity	150
International Military Education and Training	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Côte d'Ivoire

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

After more than a decade of political instability that culminated in post-electoral violence in 2010, Côte d'Ivoire is well on the way to reclaiming its position as a hub of economic growth and stability in West Africa. This was cemented by peaceful and transparent national elections in October 2015.

U.S. government assistance to Côte d'Ivoire will help to ensure that the benefits of the country's strong economic growth reach all Ivoirian citizens, providing the foundation for continued stability and providing a buffer against renewed conflict or the spread of violent extremism. Continued support to strengthen critical democratic institutions, including the judiciary and the national assembly, will be complemented by a growing focus on strong, vibrant civil society and human rights for all. FY 2017 assistance to Côte d'Ivoire will help to lay the groundwork for peaceful presidential elections in 2020; improve the professionalization of defense institutions; and support a continued effort to push for increased domestic health care financing, particularly for HIV/AIDS, where the United States is a major donor.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	138,809	*	145,745	6,936
Economic Support Fund	2,559	*	7,000	4,441
Global Health Programs - State	135,264	*	138,405	3,141
International Military Education and Training	481	*	340	-141
P.L. 480 Title II	505	*	-	-505

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will provide training and other support to key government institutions, including the justice system, national assembly, and line ministries with responsibility for human rights, media, and delivery of social services that have influence and potential to improve their engagement with citizens. Developing increased capacity for civic engagement and social accountability is critical to the country's ongoing reconciliation process. Receptive and responsive public officials and an improved relationship between civil society organizations (CSOs) and government will help to strengthen this effort. CSOs, the media, and the private sector have important roles to play in advancing reconciliation in Côte d'Ivoire, promoting democracy, human rights, and good governance, as well as holding public officials accountable.

Côte d'Ivoire Promotes Democratic Reforms to Improve Accountability and Governance

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will expand efforts to improve judicial services and case management processes in six additional high-need local courts throughout the country.
- FY 2017 resources will build upon work in case management and computerization, and focus more specifically on the provision of technical assistance to improve accountability and service delivery, and reduce corruption within the judicial system.
- U.S. assistance will build the capacity of representatives and political parties within the National Assembly to carry out their roles and responsibilities as representatives of the people.

- FY 2017 resources will provide support to key ministries to conduct outreach campaigns to ensure that policies, programs, budgets, and contact information are readily accessible.
- Activities will assist in the institutionalization of forums regularly convened by public officials to disseminate information and respond to inquiries from societal actors in order to promote governmental transparency and accountability.

Côte d'Ivoire Continues to Advance Reconciliation throughout the Country

Key Interventions:

- Activities will 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.
- U.S. assistance will enhance the professionalism of journalists and CSOs, which would entail greater independence from partisan pressure and donor dependency.
- FY 2017 resources will be used to develop CSO capacity to identify and advocate for their goals and objectives through persuasive oral and written communication, as opposed to political rhetoric or adversarial posturing.
- Activities will strengthen the capacity of CSOs and journalists to monitor and report on state functions, public policies and the performance of public officials, through technical training in areas such as public finance, public policy, and lawmaking.
- U.S. assistance activities will increase public access to information and the capacity of the CSOs and journalists to generate and disseminate alternative sources of information based on informed opinions, independent research, and/or investigative reporting.
- FY 2017 resources will also promote CSO capacity building in business management and fundraising skills to improve self-sufficiency, autonomy, and public accountability.

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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. This is consistent with the broader objectives of Côte d'Ivoire's Integrated Country Strategy.

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. government investments in the health sector of Côte d'Ivoire are focused primarily 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 (patient records, surveys and surveillance, and routine monitoring and evaluation of service and outcomes) and laboratory systems for improved diagnoses and clinical monitoring. It also addresses policy issues such as increased host government financing, new clinical protocols, and linkages between clinical and community services. An additional component includes the provision and management 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.

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 a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Cote 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)

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. government investments in democracy and governance. FY 2017 funds will continue to assist the military in rebuilding its institutions and to support Government of Côte d'Ivoire efforts to professionalize and modernize its security forces as part of ongoing security sector reform (SSR) efforts. IMET-funded courses expose Ivorian military 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.

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:

- IMET-funded courses expose Ivorian military 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.

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 FY 2015.

- PEPFAR resources are being realigned geographically and programmatically to achieve control of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Under the direction of the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, all PEPFAR teams reviewed site-level data in preparing 2015 Country Operational Plans with the goal to phase out PEPFAR-funded services where they have no or only marginal impact, and redirect scarce resources for increased coverage in places with a high disease burden.
- Epidemiologic data were used to evaluate the impact of HIV/AIDS interventions. Each project was evaluated for pertinence of activities and impact around reducing new infections and maintaining patients on treatment services. Targets, budgets and work plans were revised to support this realignment.
- The interagency team worked extensively with technical advisors to examine expenditure analysis data and resolve a multitude of unit costs associated with prevention, care, treatment, laboratory maintenance, and supply chain commodities acquisition. This analysis was a key component of targeting and budgeting exercises leading to the submission of the 2015 Country Operational Plan.
- Two mid-year Portfolio Implementation Reviews in FY 2014 and FY 2015 were completed for ESF and GHP activities managed by PEPFAR implementing partners. In these reviews, the interagency PEPFAR team examined partner performance in terms of financial disbursements, progress against targets, and overall project management.
- Starting in FY 2015, the interagency PEPFAR team began reporting quarterly to the PEPFAR Oversight Accountability Response Team (POART) to examine programmatic, financial, and site monitoring data and determine potential shifts through the "Corrective Action Summary" delivered by the POART.

- In FY 2015 USAID conducted a Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) Assessment in order to identify major DRG trends and challenges in Côte d'Ivoire and recommended a medium-term strategic approach to assist with the strengthening of democratic governance and human rights as the country transitions out of a post-conflict environment. The assessment recommended that the overarching goal of DRG programming going forward in Côte d'Ivoire should be to increase the population's confidence in the Ivoirian government. Programs will work towards two broad objectives: 1) to increase public officials' interactions with, and responsiveness to, societal actors; and 2) to improve the performance of government core functions.
- Additionally, in FY 2016, the Côte d'Ivoire Operating Unit will conduct rigorous midterm evaluations of two ongoing DRG activities. The goal is to use the context obtained from the aforementioned Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance Assessment and make any necessary modifications to the activities being currently implemented.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- The U.S. government used the PEPFAR platform and health systems strengthening interventions to allow for expanded investments towards protecting communities from other infectious diseases. This systems-level work was especially important in light of the Ebola Virus Disease epidemic and will allow for expanded Global Health Security programming to roll out in FY 2016.
- The proposed work plan and strategic vision of PEPFAR in Côte d'Ivoire builds on the reorientation toward gaining control of the HIV epidemic. In collaboration with the Ivoirian government and other stakeholders, the new strategy contributes to UNAIDS "90:90:90" goals for 90 percent of all people living with HIV to know their HIV status; for 90 percent of all people with diagnosed HIV infection to receive sustained antiretroviral therapy; and for 90 percent of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy to have viral suppression, by the year 2020; through better testing approaches to more efficiently identify people living with HIV; increased adult and pediatric treatment and care service provision; stronger community linkages; and more effective geographic targeting of scale-up activities based on district-level burden of disease.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Côte d'Ivoire Promotes Democratic Reforms to Improve Accountability and Governance:

U.S. government engagement with key democratic institutions is intended to improve the responsiveness of government as well as to increase service provision. This support is crucial to increase citizen confidence in democratic processes, such as elections, as well as institutions, such as the National Assembly, Ministry of Justice, civil society, and media, as well as promote peace and stability, which lay the foundation for sustained economic growth. 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: U.S. assistance is designed to support reconciliation based on the hypothesis that if individuals, elites, and groups from across political divides are engaged in a process of dialogue and reconciliation, healthier relationships and shared futures can be generated to increase social resilience to mobilized violence. The Embassy will encourage political elites to address issues of identity and land tenure in a responsible fashion and to seek political accommodations that avoid incitation to violence. The Embassy will also promote tolerance, non-violent conflict resolution and social inclusion within civil society. 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: Functioning security institutions are essential for stability and economic growth in Côte d'Ivoire. The development of reliable and accountable institutions requires both time and firm commitment. The Government of Cote d'Ivoire, however, continues to struggle with defining the roles of its security force components, the forces' limited capacity, and corruption. Assistance will support the professionalization of the Ivorian military which will build stronger relationships and foster pro-U.S. attitudes by exposing future military leaders to the United States and U.S. 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	145,745
Côte d'Ivoire promotes democratic reforms to improve accountability and governance	6,250
Economic Support Fund	6,250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,565
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	935
2.4 Civil Society	750
Côte d'Ivoire continues to advance reconciliation throughout the country	750
Economic Support Fund	750
2.4 Civil Society	750
Côte d'Ivoire strengthens the capacity of key security institutions to improve internal human security, enforce the law, and combat crime and terrorism	340
International Military Education and Training	340
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	340
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 most recent Demographic and Health Survey showed 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	320,434	*	313,148	-7,286
Overseas Contingency Operations	67,440	*	89,188	21,748
Economic Support Fund	67,440	*	75,188	7,748
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	2,000	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	2,000	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	*	10,000	10,000
Enduring/Core Programs	252,994	*	223,960	-29,034
Global Health Programs - State	41,499	*	60,975	19,476
Global Health Programs - USAID	125,650	*	132,550	6,900
International Military Education and Training	496	*	435	-61
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	-	-2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	*	-	-500
P.L. 480 Title II	72,849	*	30,000	-42,849
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	*	-	-10,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF assistance will support a range of cross-cutting activities to strengthen Congolese institutions and governance at the national, provincial, and local levels, while also ensuring that 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:

- U.S. assistance will support political competition and consensus building with \$2.0 million to promote free, transparent and credible local and national elections. This will include civic and voter education and support to the independent electoral national commission.
- \$3.6 million in good governance assistance will engage policy-making entities at the national and provincial levels to bring about sustainable improvements in government service delivery in key sectors, including education, health, and economic growth. USAID interventions will coordinate with other donors to improve public administration and financial management, and improve resource flows to the provincial and local levels.
- \$2.8 million of U.S. assistance for civil society will strengthen Congolese citizens' ability to engage with the government to address the underlying governance and institutional challenges that erode the social compact between citizens and the state. USAID assistance will strengthen Congolese civil society actors to provide oversight of the government, increase public sector transparency, and raise citizen awareness about their rights and responsibilities.
- \$3.3 million of U.S. assistance for rule of law and human rights will support government and civil society to promote a more independent, effective, and accountable judiciary, and respond to human rights violations. Interventions will promote and support the roll-out of judicial sector reforms, and strengthen the capacity of national entities to enhance the delivery of legal services.
- U.S. assistance will improve early grade reading skills and increase education access for Congolese children and adolescents. USAID will provide \$6.0 million to develop national policies (such as in-service teacher training, free schooling, and national education standards), 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.

Lives Improved Through Coordinated Development Approaches in Select Areas

Key Interventions:

- \$6.6 million of U.S. assistance for good governance activities will increase the ability of local government entities to budget, plan, and manage financial resources with citizen input and oversight, and improve service delivery.
- \$4.7 million of civil society assistance will encourage and enable citizens to participate in local government budgeting, improve accountability, and ensure public sector service delivery.
- \$2.3 million of rule of law and human rights assistance will support a selected number of courts to build their financial and technical capacity at the provincial level, improve civil society organizations' ability to monitor and document human rights violations, and provide social and legal services to survivors of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV).
- U.S. assistance will provide \$21.0 million to 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 by reducing 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:

- \$4.7 million of U.S. assistance for conflict mitigation and reconciliation will build and reinforce peace and stability in targeted geographic areas of eastern DRC. 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 research to determine the root causes of instability.
- \$2.8 million of U.S. assistance will support social services activities and \$1.0 million for rule of law activities will increase community action to prevent SGBV, reinforce and sustain positive behaviors in eastern DRC through behavior change communication, and increase the capacity of local organizations to deliver social services, conduct survivor advocacy, and improve legal protections for survivors.
- \$1.8 million of good governance assistance will increase the ability of local government entities to budget and plan, manage financial resources with citizen input and oversight, improve service delivery, and increase the legitimacy of targeted government entities, thus reducing a key driver of conflict.
- \$3.5 million of U.S. assistance provided to private sector competitiveness and good governance activities will encourage a responsible natural resource trade that promotes civilian control of the mining sector, and improves certification and traceability requirements.
- \$1.8 million for civil society interventions will encourage and enable citizens to participate in local government budget development, improve accountability, and ensure public sector service delivery and will facilitate constructive civic participation that will help rebuild the social contract in conflict-prone areas.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$3.0 million to support 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.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$4.0 million to support the efforts of the GDRC 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.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.2 million to improve the DRC's efforts to combat human trafficking of men, women, and children in select mining communities.

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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. U.S. assistance will strengthen the technical, management, and governance capacity of the country's health care managers and service providers thereby improving health care services' access and quality. In addition to improving access to reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health services, U.S. assistance will support the provision of prevention, care, and treatment services to populations at high risk of tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases.

Selected National-Level Institutions More Effectively Implementing Their Mandates

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the DRC will receive \$21.1 million (of which \$18.3 million in GHP-State and \$2.8 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.

- Tuberculosis: USAID's interventions improve surveillance and treatment of tuberculosis as well as detection and response to multidrug resistant tuberculosis. Approximately \$2.9 million of U.S. assistance will be provided to support the National Tuberculosis Program through technical assistance for tuberculosis monitoring, data quality control, drug forecasting, and operational research.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$10.0 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 2017 request level for the DRC does not include the total projected funding for PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): U.S. assistance will improve capacity and service delivery in birth preparedness and maternity services; treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities; management of newborn and childhood illness, immunizations, and nutrition; and water, sanitation and hygiene -related activities. GHP funding will support the GDRC Acceleration Framework to End Preventable Maternal and Child Deaths and the Global Financing Facility in conjunction with other donors. \$10.0 million of U.S. assistance will be provided to advocate for improved national policies, such as those that would allow non-medical professionals to be trained in providing basic medical services in areas that lack health care workers.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): USAID will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis, as well as support behavior change communication interventions to decrease the prevalence of SGBV. Approximately \$5.1 million will be provided to improve national policies that meet family needs in the DRC.
- Nutrition: U.S. assistance will provide \$0.1 million of FY 2017 funds to improve the legal, regulatory, and operational framework for the management of nutrition related activities.

Lives Improved through Coordinated Development Approaches in Select Areas

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of PEPFAR, the DRC will receive \$49.1 million (\$42.7 million in GHP-State and \$6.4 million GHP-USAID) to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis: Approximately \$6.8 million will be provided to improve the management of tuberculosis commodities, enhance laboratory-testing capacity, and improve tuberculosis notification and treatment success rates at the local level.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the PMI will provide \$35.0million 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 2017 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 2017 operating year budget is set.
- MCH: Approximately \$24.0 million of FY 2017 GHP funds will be provided to support high-impact interventions that enable the primary health care platform to reduce preventable child and maternal deaths with a focus on rural and underserved areas. Similarly, funds will support scalable, high-impact maternal and child health programs and will strengthen polio surveillance and routine immunization systems.

- FP/RH: Approximately \$12.2 million of U.S. assistance will be provided for interventions that will support training and supervision of health care providers, provision of contraceptive commodities to select facilities, and community-based distribution of family planning commodities and information.
- Nutrition: With \$1.7 million of GHP funds, U.S. assistance 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 ages six months to 59 months old.

Foundation for Durable Peace Strengthened in Eastern DRC

Key Interventions:

- Tuberculosis: Approximately \$1.3 million will be provided for interventions to use a conflict-sensitive lens in implementing programs to improve tuberculosis notification and treatment success rates, and increase the availability of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis drugs in eastern DRC.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the PMI will provide \$5.0 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 2017 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 2017 operating year budget is set.
- MCH: Approximately \$6.0 million will be provided to support high-impact interventions that focus on building technical, leadership, and management capacities in targeted provincial health divisions and health zones in order to help communities in conflict-prone areas of eastern DRC, such as South Kivu.
- FP/RH: Approximately \$3.1 million of U.S. assistance will be provided to expand access to high-quality, FP/RH services and care on a sustainable basis in eastern DRC. Family planning interventions will increase access to high-quality voluntary family planning methods. Activities will also integrate prevention and response to SGBV in the primary health care platform.
- Nutrition: Using \$0.2 million of GHP funds, U.S. assistance will coordinate with agriculture and Food for Peace – Title II food aid resources to reduce chronic, severe and acute malnutrition in conflicted-affected areas.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. Future investment in military education and training will continue to support the professionalization of the DRC 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 Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.4 million of IMET funds will support the professionalization of the DRC military.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

As the GDRC strengthens state and civilian authority in the majority of the country, ongoing conflict and instability in the East continue to slow development efforts and reinforce a fragile and insecure environment where alarming levels of violence against women and children exist. Illegal armed groups, including foreign and indigenous militia, fight for control of land, natural resources, and economic and political influence. The United States seeks to increase the security of the country's citizens through training and equipping official actors and building the infrastructure vital for them to pursue law

enforcement-related work. Current programs fall into two main areas: police professionalization and countering SGBV. The funding will improve civilian security by expanding the capabilities and professionalism of Congolese law enforcement and promoting community policing initiatives. The assistance will also enhance the capacity of DRC law enforcement and justice institutions to combat SGBV and human trafficking.

Security Sector Reform is Implemented

Key Interventions:

- \$0.8 million of U.S. assistance will provide support and training to the law enforcement agencies of the DRC through training, infrastructure development, and supplying equipment. 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 also 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. Other law enforcement agencies, such as Immigration, Customs, Penitentiary Services, and the Office of Controls, may also be included.
- Justice sector programs in the amount of \$1.2 million 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 effectively respond to and deter instances of SGBV.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

The DRC remains heavily contaminated with explosive remnants and large stockpiles of excess small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) and munitions that it cannot adequately secure. DRC defense forces are unable to adequately secure and maintain SA/LW and munitions stockpiles in line with international standards. The porous borders between DRC and its neighbors facilitate arms smuggling, fueling further violence and posing a significant challenge to peace and security in the DRC and the region. As a result, numerous depots are vulnerable to theft by terrorists, criminal organizations, and other non-state actors, 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. NADR supports ongoing Conventional Weapons Destruction activities. These programs reduce SA/LW availability to rebel and terrorist groups, while simultaneously increasing the *Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo's* (FARDC's) capacity to safeguard and maintain its stockpiles and reducing the risk of ammunition depot explosions in populated areas, thereby protecting civilian populations and preventing loss of life.

Security Sector Reform is Implemented

Key Intervention:

- \$2.0 million of U.S. assistance seeks to reduce, eliminate, or secure, at-risk or unsecured conventional weapons such as landmines and unexploded ordnance, SA/LW, Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) and excess and deteriorating munitions. Funding will support conventional munitions stockpile management, and destruction of excess and poorly-secured SA/LW (including MANPADS), particularly in Eastern DRC. It will also support weapons accountability through serial number database entry and destruction of captured/unserviceable weapons. Humanitarian mine action projects will restore arable land to productive use near population centers in DRC, promoting development and economic recovery. 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 will enhance protection of civilians and support the return of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South Kivu.

P.L. 480 Title II

Food for Peace (FFP) assistance will support programs that reduce food insecurity of vulnerable populations and boost the resilience of communities. USAID programs will increase agricultural production; diversify livelihoods; improve nutrition, water, and sanitation practices; and strengthen gender equity.

Lives Improved Through Coordinated Development Approaches in Select Areas

Key Interventions:

- USAID will improve the health and nutritional status of mothers and children under-five years of age by delivering an integrated package of cost-effective nutrition actions in select areas, including the former Kasai Occidental and/or Kasai Oriental provinces. Proven initiatives, such as exclusive breastfeeding, child growth monitoring, and vitamin A supplementation for children six to 59 months old, will be employed to reduce maternal and child under-nutrition and associated mortality and morbidity.
- USAID will improve the food security of households by increasing agricultural productivity, strengthening linkages to local and regional markets, and boosting access to improved agricultural inputs, credit, and extension services.
- FFP activities will improve women's social and economic empowerment in their respective households and communities. Initiatives will strengthen women's engagement in household decision making processes, increase economic opportunities, reduce SGBV, and foster female participation in community leadership roles.

Foundation for Durable Peace Strengthened in Eastern DRC

Key Interventions:

- USAID will improve the health and nutritional status of mothers and children under-five years of age by delivering an integrated package of cost-effective nutrition actions in eastern DRC. Proven initiatives, such as exclusive breastfeeding, child growth monitoring, and vitamin A supplementation for children six to 59 months old, will be employed to reduce maternal and child under-nutrition and associated mortality and morbidity.
- USAID will improve the food security of households by increasing agricultural productivity, strengthening linkages to local and regional markets, and boosting access to improved agricultural inputs, credit, and extension services.
- FFP activities will improve women's social and economic empowerment in their respective households and communities. Initiatives will strengthen women's engagement in household decision making processes, increase economic opportunities, reduce SGBV, and foster female participation in community leadership roles.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) - OCO

The United States will encourage the GDRC to opt for durable political solutions to the country's civil conflicts and help strengthen the DRC military's capacity to both prevent and manage such conflicts in a way that protects human rights. Funds will support a comprehensive security sector reform effort through direct support to defense institutions. These multi-tiered efforts will encourage DRC-led military planning, logistics, training, and accountability processes in greater synergy with other donor contributions. Funds will be used to help strengthen defense systems through training, advisory support, and equipment. Furthermore, all training modules and plans are developed in consultation with the DRC military and cover areas prioritized in their reform plan.

Security Sector Reform is Implemented

Key Intervention:

- \$10.0 million in PKO funding will support strategic-level security sector reform (SSR), military justice, logistics, and the training of multiple SSR advisors. The advisors will assist the DRC's military leadership to establish systems and processes for executive direction, force generation, and force operation. The SSR Advisor liaises with senior Ministry of Defense officials, UN-system organizations, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (known by its French acronym "MONUSCO") mission, international donors, and Embassy leadership to facilitate strategic-level engagement and coordination on SSR efforts while encouraging GDRC ownership of the SSR process; the military justice advisors coordinate training for military justice personnel, support MONUSCO's Prosecution Support Cells in building prosecutorial capacity and promoting accountability and provide equipment and infrastructure for military justice resource centers; the training advisor and site coordinator assist in the development and implementation of training strategies and doctrine for the GDRC's military; the logistics advisor works closely with the DRC military's Logistics School to improve the capacity and infrastructure of the central log base (in cooperation with the European Union and other donors) and coordinates with the agricultural advisor and assistant in the PKO-funded military agricultural logistics program in Kisangani.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Various assessments and monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2015 and FY 2016:

- An assessment of the DRC's agricultural market systems resulted in recommendations that identified specific value chains that could have a stronger impact on the agricultural sector.
- An evaluation of the Ending Sexual Violence by Promoting Opportunities and Individual Rights (ESPOIR) activity resulted in the recommendation that training to healthcare providers on how to provide psychosocial treatment to victims of SGBV is necessary.

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 2017 budget:

- The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted in the DRC informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:
- Agricultural activity will focus on a few select commodities (i.e. coffee, rice, cassava and beans) that would raise a significant number of small farmers out of extreme poverty.
- Activity designs will continue to provide psychological treatments for SGBV survivors.
- A human rights assessment will be carried out in FY 2016.
- The DRC's fragile media institutions operate against increasing political and state interference. There will be a media assessment in FY 2016 that will inform the U.S. government how to improve reliable, objective, and timely news that contribute to a stronger civic participation.

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 mandates. 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 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. These interventions will 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. 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 activities. 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 Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and will 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	313,148
Selected national-level institutions more effectively implementing their mandates. (USAID DO 1)	66,817
Economic Support Fund - OCO	17,716
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,278
2.2 Good Governance	3,616
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,822
3.2 Education	6,000
Global Health Programs - State	18,293
3.1 Health	18,293
Global Health Programs - USAID	30,808
3.1 Health	30,808
Security sector reform is implemented.	14,435
International Military Education and Training	435
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	435
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations - OCO	10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000
Lives improved through coordinated development approaches in select areas.	173,474
Economic Support Fund - OCO	34,623
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,297
2.2 Good Governance	6,624
2.4 Civil Society	4,702
3.2 Education	21,000
Global Health Programs - State	42,682
3.1 Health	42,682
Global Health Programs - USAID	86,170
3.1 Health	86,170
P.L. 480 Title II	9,999
3.1 Health	5,766
4.5 Agriculture	4,233
Foundation for durable peace strengthened in eastern DRC.	58,422
Economic Support Fund - OCO	22,849
1.5 Transnational Crime	190
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	980
2.2 Good Governance	1,800
2.4 Civil Society	1,881
3.2 Education	3,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,800
4.5 Agriculture	4,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,498
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,572
3.1 Health	15,572
P.L. 480 Title II	20,001
3.1 Health	11,534
4.5 Agriculture	8,467

Djibouti

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of U.S. assistance in Djibouti is to support the development of an economically prosperous, stable democracy, capable of partnering with the United States against regional threats. Djibouti is a critical partner in advancing U.S. security interests in a region with entrenched Al Qaeda affiliates, piracy, and countries poised to become economic powerhouses. Djibouti hosts Camp Lemonnier, the only permanent U.S. military installation in Africa. Djibouti's stability is threatened by uneven economic growth, poor socio-economic indicators, and an economy that is unprepared to meet the needs of and provide opportunities for Djibouti's large youth population. U.S. assistance, in partnership with the Government of Djibouti, seeks to remove barriers to economic growth and opportunity by promoting improvements in the quality of education; strengthen the legal and regulatory environment in order to encourage private sector investment in Djibouti's energy sector; and support the growth of a capable and dynamic workforce. U.S. government programming also strengthens the health care system and reduces vulnerability to public health threats. Finally, U.S. 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	16,053	*	10,500	-5,553
Economic Support Fund	10,000	*	7,700	-2,300
Foreign Military Financing	700	*	500	-200
Global Health Programs - State	300	*	300	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	*	1,500	-
International Military Education and Training	398	*	500	102
P.L. 480 Title II	3,155	*	-	-3,155

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Djibouti has a dearth of educated, technically, and professionally trained people to compete for and obtain jobs that are forecasted to meet the growing employment requirements for expanding the country's economy. The current vocational school system is insufficiently focused on employment, producing graduates with degrees that are incompatible with the needs of the private sector. In addition, up to 40 percent of the youth that make up a growing Djiboutian youth bulge lack basic literacy skills to take advantage of technical and vocational training opportunities if and when available. Although Djibouti has made strides in improving access to education, with primary school enrollment increasing from 2003-2012 from 49.5 percent of school age children to 78.2 percent, the quality of that education remains poor.

Government Capacity to Provide and Citizen Demand for Quality, Transparent Basic Services is Enhanced

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.8 million will support interventions in basic education activities. Specifically,

U.S. assistance will contribute to improving literacy and numeracy skills of children in primary school so that they are better prepared for more advanced studies and eventually the workforce.

A More Engaged Private Sector Leads to Increased Growth and Diversification of Djibouti's Economy

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$3.4 million will support a community development fund through rapid in-kind small grants that respond to the immediate economic and social needs of Djiboutian communities. Assistance will be community-led and focus on activities that support economic development of that community and of surrounding areas.
- U.S. assistance of \$2.0 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.

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, support the professionalization of its military, 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 \$0.5 million will support Djibouti's military forces and improve Djibouti's ability to provide maritime security, professionalization of its military, and participate in peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations.

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 globally shared goals: 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 vulnerable to HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases due to its location straddling the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean and its proximity to Ethiopia, a country with a booming economy and a growing population of 98 million. Djibouti's underdeveloped health system and low capacity to prevent HIV/AIDS and the transmission of other diseases adds to its vulnerability.

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 Response 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.

Well-Trained, Professionalized Security Forces Counter Violent Extremist and Terrorist Threats in the Region

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.5 million will support education and training to support the 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 to assess the program's impact on local civil society organizations (CSOs). This will include measuring the extent to which the program's technical assistance has resulted in an increased capacity, better financial management, and improved service delivery.
- The workforce development project design will be finalized in FY 2016. Ongoing intensive assessment and monitoring will be built into the project.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The following monitoring and evaluation activities informed actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 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 training has been built into the new education project. The inability to read at the early grade level continues to impact Djiboutian youth as they enter the workforce.
- The U.S. government funded a National Drug Supply Chain assessment in 2015. The assessment showed that HIV/AIDS commodities are managed with the most consistency across the supply chain, most likely due to donor funding requirements and program-specific support and oversight.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Well-Trained, Professionalized Security Forces Counter Violent Extremist and Terrorist Threats in the Region: U.S. assistance will support activities that improve operational capabilities; support border security; modernize key equipment; and assist in the operation and maintenance of U.S.-supplied systems. Through these efforts, 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. The majority of activities will be conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States. This will allow for numerous 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: U.S. assistance will support activities which seek to strengthen national health systems—both civilian and military—and build the capacity of local organizations to effectively fight against HIV/AIDS through improved service delivery. Few donors are active in Djibouti, and the primary assistance provided to the Government of Djibouti in the area of HIV/AIDS prevention is provided by the U.S. government. Assistance will support the development of the Government of Djibouti's ability to improve accountability measures. Programs will also work with citizens via CSOs to increase their involvement with service delivery organizations.

U.S. assistance will also support activities that strengthen Djibouti's education system. The new education project aims to improve service delivery with a focus on improving early grade reading and numeracy skills, through the development of appropriate pedagogical tools and a teacher training to improve: (i) the quality of early grade reading instruction; (ii) reading delivery systems; and (iii) community and parental engagement in basic education. The project will assist the Government of Djibouti to reach its objectives of improving the quality of primary school education needed to prepare students for an increasingly demanding economy.

A More Engaged Private Sector Leads to Increased Growth and Diversification of Djibouti's Economy: Resources will support two core economic growth components: 1) continued support for energy sector development; and 2) a community development fund. Djibouti has numerous constraints on its economic growth potential, many of them structural. The program will provide funding for rapid, in-kind small grants that respond to the immediate economic and social needs of Djiboutian communities. The focus of the new program will be to strengthen community participation, increase incomes and promote sustainable development, while supporting the provision of basic services for rural and urban populations. Results will include the creation of economic opportunities for underdeveloped communities.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	10,500
Well-trained, professionalized security forces counter violent extremist and terrorist threats in the region	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
International Military Education and Training	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Government capacity to provide and citizen demand for quality, transparent basic services is enhanced	3,550
Economic Support Fund	1,750
3.2 Education	1,750
Global Health Programs - State	300
3.1 Health	300
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500
3.1 Health	1,500
A more engaged private sector leads to increased growth and diversification of Djibouti's economy	5,950
Economic Support Fund	5,950
4.4 Infrastructure	2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,950

Ethiopia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Ethiopia's (GOE) new five-year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) II (2016 – 2020), which includes ambitious targets for growth and allocates huge resources to promote development, reflects the GOE's commitment to provide health, education, and economic growth opportunities to its people. Consistent with GOE objectives, U.S. assistance will continue to promote peace and security, broad-based economic growth and development, and democracy, governance, and human rights. Activities will align with GOE objectives in order to safeguard U.S. government development investments as well as those of the GOE and other donors. As a result of U.S. assistance, Ethiopians will continue advancing regional security; gaining access to better healthcare and education; improving food security; and advancing prospects for better livelihoods. Additionally, Relief to Development Transition (R2DT) activities continue to assure food security and includes improving access to services, natural resources management and strengthening disaster risk management at the community level.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	650,926	*	513,667	-137,259
Development Assistance	97,323	*	93,334	-3,989
Economic Support Fund	1,250	*	-	-1,250
Foreign Military Financing	700	*	500	-200
Global Health Programs - State	172,213	*	187,213	15,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	137,365	*	132,050	-5,315
International Military Education and Training	559	*	570	11
P.L. 480 Title II	241,516	*	100,000	-141,516

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	650,926	*	513,667	-137,259
Power Africa	-	*	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	-	*	2,000	2,000
Resilience	-	*	124,163	124,163
Development Assistance	-	*	24,163	24,163
P.L. 480 Title II	-	*	100,000	100,000
Other	650,926	*	387,504	-263,422
Development Assistance	97,323	*	67,171	-30,152
Economic Support Fund	1,250	*	-	-1,250
Foreign Military Financing	700	*	500	-200

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	172,213	*	187,213	15,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	137,365	*	132,050	-5,315
International Military Education and Training	559	*	570	11
P.L. 480 Title II	241,516	*	-	-241,516

Development Assistance (DA)

Assistance will continue to improve food security; empower women to increase household food security and income; promote sustainable agriculture; protect natural resources; and protect the livelihoods of vulnerable populations. Education programs will continue to improve learning outcomes at the primary and tertiary grade levels, and provide targeted training and other opportunities for youth. Funds will also support 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. Funding for the democracy, rights and governance sector will support rule of law, human rights and good governance programs to improve the resilience of Ethiopian communities and strengthen accountable governance and transparency. Additionally, funds will continue to support improved water supply, sanitation, and hygiene.

Increased Economic Growth with Resiliency in Rural Ethiopia

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$60.0 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.
- Proposed Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping the GOE 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.
- With \$2.7 million, WASH activities will continue to improve access to potable water and sanitation, protect safe water sources, promote hygiene behavior change, and strengthen community ownership for improved management of water supply systems and financial sustainability.
- Under Power Africa, the U.S. government will provide \$2.0 million to facilitate private sector participation on energy generation in Ethiopia by strengthening the capacity of the GOE to negotiate sustainable independent power purchase agreements and provide support for the establishment of off-grid/small-scale energy projects linked to broader agriculture focused programs.
- FTF, GCC, and WASH resources will continue to improve the resilience of pastoralist communities. Activities will include strengthening livelihoods, expanding access to financial services, improving natural resource management, improving access to water services, increasing youth employment opportunities, promoting conflict mitigation and peacebuilding activities, and increasing access to land tenure, land rights, and livestock drought insurance.

Learning Outcomes at All Levels Improved

Key Interventions:

- Basic Education: The United States will provide \$18.0 million to assist the GOE in developing education policy and planning; train teachers in early grade reading and writing in seven local

languages; establish and strengthen reading departments at select teacher training colleges; strengthen community-based learning; build the capacity of Ministry of Education, parents, and communities to develop literacy materials and promote reading in the primary grades; support critical English language development in grades one through eight; and raise the overall skills base needed to be successful in the current and emerging agricultural and industrial fields.

- Higher Education: U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of universities through partnerships between targeted Ethiopian and/or U.S. universities, and 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.

Improved Governance Environment for Sustainable Development

Key Interventions:

- In FY 2017, \$2.0 million for rule of law and human rights programs will build the capacity of officials in the legal and judicial systems to promote constitutional human rights (including improved curricula and teaching in selected law schools), strengthen legal aid services, and build on a mandate for university law schools to support access to justice and legal aid.
- Approximately \$2.1 million for good governance programs will be implemented in partnership with major GOE development programs in health, agriculture, humanitarian aid and education to strengthen citizen oversight of governance, and stimulate citizen-led accountability and participation in these major development initiatives. Programs will also strengthen conflict management policies, peace-building practices and community/government partnerships within and across borders, and support federal, state and local institutions to improve their ability to incorporate conflict mitigation practices, including legal aid and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

Increased Utilization of Quality Health Services

Key Intervention:

- With \$0.5 million, WASH activities will continue to improve access to potable water and sanitation, protect safe water sources, promote hygiene behavior change including hand washing and household water treatment, and strengthen WASH committees and community ownership for improved management of water supply systems and financial sustainability.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will support Ethiopian peacekeeping and counterterrorism efforts within the region, specifically in South Sudan and Somalia. FMF funds will enhance Ethiopia's ability to facilitate the deployment and long-term sustainment of peacekeeping forces in regional trouble spots. FMF funding will directly support Ethiopian efforts to establish and maintain an enduring regional stability that coincides with African Union, United Nations, and U.S. objectives in East Africa.

Ethiopia is a Responsible Force for Regional Peace and Security

Key Intervention:

- FMF funds will support maintenance of C-130 aircraft, as well as necessary training and peacekeeping equipment.

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. Key areas of GHI are aligned with the globally shared goals of ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free

generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. GHP will also support behavior change communication using the Essential Nutrition Actions framework and improved policy environment. Funding 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 increase access to evidence-based HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment service.

Increased Utilization of Quality Health Services

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of PEPFAR, Ethiopia will receive \$187.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs focused epidemic control in the highest burden districts. 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 assistance for TB will strengthen key components of the GOE's TB program aimed at expanding early case finding and improving access to quality services for diagnosis and management. This will be accomplished by increasing the GOE's diagnostic capacity, improving drug supply management, improving and making more accessible MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment services, advancing TB/HIV collaborative activities, enhancing TB infection control, promoting community-based TB care and engagement of all care providers especially the private health sector.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$38.0 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 2017 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 2017 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): With a goal of ending preventable child and maternal deaths in Ethiopia, assistance 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 attendance; absence of essential newborn care and treatment; variable immunization coverage; acute malnutrition; and poor water and sanitation. Prevention of HIV transmission, care and treatment are integrated throughout the MCH program in an effort to address the high drop-out rate of mothers and infants who test HIV positive.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: Assistance for Family Planning and Reproductive Health will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of the first birth.
- Nutrition: Assistance for nutrition will focus 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.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET funds are increasing the professionalization of the Ethiopian military through military education in areas such as civilian control of the military, respect for human rights, and the rule of law. This increased professionalization of Ethiopia's military increases its capability to conduct counterterrorism and peacekeeping operations.

Ethiopia is a Responsible Force for Regional Peace and Security

Key Intervention:

- U.S. government support will enhance the military professionalism of the Ethiopian National Defense Force (ENDF) by providing professional military education opportunities to ENDF officers through attendance at different schools in the United States of America.

P.L. 480 Title II

Developmental Food Assistance Programs (DFAPs), supported with FFP funding, collaborate with other donors and the GOE to provide predictable and timely transfers of cash and food in exchange for community asset building public works activities. DFAPs remain essential contributors to USAID's food security strategy in Ethiopia and maintain the foundation upon which transformative Feed the Future programming is built. Funds also support Ethiopia's Protective Safety Net Program (PSNP), a vast, scalable safety net that is able to respond to emergent transitory needs before they push food insecure households into crisis. The PSNP reduces poverty, enables vulnerable households to build resilience and graduate from food insecurity, and assists those suffering from transitory (short-term) food insecurity as a result of a crisis or shock. Through a PSNP Contingency Budget and Risk Financing Mechanism, the program is able to scale up quickly so that people receive additional relief support before resorting to destructive coping mechanisms that threaten hard-won development gains. The mechanism serves to protect household assets, thereby allowing vulnerable communities to strengthen efforts aimed at building household future resilience. Approximately 1.5 million individuals will benefit from \$100.0 million in investment.

Increased Economic Growth with Resiliency in Rural Ethiopia

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide food or cash for public works that build assets, such as water harvesting structures, farm-to-market roads and land reclamation; provide timely and predictable safety net assistance to chronically food insecure households; and expand and diversify livelihoods by strengthening market linkages to key value chains and increasing access to financial services.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014 and FY 2015, USAID/Ethiopia undertook several monitoring and evaluation activities. This included routine performance monitoring activities such as: quarterly pipeline reviews; sector specific reviews on food security, including the Feed the Future program and early warning systems; field visits to select USAID operation areas; and data quality assessments for learning purposes and to gather strategic level details on programs and activities.

The Mission also completed eleven performance evaluations, two impact evaluations, and two assessments of activities. Performance evaluations were conducted on: (1) Better Potato for Better Life Project; (2) Empowering New Generations to Improve Nutrition and Economic Opportunities; (3) Water hygiene sanitation Transformation for Enhanced Resiliency; (4) Partnership for Capacity Building in Disaster Management-National Incident Management System; (5) Graduation with Resilience to Achieve Sustainable Development; (6) Food by Prescription; (7) Help Ethiopia Address Low TB Performance; (8) Agribusiness and Market Development; (9) FTF Program; (10) Livestock Marketing Development; and, (11) Malaria Laboratory Diagnosis and Monitoring. Impact evaluations and assessments were completed for: (1) Impact Evaluation on Feed the Future Program; (2) Impact evaluation on the Ethiopia Land Tenure and Administration; (3) Greatest Impact Assessment (GIA) on Health Services; and, (4) Assessment of Most at Risk Population. The findings of these evaluations revealed:

- The health activity, Help Ethiopia Address Low TB Performance, has led to an improved institutional capacity to manage TB programming. Despite this improved institutional capacity, the evaluation found limited engagement in support of community-based TB care.

- While the Mission's activity to improve pastoralist resiliency has demonstrated strong progress building capacity in rangeland management among pastoralists, the evaluation found that this progress needs to translate into increased production and lead to increased household incomes and enhanced resilience to climate change.
- The Ethiopia Land Tenure and Administration Program brought about improvements in the country's land tenure system and led to a 10 to 13 percent increase in the likelihood of households utilizing credit for farming purposes, an 11 percent increase in the likelihood of a wife possessing land in her name, and a 0.32 hectare increase in land held jointly by husband and wife or by female-headed households.
- The evaluation team for the agri-business and market development activity found that there is benefit when such activities are supported by other USAID programs, such as social protection, WASH, education, etc. Another evaluation of a FTF activity showed that significant progress is being made in interventions that improve the lives and livelihoods of chronically poor households in the country's PSNP districts. The evaluation also highlighted the benefit of a value chain development approach to enable households to develop more diverse and enhanced livelihood options.
- The Greatest Impact Assessment (GIA) on Health Services produced a defined list of indicators that can be used to map and analyze reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health sites where programmatic interventions have the most strategic opportunities to reduce maternal and child mortality.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: During the process of completing data quality assessments across technical sectors, USAID/Ethiopia confirmed that the majority of the data sources, data collection systems, data analysis, verification methods, and data maintenance at the implementing partner's level are sufficient to provide Mission staff with a level of confidence to be able to use the data for a range of management and programmatic decisions. Additionally, the Mission used the findings, conclusions, and recommendations from the completed performance evaluations and assessments to inform the next generation of activities as well as adjust budgeting and programming. Below are examples of how M&E results were applied:

- The annual work plan activities and budget for the TB program are being refined and evidence is being generated and documented to support the expansion of similar TB control strategies to new areas. There are also efforts to further define key sustainability indicators and ensure that activities are fully integrated into programs and owned by each level of the government.
- Positive results and significant contributions in malaria programming are leading to efforts to scale-up and integrate current activities and increase access to quality malaria diagnostic services.
- Agriculture, value chain and resiliency activities are placing more focus on achieving a balance between increasing agricultural production and improving market chains with more focus on increasing production.
- Land activities will continue coordination with the GOE on capacity building and land policy reform. With equipped institutions and trained personnel, the GOE will be able to expand second level land holding certifications to over 40 million parcels in the highlands and recognize communal land holdings in pastoral areas.
- Agriculture activities are expanding support for micro- and small enterprise development in rural areas adjacent to livestock producers and increasing the role and responsibilities of local implementing partners.
- FTF interventions are emphasizing building sustainable and integrated value chain activities, off-farm income generation activities, and employment pathways, particularly for the poorest households in Ethiopia.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Economic Growth with Resiliency in Rural Ethiopia: The agricultural sector is constrained by low productivity, fragmented market linkages, low value added to products and services, and climate variability, among other impediments. In response, U.S. assistance will continue to increase national economic growth, while also focusing on enhancing resilience in the most rural areas of Ethiopia by strengthening strategically selected value chains, promoting private sector engagement, and improving market function. GCC initiative funding will support a lower emissions development pathway for Ethiopia. U.S. assistance will also 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. Programs will also support the viability and resilience of pastoralist communities through market development, vocational training and livelihood development and natural resource management.

Learning Outcomes at All Levels Improved: In the last 15 years, Ethiopia has achieved unprecedented expansion of access to primary schools; recent data shows a primary gross enrollment rate of over 95 percent. Despite the gains, a number of significant issues remain. Today, the quality of teacher instruction in schools and low student learning gains remain the primary challenges confronting the education system. With FY 2017 funds, education programs will continue to focus on these foundational problems by improving learning outcomes at the primary grade level through targeted trainings 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. The United States will work in close partnership with the Ministry of Education and regional education bureaus to ensure that the implementation of the newly-established national reading curriculum is on-schedule, and that the utilization of language textbooks, teacher's guides and teacher training manuals is maximized.

Improved Governance Environment for Sustainable Development: A successful transition to a stable multi-party democracy in Ethiopia remains a long-term objective. U.S. assistance supports programs that promote an enabling environment for sustainable development by improving the resilience of Ethiopian communities and strengthening accountable governance. Activities help communities withstand shocks from climate change and environmental degradation and increase their capacity, in conjunction with government partners, to prevent and mitigate violent conflict. Assistance is coupled with programs that are strengthening formal and customary institutions of conflict management, building inter-religious tolerance and preventing violent extremism.

Programs increase citizen participation to encourage community-level, participatory decision-making in order to hold the GOE more accountable in its governance and development aims. U.S. assistance supports programs that work directly to build the governance capacity of the GOE to catalyze reforms in accountability, transparency and to create space for the meaningful inclusion of civil society. A key focus area is protecting political space and respect for human and civil rights as opportunities present themselves. The United States supports civil society organizations and targets initiatives backed by the GOE (such as the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative and Social Accountability) to create more democratic space.

Increased Utilization of Quality Health Services: The GOE has made tremendous progress implementing innovative health services and expanding both its physical infrastructure and the availability of Health Extension Workers (over 38,000 deployed to-date in rural and urban areas), and has improved 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, the number of well-trained health providers is still inadequate, and utilization of the health system by the population is still low.

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, nine percent of children are wasted and 25 percent of children are underweight. The multi-sectoral approaches to improving nutrition involves the health, agriculture, and WASH sectors and links Global Health and FTF Initiative programs. The United States 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. U.S. assistance will support major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Ethiopia is a Responsible Force for Regional Peace and Security: Security cooperation programs continue to support Ethiopian peacekeeping efforts and counterterrorism efforts within the region, specifically South Sudan and Somalia. Programs have focused on enhancing Ethiopia's logistical airlift capability to facilitate the deployment and long-term sustainment of peacekeeping forces in regional trouble spots. 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. U.S. assistance helps offset the increased requirements and allows Ethiopia to continue operations. Continued assistance will directly support Ethiopian efforts to establish and maintain an enduring regional stability that coincides with African Union, United Nations, and U.S. objectives in East Africa.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	513,667
Ethiopia is a Responsible Force for Regional Peace and Security	1,070
Foreign Military Financing	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
International Military Education and Training	570
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	570
Increased Economic Growth with Resiliency in Rural Ethiopia	179,200
Development Assistance	69,700
3.1 Health	2,700
4.5 Agriculture	60,000
4.8 Environment	7,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,500
3.1 Health	9,500
P.L. 480 Title II	100,000
3.1 Health	5,000
3.2 Education	1,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	46,000
4.5 Agriculture	18,000
4.8 Environment	30,000
Increased Utilization of Quality Health Services	310,263

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
Development Assistance		500
3.1 Health		500
Global Health Programs - State		187,213
3.1 Health		187,213
Global Health Programs - USAID		122,550
3.1 Health		122,550
Learning Outcomes at All Levels Improve		19,000
Development Assistance		19,000
3.2 Education		19,000
Improved Governance Environment for Sustainable Development		4,134
Development Assistance		4,134
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		2,000
2.2 Good Governance		2,134

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 Africa Standby Force. U.S. security assistance to Gabon is aimed at 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 maritime security efforts. Gabon has roughly 500 troops participating in U.N peacekeeping efforts in the Central African Republic.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	351	*	350	-1
International Military Education and Training	351	*	350	-1

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 \$0.4 million in IMET resources will support the professionalization of the Gabonese military which strengthens 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 out briefs 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 ability of the Republic of Gabon's defense establishment to fight transnational threats and ensure internal stability by improving the capabilities and professionalism of the military.

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 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 2017 Request
TOTAL		350
Increased regional cooperation for security and stability.		350
International Military Education and Training		350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		350

Ghana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. government provides significant assistance to accelerate Ghana's transition towards an established lower middle-income country status. U.S. assistance supports Ghana's efforts to solidify its position as a leader in a region unfortunately known for civil strife, poor governance and economic stagnation. U.S. assistance to Ghana is supported through a number of presidential initiatives and foreign assistance priorities, including Feed the Future (FTF), the Global Health Initiative, and Power Africa, as well as through support from the regional Trade Africa program. To support Ghana to achieve its development goals, U.S. assistance will promote good governance; improve health care; strengthen the basic education system; expand agricultural production; increase access to power; and enhance the capacity of the Ghanaian armed forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	137,646	*	146,504	8,858
Development Assistance	68,850	*	73,057	4,207
Foreign Military Financing	300	*	300	-
Global Health Programs - State	4,137	*	6,797	2,660
Global Health Programs - USAID	63,500	*	65,500	2,000
International Military Education and Training	659	*	850	191
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	-	-200

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	137,646	*	146,504	8,858
Power Africa	5,000	*	5,000	-
Development Assistance	5,000	*	5,000	-
Security Governance Initiative (SGI)	-	*	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	*	3,000	3,000
Other	132,646	*	138,504	5,858
Development Assistance	63,850	*	65,057	1,207
Foreign Military Financing	300	*	300	-
Global Health Programs - State	4,137	*	6,797	2,660
Global Health Programs - USAID	63,500	*	65,500	2,000
International Military Education and Training	659	*	850	191
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, health, education, and democracy and governance. The Mission's economic growth portfolio will continue focusing on agriculture productivity, particularly in the rice, maize and soya value chains along with marine fisheries, thereby 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. The water, sanitation and hygiene program will continue pursuing equitable and sustainable access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion interventions to achieve health objectives. 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. Democracy, human rights and governance efforts focus on improving local government revenue mobilization and public accountability; strengthening the justice sector and reducing corruption to improve government services; continued strengthening of Ghana's Electoral Commission as well as electoral reform processes; and enhancing the Government of Ghana's security governance capabilities.

Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, USAID will provide \$38.0 million to support the efforts of the GOG 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.
- \$5.0 million of U.S. assistance will support the goals of Power Africa. 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.
- \$1.5 million of biodiversity funding will help improve resource management along Ghana's coastal areas in the country's Western and Central regions. Assistance will focus on local government activities 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 FTF Strategy.

Equitable Improvements in Health Status

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$3.4 million will be used to improve access to a safe and adequate water supply as well as basic sanitation facilities for households, schools and clinics; and promote complementary hygiene practices to maximize the health impact of improved infrastructure in Ghana. The program will focus on expanding household sanitation and 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 impact and investment. Expected results include an increased number of households with access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities, as well as a number of communities certified as "open defecation free."

Improved Reading Performance in Primary School

Key Interventions:

- A major issue facing the Ghanaian education system is the alarmingly low early grade reading statistics, demonstrating that only two percent of grade two students were able to read with fluency and comprehension. U.S. assistance in the amount of \$11.0 million will be used to strengthen

primary education reading instruction. Emphasis will be placed on improving the reading skills of students in kindergarten through grade three, beginning with local languages, and transitioning to English at grade four. Interventions will support consistent teacher professional development in reading 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 instruction, including the promotion of information and communications technology (ICT) and public-private partnerships. As a result of these complementary efforts, reading performance will improve for 2.8 million students nationwide.

- Ghana's education system is faced with weak management practices and outdated education policies. To address these issues, \$3.1 million in assistance will be provided to strengthen management systems at the central and local 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.
- Approximately \$2.1 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:

- To bolster the weak institutional capacity of Ghana's local governments and improve government accountability at the national level, \$5.0 million in assistance will be provided to improve revenue mobilization, service delivery outcomes, and local government technical capacity for effective public financial management. Social accountability mechanisms will be enhanced to ensure citizen participation in local governance processes. These investments will improve transparency, public accountability and government responsiveness through targeted institutional strengthening activities. U.S. support will further build cross-sector technical capacity among key local governance units critical to the success of the FTF Initiative and other presidential initiatives.
- To reduce corruption and improve upon the public accountability system in Ghana, \$1.0 million in U.S. assistance will be used to strengthen the responsiveness of the judicial sector, support civil society anti-corruption efforts and public interest litigation capacity, and improve human rights protections and inclusivity for vulnerable groups. These activities will strengthen the role of civil society organizations in holding government institutions accountable and ensuring equitable development in Ghana's less endowed districts.
- Effective security sector governance can help to prevent, deter, discover and punish misconduct, including corruption, other criminal activity and human rights abuses. As part of the Security Governance Initiative (SGI), funds will be used to assist USAID to better assess, design, implement and evaluate security governance and justice sector projects as they are developed jointly with the partner government through the SGI Joint Country Action Plan (JCAP) planning processes.

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 the 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 to sustain Ghana's peacekeeping capability.

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 globally shared goals: 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 a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Ghana will receive \$12.3 million (of which \$6.8 GHP-State and \$5.5 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.
- 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 achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2017 request level for Ghana 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 2017 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): The U.S. government will provide \$12.0 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. Through USAID, the U.S. government 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. These efforts also include the appropriate management of childhood illnesses during the first five years of life through community-based health nurses.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): The United States will provide \$13.0 million to support the GOG's efforts to expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services. Through USAID, the U.S. government will also work with the private sector to ensure that an adequate and sustainable supply of high-quality FP/RH commodities is available. These efforts will help reduce maternal and child mortality rates in Ghana.
- Nutrition: The United States will provide \$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 \$0.9 million of FY 2017 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 with an estimated launch date in early 2016. This five-year Compact will provide up to \$498.0 million to help transform Ghana's power sector. The Compact is noteworthy for its link to Power Africa. Expected outcomes include improved reliability and service delivery and a more continuous support for more cost effective power fuel supplies to improve power generation and access to electricity. 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: In the area of Monitoring and Evaluation a number of activities were undertaken in FY 2015. They included:

- The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) was completed and disseminated during FY 2015. The DHS provides data on key demographic and health indicators. Based on the DHS results, the health program incorporated more precise data into the development of new projects, and set accurate baselines and targets. The data helped determine the most efficient uses of program resources to achieve results under the Health Development Objective.
- The Second Population-Based Survey (PBS) of the Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) Districts provided updates and progress reports for identified FTF Indicators. The survey was conducted using rigorous methodological approaches to ensure precision and quality. The PBS 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 and other health and agriculture-related programming in Ghana.
- USAID/Ghana has continued to geocode all interventions in the Geographic Information System Database on all key development indicators which will be crucial in targeting future development interventions in Ghana.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID/Ghana will inform the following FY 2017 actions and decisions:

- The results of the Population-Based Survey (PBS) will be used by the Economic Growth Office and the Health, Population and Nutrition Office. Such information will help refine work plan indicators and indicator targets for Agriculture and Maternal and Child Health outcomes. The PBS will also help prioritize activities to maximize the intended impact of the Feed the Future Initiative interventions. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Health, and Ghana Health Services will be guided by the results of PBS for planning, budgeting and monitoring.
- In a similar vein, results from Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) will be used to redefine the indicator targets for Health, Population and Nutrition programs. It will provide more precise data for the development of new projects, setting accurate baselines and targets, and determining more efficient program resource uses to achieve results. Similarly, the Ministry of Health and Ghana Health Services will be guided by the results of the DHS for planning, budgeting and monitoring.
- Within the Partnership for Education project, USAID will conduct three impact evaluations, focused

on: 1) teacher retention; 2) early grade math performance; and 3) a demand-driven topic. These evaluations will determine the impact of USAID programming and provide an evidence base to inform policy and implementation within Ghana's basic education system.

- The final performance evaluation of the Local Governance and Decentralization Project (LOGODEP) indicated all five targeted districts increased their respective ability to collect local taxes, also called internally generated funds (IGFs), up to 32 percent on average in one year, from 2013 to 2014. Furthermore, the evaluation determined LOGODEP had national impact with significant contributions to the Ghanaian Presidential Directive to name every street. With such favorable results, USAID, along with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and Global Affairs Canada are designing a follow-on activity that will scale up IGF interventions in 55 districts.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth: Ghana is faced with a number of challenges including low productivity in agriculture; weaknesses in key agricultural value-chains; 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 focuses on agriculture and marine fisheries, including biodiversity and natural resource 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. Activities work on value chain production and market linkages, agricultural research and technology transfer, access to credit and financial services, nutrition, land use management and gas supply, energy production and distribution. Together, these activities will help increase competitiveness of major value chains; improve the environment for private sector investment; increase government accountability and responsiveness especially in the power sector; and improve resiliency of vulnerable households and reduced under-nutrition.

Equitable Improvements in Health Status: Ghana has made significant but uneven progress in improving health over the past decade. One of the key bottlenecks across almost all health indicators in Ghana is the uneven progress between wealth quintiles and the uneven distribution of success between the impoverished North and the South. The Ebola threat underlined the importance of a strong and responsive healthcare system prepared and able to work across sectors and international borders, in response to such dangerous outbreaks. 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: Essential to realizing Ghana's future as a stable, lower middle-income country, U.S. government efforts help to develop and strengthen the foundation of human potential in the education sector through core programming in early grade reading and child literacy. Reading is the gateway to lifelong learning and is a pre-requisite for success in today's world. Children who do not learn to read in the first few grades of school will struggle to keep up with classroom assignments in later grades and have difficulty becoming self-guided learners as they become mature adults. Globally, studies have shown that learning outcomes, for which reading is a foundation, have a direct correlation to a country's economic growth (UNESCO, Education for All Global Monitoring

Report, 2013-2014). The assistance request for FY 2017 to support this “Improved Reading Performance in Primary School” will focus on supporting key Ghana education sector institutions and relevant local organizations to meet Ghana’s basic education sector priorities. U.S. government efforts will support the Ministry of Education and its institutions to achieve objectives to improve educational quality and management in its Education Strategic Plan for 2010–2020, with an emphasis on improved primary reading performance

Strengthened Responsive, Democratic Governance: 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. Expected results include improved accountable governance at national and local levels; enhanced political competition and consensus-building (particularly with increased participation of women in the political decision-making process); and greater opportunities for civil society to engage government on topical governance issues.

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 2017 Request
TOTAL	146,504
Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth	44,496
Development Assistance	44,496
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	38,000
4.8 Environment	1,496
Equitable Improvements in Health Status	75,709
Development Assistance	3,412
3.1 Health	3,412
Global Health Programs - State	6,797
3.1 Health	6,797
Global Health Programs - USAID	65,500
3.1 Health	65,500
Improved Reading Performance in Primary School	16,171
Development Assistance	16,171
3.2 Education	16,171
Strengthened Responsive, Democratic Governance	8,978
Development Assistance	8,978
2.2 Good Governance	5,978

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
2.4 Civil Society		3,000
Increased Capability of Security Forces and Defense Institutions		1,150
Foreign Military Financing		300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		300
International Military Education and Training		850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		850

Guinea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Ebola Virus Disease outbreak of 2014 – 2015 significantly affected the advances that Guinea has made since democracy took root in 2010. Though the epidemic was largely brought under control late by 2015, Guinea will continue to face the social, economic, and health consequences of the Ebola outbreak. The Ebola outbreak highlighted the weak governance that has crippled the well-being and growth of the country for decades. Dysfunctional government administration, pervasive public corruption, and rampant infectious diseases exacerbated by malnutrition are among Guinea's challenges. Environmental sanitation is poor, cholera and typhoid epidemics occur regularly, along with pervasive malaria and diarrhea that kill many, especially children. U.S. assistance will increase the availability of quality health services and improve food security, with a particular focus on improving delivery of health services, strengthening health systems, and encouraging communities to access health services. Assistance will also target civil society, media programming, and strategic security sector reform to encourage the development of a rule of law culture in Guinea, which is critical to reshaping the country's institutions. The United States seeks to accomplish these objectives through effective collaboration with the Government of Guinea (GOG), other donors, local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	24,039	*	26,160	2,121
Development Assistance	6,000	*	8,320	2,320
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,850	*	17,500	-350
International Military Education and Training	189	*	340	151

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will support good governance programs, as well as agricultural development programs to help end extreme poverty and improve food security. Activities will support agricultural communities to promote availability of food and improved nutrition throughout the lean season, as well as increased profitability. Raising agricultural productivity will enable households to meet their food consumption needs and sell their surpluses for additional income. U.S. assistance will build on the progress made in previous investments to advance the evolving democracy in Guinea and secure peace and stability in the country. The United States will support good governance practices around issues such as legislative function, decentralization reform, rule of law and access to justice reform, which will continue to target women, youth, and other marginalized groups.

More Inclusive, Effective Participatory Governance for a Healthier Guinea

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.5 million to support the development of a rule of law culture in Guinea, and encourage citizens to understand and exercise their legal rights and responsibilities. U.S. assistance will support efforts to educate citizens in the areas of justice and human rights standards.

- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.0 million to support the National Assembly to become an effective legislative body, and support national executive institutions to enact governance reforms to increase transparency and accountability and reduce corruption. The United States will also support fiscal decentralization and improved local democratic governance.
- The United States will provide approximately \$0.8 million to expand its support to civil society organizations by providing small grants to implement innovative activities in advancing democratic governance in Guinea. USAID will work with civil society organizations to build their capacity and help them demand quality services from local and national governments and become better informed advocates on these key issues.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$6.0 million to work with the GOG 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)

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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Activities will also complement U.S. government investments under the Global Health Security Agenda by strengthening the resilience and capacity of primary and secondary health care systems to meet Guinean's basic health needs, and bolster health system resilience and pandemic disease preparedness through effective identification and management of infectious diseases.

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 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 2017 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 2017 operating budget is set.
- **Maternal Child Health (MCH):** U.S. assistance will provide \$2.5 million to reduce maternal and child deaths by increasing the capacity of health sector human resources, increasing the use of antenatal care, improving 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):** USAID will provide \$3.0 million 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:

- Approximately \$0.3 million in U.S. assistance 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: Several evaluations, assessments and monitoring activities were undertaken in FY 2015 by USAID including:

- During FY 2015, USAID conducted a value-chain analysis; and horticulture, nutrition, aquaculture and rice assessments; to inform the design of new activities for the FTF initiative.
- In collaboration with the World Health Organization and the Global Fund, USAID conducted 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 conducted several field visits, particularly in the democracy, governance and conflict prevention areas. Findings of this field monitoring have highlighted program successes and continuous needs to expand conflict mitigation and management programming in order to maintain stability in Guinea, especially in the Forest Guinea region. Moreover, USAID interventions in this volatile region have drawn attention from the U.S. Atrocity Prevention Board, which conducted an assessment in May 2015.
- Periodic pipeline reviews were conducted which helped USAID evaluate financial performance and reprogram available funds.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- In response to the findings on the impact the Ebola epidemic had on the implementation of USAID activities, USAID altered the design of its health service delivery project to address the medium and long-term effects of infectious disease outbreaks.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

More Inclusive, Effective Participatory Governance for a Healthier Guinea: The United States will continue to support Guinea's national health strategy with a particular focus on health system strengthening and improved governance, participation, accountability and transparency. The approach will empower Guineans to demand change, and enable demand and access to quality health services, resulting in healthy populations, economic opportunities and social prosperity. By improving governance, health systems will be transformed into well-functioning and transparent institutions. Efforts will be coordinated with the Ministry of Health, other donors, local NGOs and the private sector. Specifically, U.S. assistance will work towards strengthening health systems and improving the delivery and quality of health services at the regional/community level through support of key national level policy areas, which will contribute towards obtaining optimal health outcomes. Further, U.S. assistance aims to strengthen transparent, competitive, accountable institutions and processes, increase community participation with regard to access to public services and improve economic opportunities and social prosperity through supporting the agriculture sector through promotion of access to markets and trade facilitation, as well as encouraging nutrition gains.

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 Guinean security forces to engage domestically and regionally.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	26,160
More inclusive, effective participatory governance for a healthier Guinea	25,820
Development Assistance	8,320
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
2.2 Good Governance	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	820
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	340
International Military Education and Training	340
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	340

Guinea-Bissau

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Elections in 2014 restored constitutional rule in Guinea-Bissau following the April 2012 *coup d'état*. The new government, under the leadership of Prime Minister Domingos Simões Pereira, quickly secured support from the international community and embarked on an ambitious slate of reforms. President José Mário Vaz dismissed Simões Pereira's government in August 2015, and the subsequent political stalemate stalled progress of the reform program. The new government of Prime Minister Carlos Correia, established in October 2015, includes a number of ministers from the previous cabinet and will likely pursue the same reform objectives. Tensions between the government and President Vaz may resurface as a result of deep divisions within the ruling party. U.S. foreign policy goals are: support the development of a stable, democratic government; build effective government capacity to counter narcotics trafficking; and advance economic growth based on good governance and sound economic policy. FY 2017 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	130	*	150	20
International Military Education and Training	130	*	150	20

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

As a result of Guinea-Bissau's history of troubled civil-military relations, Security Sector Reform is a top priority for the new, democratically-elected government. IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. They also 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:

- Approximately \$0.2 million will be used to support the professionalization of Guinea-Bissau's military forces. Training programs will include a focus on civil-military relations and human rights.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Office of Security Cooperation (OSC) representative located in Dakar periodically reviews IMET activities and 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 OSC's 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 the long-term process of democratization. IMET training will educate the Bissau-Guinean military on human rights and rule of law concepts in an effort to end the cycle of violence and rivalry between military and civilian leaders.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 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

In the last few years, Kenya has embarked on a comprehensive and ambitious democratic reform process, including the devolution of government structures and authorities. The goal of devolution is to facilitate a more accountable and participatory system of governance that will allow for broader-based economic growth and improved service delivery at the local level. U.S. assistance in Kenya works across sectors to support this process with an overarching goal of sustainably strengthening regional peace, prosperity and security. These sectors include democracy, human rights and governance; elections in 2017; health including quality and accessibility, infectious diseases, child and maternal health, and water and sanitation; agriculture; private sector competitiveness; education and youth; and environment including biodiversity, adaptation for climate change and combating wildlife trafficking. In addition to participating in several Presidential Initiatives, Kenya is a Relief-to-Development Transition (R2DT) Focus Country and receives assistance to promote resilience and climate adaptation in drought-prone areas.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	741,827	*	626,367	-115,460
Development Assistance	88,500	*	76,837	-11,663
Economic Support Fund	3,400	*	-	-3,400
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	*	1,000	-200
Global Health Programs - State	485,917	*	456,680	-29,237
Global Health Programs - USAID	83,700	*	85,000	1,300
International Military Education and Training	747	*	850	103
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,250	*	5,000	-1,250
P.L. 480 Title II	71,113	*	-	-71,113

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	741,827	*	626,367	-115,460
Power Africa	-	*	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	-	*	2,000	2,000
Resilience	-	*	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	-	*	2,000	2,000
Security Governance Initiative (SGI)	-	*	3,000	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	-	*	3,000	3,000
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	1,188	1,188
Development Assistance	-	*	1,188	1,188
Other	741,827	*	618,179	-123,648
Development Assistance	88,500	*	68,649	-19,851
Economic Support Fund	3,400	*	-	-3,400
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	*	1,000	-200
Global Health Programs - State	485,917	*	456,680	-29,237
Global Health Programs - USAID	83,700	*	85,000	1,300
International Military Education and Training	747	*	850	103
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,250	*	5,000	-1,250
P.L. 480 Title II	71,113	*	-	-71,113

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support Kenya's governance structures at the national and local levels by strengthening democratic institutions, advancing the implementation of the 2010 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 particularly early grade reading, and increase social and economic opportunities for youth through workforce and skill development. Environment programs will advance the continued successful transformation of community conservancies across critical biodiversity-rich landscapes, creating opportunities for inter-tribal peace, climate adaptation, sustainable livelihoods and protection of endangered species vulnerable to poaching and international trafficking. Partnerships with the Government of Kenya (GOK) and the U.S. government will advance progress in climate adaptation, low-emissions, and resilience.

Devolution Effectively Implemented

Key Interventions:

- Devolution activities are strongly integrated across the portfolio and complemented by indirect attributions from other sectors including health, agriculture, basic education, and environment. Activities totaling \$7.8 million will provide targeted technical assistance, training, and material support to national and county governments as well as 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.
- Effective security sector governance can help to prevent, deter, discover and punish misconduct, including corruption, other criminal activity and human rights abuses. As part of the Security Governance Initiative (SGI), funds will be used to assist USAID to better assess, design, implement and evaluate security governance and justice sector projects as they are developed jointly with the Kenyan government through the SGI Joint Country Action Plan planning processes. These activities

will foster public participation in governance and build links between local governments and citizens to help mitigate conflict.

- Interventions totaling \$2.0 million will provide technical assistance and training to the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission and other bodies responsible for elections administration, dispute resolution, electoral security, early warning-early response, women's political participation, political party strengthening, election observation, and voter registration and education. These interventions will contribute to free, fair, and peaceful elections in Kenya in 2017 followed by a peaceful transition of power nationally and locally after the 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 will be female — concentrating on improving reading outcomes through state of the art learning materials and new methodologies in every Kenyan primary school, including areas affected by conflict and crisis.
- Higher Education: U.S. assistance of up to \$1.3 million will build on lessons learned under the Yes Youth Can! Project and help improve the ability of workforce development programs to take help address Kenya's youth bulge and the overall demographic dividend as a majority of Kenya's population moves into their productive working years. Youth workforce development programming will leverage resources through public and private sector partnerships to augment higher education and private sector competitiveness funding.
- U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million 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.

Inclusive, Market-Driven, Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth Achieved

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$40.0 million to support the efforts of the GOK 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 programs will continue to mobilize capital for development gains, increasing access to finance through loan guarantees, private equity, agricultural production, and marketing finance and bringing farmer-friendly banking services to the market.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million 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.
- 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 and reduce the service burden on counties. 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 resource management, and rehabilitating and strengthening disaster risk management at the community level.
- The United States, through the Power Africa initiative, will invest a proposed \$2.0 million in clean

energy assistance to support Kenya's efforts in power generation and transmission. Efforts will foster both private sector-led renewable energy transactions to increase power generation, and support the GOK to better manage and transmit energy.

- Proposed Global Climate Change initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies program, helping Kenya 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.
- Biodiversity funding of \$1.9 million will advance implementation of Kenya's progressive Wildlife Conservation and Management Act and will be used to advance the extremely successful community conservation model within existing as well as to new, critical biodiverse landscapes; and support national policy reform and county-level implementation.
- Additional resources will bolster the Kenyan Government's capacity to combat wildlife trafficking at the national and regional levels, and support targeted counter-wildlife trafficking activities through the Kenya Wildlife Service. Interventions will be aimed at dismantling permissive systems supporting trans-national wildlife crime.

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, participate in peacekeeping operations, and to sustain prior investments in maritime and land border security.

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 building the capacity of the Kenyan military including for maritime and border security, counterterrorism, and peacekeeping by providing training and equipment.

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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. U.S. assistance in Kenya will scale up health impacts in focus geographical areas in maternal, neonatal, and child health; malaria prevention and control; family planning and reproductive health; nutrition; tuberculosis control; and HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care. Funding and activities in family planning and reproductive health, maternal neonatal and child health and nutrition will contribute to the goals of the Global Financing Facility and Kenya's Investment Framework. Kenya's transition to a devolved system of government is providing profound challenges and opportunities for the health sector.

Health and Human Capacity Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Kenya will receive \$456.7 million to build partnerships that 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): 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 \$35.0 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 2017 request level for Kenya 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 2017 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** Approximately \$16.0 million of proposed assistance will strengthen capacity and service delivery in birth preparedness and maternity services; treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities; and newborn and child care 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 \$26.0 million will expand access to a sustainable, high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health by providing training and supplies to the public, private, and non-governmental sectors. 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 \$4.0 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)

IMET-funded courses expose Kenyan military 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 programs 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:

- \$0.9 million will continue the 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 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.

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 of \$1.0 million will be used to build Kenyan institutions designed to address police accountability. 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 \$4.5 million will continue to help professionalize Kenya's counterterrorism law enforcement community. ATA will build capacity in the areas of land border security (especially the country's land border with Somalia), counterterrorism investigations, and counterterrorism 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 to strengthen the Kenyan government'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 2014 and FY 2015:

- Mid-term evaluations for the following programs were completed: (1) the USAID public-private partnership, Wings to Fly, which provides full scholarships to enable academically gifted but economically-disadvantaged and vulnerable children from conflict- and crisis-affected parts of the country to pursue secondary education; (2) *AfyaInfo* or "HealthInfo," which supports the Kenyan government to build a unified web-based health information system; (3) *Funzo Kenya* or "Training Kenya," which trains health workers to strengthen the Kenyan government's health systems for human resources; and (4) three Countering Violent Extremism activities.
- Final performance or impact evaluations were conducted for the following activities: (1) Yes Youth Can (YYC) – Impact Evaluation; (2) Conflict Mitigation and Civil Society Strengthening Activities – Performance Evaluation; (3) Elections Assistance Evaluation – Performance Evaluation; (4) AphiaPlus Health Communications and Marketing – Performance Evaluation; (5) Financial Inclusion in Rural Markets – Performance Evaluation; (6) Parliamentary Strengthening Program – Performance Evaluation; and (7) *APHIAPlus Kamili, Nuru ya Bande and Nyanza-Western*, three integrated health service delivery programs.

A series of assessments also helped to shape current and future programming. Key assessments from FY 2014-FY 2015 and planned for FY 2016 include the following: (1) Workforce Connections: Kenya Youth Assessment; (2) Baseline Assessment of *Tusome*, USAID/Kenya's Early Grade Reading Project; (3) Gender Assessment and Action Plan for improved gender programming in CDCS projects and activities; (4) Baseline for Development Objective 1: Devolution Effectively Implemented; (5) Peace Initiative Kenya; and (6) Kenya Conflict Assessment.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/Kenya applied results from the various monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities identified above to all stages of the program cycle. The Mission also applied lessons learned and recommendations from M&E activities to define priorities and development goals during strategic planning processes. 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 the design of a new Youth Workforce Development 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 economic and youth workforce needs in 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 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 strategic planning process. One finding was the need to look for new sustainable 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 influenced USAID/Kenya's expansion of its countering violent extremism programming and the program design of support for the upcoming 2017 general elections.

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. The United States will continue to collaborate with the international community in support of devolution. 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. By addressing underlying grievances, programs aim to mitigate conflict and decrease conditions that lead to violent extremism.

Health and Human Capacity Strengthened: U.S. assistance will support activities to address significant constraints faced by Kenya's health and education systems at the national and county level 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, and Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth Achieved: U.S. assistance will ensure improvement in the overall business and governance environment to accelerate economic growth. Assistance will 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 at the national and county level 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 GOK and the private sector implement clean, renewable, reliable, cost-effective energy systems under low-emissions growth models. Assistance will also 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 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 respect for human rights. U.S. intervention will leverage the expertise of multiple U.S. government agencies.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	626,367
Devolution Effectively Implemented	12,892
Development Assistance	12,892
2.2 Good Governance	7,892
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,000
Health and Human Capacity Strengthened	554,703
Development Assistance	13,023
3.2 Education	11,023
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
Global Health Programs - State	456,680
3.1 Health	456,680
Global Health Programs - USAID	85,000
3.1 Health	85,000
Inclusive, Market-driven, Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth Achieved	50,922
Development Assistance	50,922
3.1 Health	3,961
4.5 Agriculture	40,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000
4.8 Environment	5,961
Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Threats of Crime, to Counter Terrorism and Contribute to Regional Peace and Security Strengthened	7,850
Foreign Military Financing	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
International Military Education and Training	850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	850
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000
1.1 Counterterrorism	4,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500

Lesotho

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Lesotho supports the development of a stable, prosperous, and healthy nation. One of Lesotho's greatest challenges is a severe HIV/AIDS epidemic. U.S. assistance to address the epidemic complements a significant effort by the Government of Lesotho, other donors, and many U.S. nongovernmental organizations and universities. The U.S. government also seeks to enhance the professionalization of Lesotho's military by promoting democratic values. These efforts support the broader U.S. government objective of supporting institutions that help underpin the country's struggling democracy.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	38,421	*	47,563	9,142
Global Health Programs - State	32,013	*	41,038	9,025
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,400	*	6,400	-
International Military Education and Training	8	*	125	117

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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Lesotho's 23.4 percent adult HIV prevalence rate is one of the highest in the world. An estimated 28 percent of children are orphans; 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 taken by Lesotho's Ministry of Health towards national healthcare reform, and its increasing demonstration of partnership with the United States, present an opportunity to scale-up health programs throughout the country. Delivering on the promise of an AIDS-free generation, activities under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) will continue to work to reduce new HIV infections and decrease AIDS-related mortality through support for the scale-up of care and treatment interventions. This support will allow Lesotho to reach saturation of services in priority districts with an aim to expand epidemic control and stem new infections.

Lesotho Continues Rapid Expansion of HIV/AIDS Services

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of PEPFAR, Lesotho will receive approximately \$47.4 million (of which \$41.0 million in GHP-State and \$6.4 million in 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.

Lesotho's Health Systems have the Capacity to Sustain the National HIV/AIDS Response

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of PEPFAR, Lesotho will receive approximately \$23.7 million to build partnerships that 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)

The U.S. government will provide support through IMET-funded courses that will expose Lesotho's defense 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 the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. While the Lesotho Defense Force 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 funds 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:

- At the beginning of Lesotho's Country Operational Plan development process and related budgetary allocations, the PEPFAR team conducted an interagency portfolio review. The review assessed all PEPFAR-funded implementing partners' accomplishments against targets, costs, achievements, absorptive capacity, and the quality of the results being achieved.
- Data quality assessments have been conducted and have informed data-strengthening activities, including tool revisions. These exercises built on monitoring and evaluation processes inherent in all implementing partner agreements.
- The United States continues to support national surveys. Ongoing support for the dissemination of the Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey will provide population level information to measure progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Monitoring and evaluation activities such as the PEPFAR Site Improvement Monitoring System (SIMS) informed the FY 2017 budget request. The data gathered through SIMS on the performance of clinical and community sites will be used to develop individualized capacity building and quality improvement plans for PEPFAR partners.
- The Government of Lesotho is fully engaged in planning and implementing programs in Lesotho. The U.S. government holds biannual health summits with the Ministry of Health to develop the partnership and foster increased levels of joint planning to leverage funding fully and enable programmatic synergies – maximizing the impact of U.S. support.

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 saturation of antiretroviral treatment (80 percent coverage of people living with HIV in three districts by 2017 and an additional two districts by 2018). This will be achieved through programmatic support in the priority districts at the service delivery site and health system levels to rapidly scale-up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs and to continue addressing the needs of orphans and vulnerable children.

Lesotho's Health Systems have the Capacity to Sustain the National HIV/AIDS Response: PEPFAR programming will support HIV-related policy reform efforts, and system-wide approaches for strengthening the national HIV/AIDS response by improving national procurement and logistics systems for health commodities. Human resources for health investments will be directed towards building a sustainable nurse-led HIV /AIDS response using nurse initiated and managed anti-retroviral therapy; strategic information capacity building for nationally executed routine monitoring, health information systems and surveillance to inform decision making towards epidemic control; and laboratory infrastructure strengthening for improved access, quality, and coverage of HIV, TB and opportunistic infection diagnostic testing and viral load monitoring of patients in HIV care and treatment programs.

Lesotho's Security Services are Professional and Respect Human Rights and the Rule of Law: The Government of Lesotho's implementation of security sector reform, one of its top policy priorities, will allow the Ministry of Defense counterparts and security personnel to receive professional military education through IMET funding, where they will 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	47,563
Lesotho continues rapid expansion of HIV/AIDS services	23,719
Global Health Programs - State	17,319
3.1 Health	17,319
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,400
3.1 Health	6,400
Lesotho's health systems have the capacity to sustain the national HIV/AIDS response	23,719
Global Health Programs - State	23,719
3.1 Health	23,719
Lesotho's security services are professional and respect human rights and the rule of law	125
International Military Education and Training	125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	125

Liberia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Ebola Virus Disease outbreak of 2014 – 2015 dramatically affected the progress that Liberia had made towards sustained development since the end of the 14-year civil war. While Liberia demonstrated strong leadership and partnership with the international community in successfully controlling the outbreak, the emergency highlighted institutional flaws, which undermined the population's trust in the Government of Liberia (GOL). Though the disease outbreak was largely brought under control by mid-2015, Liberia continues to suffer the social, economic, and health consequences of a national crisis that cut off access to basic services, slowed domestic trade, and curtailed international travel and commerce for an extended period. U.S. assistance in FY 2017 will continue to 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	112,086	*	110,889	-1,197
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	*	80,029	80,029
Economic Support Fund	-	*	65,429	65,429
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	2,500	2,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	11,100	11,100
Peacekeeping Operations	-	*	1,000	1,000
Enduring/Core Programs	112,086	*	30,860	-81,226
Economic Support Fund	47,404	*	-	-47,404
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	*	-	-2,500
Global Health Programs - State	350	*	350	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	33,150	*	30,150	-3,000
International Military Education and Training	360	*	360	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,500	*	-	-11,500
P.L. 480 Title II	13,822	*	-	-13,822
Peacekeeping Operations	3,000	*	-	-3,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

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 the availability of potable water, sanitation and hygiene, 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:

- Approximately \$15.5 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.
- Approximately \$4.5 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 election observation, and the development of Liberian political parties into more effective organizations for channeling participation and citizen concerns into the political process.
- Approximately \$4.0 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 rule of law and anticorruption institutions.
- With approximately \$6.5 million, the mission 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.

Sustained, Market-driven Growth Reduces Poverty

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), 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.
- Approximately \$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 (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.

Better Educated Liberians

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$7.0 million in basic education funding will be used to improve student reading skills by targeting effective early grade reading approaches through in-service teacher training, data collection and analysis, materials development, and community mobilization. Approximately \$4.0 million will be used to increase access to school, making learning spaces safer and healthier, ensuring age-appropriate enrollment, and improving school management. Approximately \$3.5 million will be used to 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 assess learning outcomes. Approximately \$3.0 million in basic education funding will be used to support implementation of a national education information management system to ensure data-driven decision-making; and strengthen teacher management systems for the transparent recruitment, deployment, compensation and training of teachers.

- Approximately \$1.3 million in higher education funds will be used to build literacy, numeracy, life skills, and livelihood pathways for out-of-school youth who have not had opportunities to get adequate education.

Improved Health Status of Liberians

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$5.1 million will be used to improve water supply and sanitation infrastructure, supporting completion and operations of three new municipal water plants constructed with U.S. government funds, and supporting increased U.S. government assistance for improved rural water supply; strengthening the management and maintenance systems for sustainability; promoting point-of-use water treatment; scaling-up community-led total sanitation; and promoting sanitation and hygiene behavior change.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

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:

- Approximately \$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 (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Activities will also complement U.S. government investments under the Global Health Security Agenda by strengthening the resilience and capacity of primary and secondary health care systems to meet Liberians' basic health needs, and bolster health system resilience and pandemic disease preparedness through effective identification and management of infectious diseases.

Improved Health Status of Liberians

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: Liberia will receive \$3.5 million (of which \$0.4 million in GHP-State and \$3.2 million in GHP-USAID) 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 \$12.0 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 2017 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 2017 operating budget is set.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance of \$8.0 million in FY 2017 will continue to support Liberia's commitment to "A Promise Renewed," intended to reduce maternal and child mortality. This assistance 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 support for routine immunization, integrated management of childhood illnesses, and integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia, as well as strengthen the broader health system to effectively deliver quality family health services under Liberia's Essential Package of Health Services.
- **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. These interventions, along with support to strengthen management and stewardship of health sector resources, particularly at the decentralized level, will make substantial contributions to reduce abortion rates, decrease unwanted and unplanned teenage pregnancies, as well as 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:

- Approximately \$0.4 million will be used to continue to support education courses for senior- and mid-level professional military and civilian defense personnel 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) - OCO

U.S. policy for Liberia involves supporting stability and security and strengthening the rule of law through building capacity in the justice and civilian security sectors. Liberia's development progress, particularly in the years immediately following the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and during the 2017 Presidential Election, is increasingly linked to stable security and legal sectors and respect for the rule of law. United States assistance to civilian law enforcement, and particularly to the Liberia National Police (LNP), will continue to assist Liberian law enforcement entities to develop senior leadership, crisis management, and professional and administrative divisions so the GOL becomes fully responsible for its own security. In addition to routine tasks, the judicial and law enforcement sectors will be charged with maintaining peaceful and transparent voter registration and election processes. To that end, and in general, community policing and nationwide police coverage are increasingly prominent in the civilian law enforcement agenda. Simultaneously developing institutions and processes within the justice sector is equally important, thus programming will include the judiciary and rule of law divisions within the Ministry of Justice and ancillary agencies involved in law and legal reform. Department of State-led efforts through contracts and grants to international and local organizations, will coordinate with and complement the programming of other donors, and support the broader strategy to assist the GOL.

U.S. assistance will also provide technical training and assistance, as well as advising, mentorship, and materials to criminal justice institutions to promote adherence to the rule of law.

Enhanced Security, Stability and Respect for Rule of Law

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$7.3 million will be used to provide technical assistance, training, and material support to civilian law enforcement agencies and leadership to strengthen and expand their operational and administrative capacity, including building communications capacity. Funds will also be used to strengthen community engagement with security forces and foster a culture of respect for the rule of law with the aim of preventing violence and securing stability, particularly in border counties. Some funding will be used to strengthen the capacity of civilian law enforcement entities in responding to the growing threat posed by narcotics trafficking in West Africa.
- Approximately \$0.3 million will be used to provide assistance for decreasing drug demand and enhancing the treatment programs for persons suffering from drug addiction in Liberia.
- Approximately \$3.5 million will be used to support efforts to build the capacity of prosecutors, public defenders, court and corrections officials, and other justice sector actors through the provision of professional training and technical assistance. Funds will support the development of legal skills and knowledge-based training in crime investigation and prosecution, of more complex crimes, such as financial corruption and transnational organized crime. Continuing emphasis will be placed on further strengthening police-prosecutor cooperation. Funds will also be used to strengthen citizen engagement in legal processes and increase access to justice for all Liberians, especially for more vulnerable groups, including the indigent, women, children, and victims of sexual and gender-based violence.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) - OCO

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:

- Approximately \$1.0 million of funding will provide advisory support for military professionalization.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2015:

- A final performance evaluation of the Liberia Energy Sector Support Program identified priority areas that should be the focus of possible future programming in the Liberian energy sector, including the renewable energy market, and the rural development strategies in Liberia.
- A final evaluation of the Liberia Grants and Solicitation Mechanism provided better understanding of capacity building activities and the USAID local solutions agenda, the managing of scholarship programs, and general management of USAID mechanisms.
- A final evaluation of the Rebuilding Basic Health Services activity was completed in FY 2015, informing the startup of USAID's new health flagship activities particularly around engagement with county health offices and refining USAID's capacity building approach to supporting the health system decentralization process.

- A mid-term performance evaluation of the Liberia Municipal Water Project was completed and served as an assessment of progress in the design phase, and outlined key steps USAID, the GOL, and the contractors needed to take prior to and during municipal water construction to ensure quality, efficient construction and sustainability.
- The Liberia Elections and Perceptions survey helped the Mission better understand and provide information to the National Elections Commission on voter behavior and perceptions to improved outreach and civic and voter education in the lead up to historic national elections.
- The Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening activity is acting as a pilot with USAID's Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning on furthering Complexity Aware Monitoring to be able to respond and quickly adapt to shifting and complex operating environments.
- A joint mid-term evaluation for the Sustainable Marketplace Initiative and final evaluation for Investing for Business Expansion activities began in FY 2015. The evaluation will assess the performance of the activities and inform future project design.
- The ongoing FTF Interim Population Based Survey began in FY 2015 and will shape USAID's knowledge of nutrition and agriculture results in the FTF Zone of Influence.
- An external Post Distribution Monitoring of Food for Peace cash transfer and agricultural inputs distribution programs and small scale infrastructure verification began in FY 2015.
- USAID is in the procurement process for the Liberia Strategic Analysis activity, a monitoring, evaluation, and learning activity which, starting in early FY 2016, will greatly enhance USAID's ability to rapidly and robustly carry out monitoring activities, evaluations, assessments, special studies, data collection exercises, and more effectively use the findings to better collaborate, learn, and adapt during budgeting, design, and implementation processes.

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 2017 budget:

- Final evaluations are planned for early in FY 2016 of the Food and Enterprise Development and People, Rules and Organizations Supporting the Protection of Ecosystem Resources activities, both of which will shape future investments in agriculture and natural resources management.
- Several education sector mid-term and final evaluations, scheduled for early FY 2016, will support the design of new activities and implementation and adjustment of existing activities.
- USAID/Liberia's FY 2015 contribution to a World Bank-led Multi-Donor Trust Fund will support the Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-information Services' Household Income and Expenditure Survey. The survey will allow the GOL to better understand key development indicators such as Liberia's household living standards and welfare indicators, consumption patterns, household employment, production and assets, the consumer price index, and national accounts. This data will be critical information for all of USAID's technical interventions.
- The Africa Ebola Unit at USAID is engaged in a comprehensive and inter-agency monitoring and evaluation effort that will determine post-Ebola programmatic gaps and opportunities to ensure Liberians can regain their pre-Ebola development trajectory.

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 public access to justice; improve legal training; 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 the political and economic interests of Liberian citizens

and acting 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 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: Education access and achievement remain serious challenges in Liberia. According to 2014 education statistics, only 60 percent of the primary school age population is enrolled in primary school. Of those students, approximately 88 percent are older than the appropriate age for their grade. Only half of the adult population over the age of 15 is literate. U.S. assistance will address barriers to educational access and achievement for Liberian children and youth by strengthening policies and management systems, encouraging community oversight, and building a qualified cadre of teachers to ensure safe learning spaces and foster improved student learning outcomes, especially in reading in the lower grades. U.S. assistance will also enhance the quality and relevance of workforce development and alternative learning programs to better equip over-age and out of school youth to build sustainable livelihoods and contribute to Liberia's key development goals.

Improved Health Status of Liberians: Liberia continues to struggle to rebuild a health system destroyed during its civil war and weakened by the Ebola Virus epidemic. 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.

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 2017 Request
TOTAL	110,889
Enhanced security, stability, and respect for rule of law	11,460
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500
International Military Education and Training	360
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	360
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	7,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,300
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	300
Peacekeeping Operations - OCO	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
More effective, accountable, and inclusive government	33,986
Economic Support Fund - OCO	30,486
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	15,486
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,500
2.4 Civil Society	6,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	3,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,500
Sustained, market-driven growth reduces poverty	11,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	11,000
4.5 Agriculture	7,000
4.8 Environment	4,000
Better educated Liberians	18,873
Economic Support Fund - OCO	18,873
3.2 Education	18,873
Improved health status of Liberians	35,570
Economic Support Fund - OCO	5,070
3.1 Health	5,070
Global Health Programs - State	350
3.1 Health	350
Global Health Programs - USAID	30,150
3.1 Health	30,150

Madagascar

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. government seeks to help Madagascar consolidate its democratic gains and begin addressing the root causes of poverty, which leave it ranked as one of the poorest countries in the world. According to the World Bank, more than 92 percent of Madagascar's population survives on less than two dollars a day and 77 percent live in extreme poverty. U.S. assistance will provide support in the areas of environment, democracy and good governance, and peace and security. Continued investments in health and food security activities will build upon successes and accelerate progress towards ending preventable child and maternal deaths, preventing malaria, as well as promoting a stable, resilient Malagasy society.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	70,151	*	74,360	4,209
Development Assistance	12,700	*	5,110	-7,590
Global Health Programs - USAID	49,000	*	51,000	2,000
International Military Education and Training	73	*	250	177
P.L. 480 Title II	8,378	*	18,000	9,622

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. DA resources will also support conservation and development activities to improve rural livelihoods near areas of high-priority value for biodiversity. These activities will ensure sustainable use of natural resources, support the empowerment of local communities to manage resources, and enhance the resilience of communities and the resources on which they depend.

Support Return to Democracy and Rule of Law

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.8 million to support good governance at the local level. The program will enable citizens to provide greater feedback to government service providers, participate more effectively in decentralized district structures, and promote community development planning practices. 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 of \$0.4 million will support civic education and empowerment at the local level by strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations and of grassroots-based groups to contribute to community-based accountability-enhancing practices, citizens' understanding of their rights, and access to information regarding matters of public interest.
- Assistance will strengthen the capacity of local media organizations to promote government transparency, freedom of the press and better access to public information; and support platforms that bring together local officials and private-sector operators to improve delivery of public goods vital to enabling private sector activity.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$4.0 million will build the capacity of civil society, government, and non-governmental partners to secure community-based land tenure rights that ensure sustainable use practices; develop and promote appropriate value chains to significantly increase rural incomes based on sustainable use of biodiversity and other natural resources; improve oversight and legal use of natural resources; and incorporate evidence-based climate resilient practices to improve management of these resources and ecosystem services in the face of significant projected climate change impacts.

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 globally shared goals: 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 prevention and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance will provide \$11.0 million to support an integrated package of low-cost, high impact child, newborn, and maternal health interventions to 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. More specifically, an emphasis will be placed on supporting the Government of Madagascar's routine immunizations at the facility level and implementing community surveillance to ensure that all children are vaccinated on time. 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 three years, the program aims to steadily decrease unmet need for family planning 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 voluntary FP/RH services. 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.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Malagasy defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and areas intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships .

Restore and Improve Security Sector Engagement and Partnership with the Malagasy Armed Forces

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.3 million in IMET funding will support professionalization, respect for civilian authority, and institutional strengthening of Malagasy defense personnel.

P.L. 480 Title II

Roughly 92 percent of Madagascar's population survives on less than two dollars a day and two-thirds depend on agriculture, specifically small scale agriculture, to meet basic needs. Fifty percent of children under five suffer from stunted growth. Furthermore, natural disasters 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 maternal and child health 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 Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$7.0 million to support health services for vulnerable populations. Of this \$7.0 million, \$5.2 million of food security programming will target those most vulnerable to stunting and malnutrition, including pregnant and lactating mothers, children under five, and persons with disabilities, while building strong support networks among beneficiary communities. The programs will use \$1.8 million for 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 \$4.5 million to improve agricultural practices, increasing productivity while respecting the environment. The programs aim 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. Activities will provide support at each stage of the value chain from increasing farmers' access to agricultural inputs, promoting environment-friendly improved agricultural techniques to improving access to market.

Increase Madagascar's Ability to Plan for and Recover from Natural Disasters

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$4.3 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 their 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. These measures will rehabilitate roads, irrigation canals and small dams in order to manage water inflow and outflow. In addition, they will also protect the land against erosion through reforestation efforts. Village Saving and Loans groups will be formed to help mobilize capital for productive investment and individual household emergencies.
- \$0.9 million in U.S. assistance will support social and economic services and protection for vulnerable populations.

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 FY 2015:

- USAID designed an evaluation to assess the skills of community health volunteers (CHVs) through a measure of the performance of CHVs in receiving, counseling, diagnosing, and treating patients. The results show that about two-thirds of CHVs scored above the average in correctly identifying childhood illnesses such as respiratory disease and diarrhea.
- USAID designed and awarded to local entities two outcome monitoring surveys (OMS) for health activities in FY 2014. The results fed into USAID's Portfolio Review discussions by highlighting the increase of the modern contraceptive prevalence rate in several regions compared to the 2012 data; the good exposure of beneficiaries to health behavior communication change messages; and the high percentage of households with at least one insecticide-treated net exceeded 90 percent in endemic regions. One critical issue identified is the lack of capacity of the existing health product supply chain to provide supplies at the point of sale thus leading to health commodity stock-outs at the village level where community health volunteers work. USAID plans to conduct the OMS activities annually to ensure that activities are advancing Mission Objectives.
- USAID is evaluating the impact of the participation of CHVs in inclusive financial schemes on the quality of healthcare provision. Baseline data were collected in FY 2015; the final evaluation is planned to take place in FY 2017. The findings from the evaluation will provide USAID and other stakeholders working with CHVs with additional insights to increase the sustainability of the CHV community-based healthcare system in rural and remote areas.

- The health team implemented an evaluation on the impact of administering pregnancy tests for women seeking family planning counseling from CHVs on the uptake and use of modern contraceptive methods. The results of this impact evaluation revealed a monthly increase of 24 percent in the number of clients using modern contraceptive methods in the areas where the survey was conducted.
- The food security team commissioned a baseline data collection for its two food security projects in the East, Center, and Southern communes of Madagascar.
- USAID has increased field visits to monitor the implementation progress of USAID activities. The health team has added staff specifically to monitor the commodity management of health products.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by the Mission informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- USAID used the conclusions and recommendations from the series of evaluations on community healthcare to design its three-year (2015-2017) health strategy. With the re-engagement with the Government of Madagascar, USAID will gradually shift from direct support to CHVs to strengthening the health system of the country, especially the capacity of the basic health centers to treat patients referred by CHVs and to provide supervision to CHVs. USAID has also increased the coordination with the Ministry of Health.
- The conclusions from USAID's evaluation of the use of pregnancy tests led USAID to scale-up the use of pregnancy-test kits through community health volunteers in order to increase the modern contraceptive prevalence rate in rural areas.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

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 the implementation of 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, U.S. assistance will promote technologically sound and dynamic agriculture. 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.

Support Return to Democracy and Rule of Law: National progress in Madagascar is dependent upon good governance and rule of law. In order to expand and promote good governance, U.S. assistance will build political accountability in Madagascar. Access to information, and the development and use of inclusive platforms and venues to foster citizen participation and dialogue in local and national governance will strengthen the culture of accountability. Foreign assistance under this objective will lay the groundwork

to enable the 2018 election to serve as a lever for greater accountability of public officials and more meaningful linkages between citizens and the political process.

Strengthen Democratic Engagement and Respect for Civil and Political Rights in the Malagasy

Population: Increased political accountability depends upon the engagement of an informed and empowered electorate. Increasing the population's understanding of its rights and its readiness and capacity to demand recognition of those rights is essential. Non-governmental organizations and the media will play a key role in advancing citizens' understanding of their rights and in advocating directly with the government for improved human and political rights.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources: Madagascar harbors five percent of the world's species in less than half of one percent of its land area and is considered a top global priority for biodiversity conservation. However, Madagascar's people are among the poorest in the world with per capita incomes at only \$440/year or roughly \$1.20/day. The poorest segments of the country's population are rural-based and highly dependent on the use of natural resources to survive. In response to these threats both to the natural resources and to the natural resource-dependent citizens of Madagascar, USAID has developed a biodiversity conservation program to assist rural communities in securing their natural resource use rights, improving their management of these important resources, and undertaking appropriate economic activities based on sustainable natural resource use. This program also incorporates climate change resilience measures to help beneficiaries better respond to climate threats that affect biodiversity conservation.

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 plays an important role in the balance of power and must support and demonstrate its neutrality as well as its subjugation to civilian authority. U.S. assistance will provide guidance to the Malagasy military to help it shift from an inappropriate executive role to a traditional armed forces' role that focuses on defense and national protection from external threats, and that refrains from tainting its impartiality by engaging in domestic political rivalries. The program will also support the development and maintenance of a capable and reliable maritime force that will enable the country to become a regional leader in counter-piracy, counter-illicit trafficking, and the battle against illegal, unreported unregulated fishing.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	74,360
Support return to democracy and rule of law	750
Development Assistance	750
2.2 Good Governance	750
Strengthen democratic engagement and respect for civil and political rights in the Malagasy population	360
Development Assistance	360
2.4 Civil Society	360
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

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
Improve sustainable management of natural resources and bio-diversity conservation		4,000
Development Assistance		4,000
4.8 Environment		4,000
Improved health through increased use of targeted Malagasy health, nutrition, water, and sanitation services		58,000
Global Health Programs - USAID		51,000
3.1 Health		51,000
P.L. 480 Title II		7,000
3.1 Health		7,000
Improve performance of the targeted agriculture value chains		5,800
P.L. 480 Title II		5,800
4.5 Agriculture		4,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity		1,300
Increase Madagascar's ability to plan for and recover from natural disasters		5,200
P.L. 480 Title II		5,200
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations		900
5.2 Disaster Readiness		4,300

Malawi

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Malawi aims to overcome longstanding poverty and make Malawi a stronger, healthier, more democratic partner of the United States. More than one-half of the country's 17 million people live below the poverty line and more than one-third consume less than the required daily calories, contributing to the stunting of nearly one-half of children under-five years of age. Malawi continues to score poorly on major health indicators for maternal, infant, and under-five mortality. Eighty-five percent of households engage in agriculture activities and most rely almost exclusively on rain-fed subsistence farming that is particularly vulnerable to cyclical droughts. These challenges are compounded by threats from the highest rates of deforestation and population growth in the region. Only 50 percent of children complete primary school, and of those, only 68 percent successfully pass the exam to access public secondary school; only 15 percent of girls are enrolled in secondary school.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	222,400	*	195,649	-26,751
Development Assistance	45,000	*	29,961	-15,039
Global Health Programs - State	77,613	*	87,988	10,375
Global Health Programs - USAID	71,200	*	70,400	-800
International Military Education and Training	335	*	300	-35
P.L. 480 Title II	28,252	*	7,000	-21,252

Development Assistance (DA)

One of the primary objectives of U.S. assistance to Malawi is to improve the quality of life of Malawians. U.S. assistance in Malawi will address underlying structural problems through cross-cutting efforts to improve the organizational capacity of national and local public and private sector institutions, increase the use of technology and innovation, and strengthen the policy environment.

Social Development Improved

Key Interventions:

- With \$6.0 million in basic education funds, U.S. assistance will continue the expansion of basic education activities to all districts in Malawi. These funds will address low educational achievement, particularly in literacy. U.S. assistance will improve early-grade reading among primary school children and the instructional practices of their teachers by creating reading materials in Chichewa and English; providing textbooks and teaching materials; training and coaching teachers; involving parents and communities in extracurricular reading activities; and assessing students' reading skills to inform instruction and policy making. To support the long term sustainability of U.S. assistance, investments in the education sector will include targeted local capacity development for non-government organizations and state actors at the local and national levels.
- To deepen girls' empowerment, U.S. assistance will utilize the education funds referenced above to improve reading skills for girls in upper primary school, to provide a foundation for success in secondary school. These investments will be integrated with health investments to increase school enrollment, retention, and completion rates for girls, as well as encourage positive health-seeking behaviors.

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 Government of Malawi (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 works with more than 500,000 smallholder farmer households, especially in vulnerable central and southern Malawi, training them in improved technologies and practices, linking them to value addition opportunities, and facilitating their participation in collective marketing and structured trade. The programs will focus on nutritious, climate-resilient commodities with market potential, such as legumes and orange-fleshed sweet potatoes. FTF funds will also improve nutritional outcomes by providing community-based nutrition interventions targeting children under-five years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers. To maximize impact in reducing malnutrition among children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers, USAID approaches FTF and Food for Peace (FFP) Title II programs in an integrated manner, layering agriculture and food security interventions that reach both the vulnerable and productive poor.
- Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII) funding of \$7.0 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 implementing core elements of the EC-LEDS partnership between the United States and the GOM. These investments will complement ongoing integrated adaptation and biodiversity interventions that build the resilience of vulnerable communities. To strengthen the sustainability of FTF and GCCII investments, U.S. assistance will continue to work closely with civil society, private sector, and national and local government actors to improve relevant public services; and strengthen participatory, evidence-based policy making.

Citizen Rights and Responsibilities Exercised

Key Interventions:

- With \$0.2 million, the U.S. government will support preparations for Malawi's 2019 second tripartite elections, (President, Parliament, and Local Councilors) with a focus on reducing the irregularities and challenges faced during the country's first tripartite elections in 2014. This assistance will include technical support to political parties, civil society organizations, and/or the media, resulting in a more informed electorate, contributing towards a more efficient electoral process, and stimulating higher voter turnout.
- With \$0.8 million, the U.S. will provide technical support to local government staff and elected officials in eight of Malawi's 28 districts in order to improve service delivery. These activities will strengthen key public financial management systems and processes and will promote increased government transparency. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support the GOM's public sector reform agenda through the provision of technical assistance to improve the efficiency of the national civil service.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Malawi has made impressive gains in health, but challenges remain including high infant and maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases, and low levels of modern contraceptive use. U.S. foreign assistance programs work with public and private sector actors to expand access to and to improve the

quality of interventions in health facilities. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in three globally shared goals: 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 \$103.5 million (of which \$88.0 million GHP-State funds and \$15.5 million GHP-USAID funds) 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): The U.S. government will utilize \$1.5 million 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 \$22.0 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 2017 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 2017 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health: In partnership with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders, U.S. assistance totaling \$14.5 million will work in health facilities and at a community level to improve the quality of care, including actions that expand immunization coverage, expand use of targeted interventions for at-risk newborns, and facilitate state and community actor's efforts to monitor maternal, newborn, and child health care, while simultaneously strengthening maternal, antenatal, and neonatal care and integrated case management.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): \$12.7 million in U.S. assistance will support the procurement of contraceptives and train service providers in supply chain logistics, strengthen FP/RH communications platforms, and support expansion of social franchises.
- Nutrition: \$4.2 million in U.S. assistance will promote exclusive breastfeeding, vitamin A supplementation, and complementary feeding. These interventions will be complemented by activities to increase production of nutritionally higher-value crops, such as legumes and orange-fleshed sweet potatoes. Other nutrition interventions include fortification of selected processed foods, coordinating to expand targeted coverage of USAID's FFP and U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food for Progress efforts, and training programs in health facilities to treat acute malnutrition. Maximizing U.S. assistance, school textbooks produced with basic education resources will include educational messages to promote positive nutrition and dietary behaviors. Additionally, USDA's McGovern-Dole School Feeding Program complements USAID investments in education and nutrition.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

Through the IMET program, the U.S. 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:

- U.S. assistance totaling \$0.3 million will be used to support continued military professionalization.

P.L. 480 Title II

U.S. assistance will provide targeted assistance to reduce hunger and malnutrition among chronically food-insecure households particularly vulnerable to natural and economic shocks. In coordination with other U.S. assistance interventions, FFP will work at the household and community levels to promote maternal and child health and nutrition, natural resource management, disaster risk reduction, climate-sensitive agriculture, and household strategies for withstanding natural and economic shocks. To maximize the impact of U.S. government assistance, work to coordinate and foster linkages across all sectors will continue, where relevant and appropriate.

Social Development Improved

Key Intervention:

- \$3.5 million in U.S. assistance will reduce chronic malnutrition and food insecurity and build the resilience of vulnerable households in Malawi. These investments will utilize the evidence-based “First 1,000 Days” approach. Activities will treat moderately-malnourished children, and will support increased uptake of vitamin A, iron, and folic acid, as well as de-worming. Health workers and mothers will be trained on improved nutrition through better food preparation and preservation, community management of childhood illnesses, child growth monitoring, and the development of kitchen gardens. Activities will also link participants to appropriate FP/RH services, as well as improve household and community water, sanitation, and hygiene practices and facilities.

Sustainable Livelihoods Increased

Key Intervention:

- With \$3.5 million, FFP activities will support the most food insecure and vulnerable populations in Malawi. As mentioned previously, activities will be integrated with FTF assistance, layering agriculture and food security interventions that reach both the vulnerable and emerging farmers, while at the same time opening up commercial agricultural opportunities through FTF for FFP beneficiaries to “graduate” to when ready. This layered approach also enhances resilience for rural households that are especially vulnerable to climate variability and recurrent shocks.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The \$350.7 million MCC Compact with Malawi was reinstated on June 21, 2012 and entered into force on September 20, 2013. It aims to expand access to electricity for Malawians and businesses, and, in so doing, lower the cost of doing business in Malawi and increase 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 reduce soil erosion in the Shire River Watershed, thereby increasing the efficiency and sustainability of hydropower generation. Finally, and critically, it includes capacity building and technical assistance for key power sector institutions – to restore the commercial viability of the electricity 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 JICA, and from private sector energy developers who are negotiating with the GOM to produce and sell electricity. GCCI-funded EC-LEDS programs will explore renewable energy activities to complement the much larger MCC effort. Additionally, targeted regionally funded Power Africa assistance will facilitate power purchase agreements between independent power providers, the GOM, and the national energy utility commission in order to increase energy capacity up to an additional 500 megawatts by 2020; and explore off-grid renewable sources of energy. Through its implementing partner, Millennium Challenge Account-Malawi, MCC has awarded grants to local NGOs aimed at reducing soil erosion in the Shire River Watershed, and MCC collaborates with USAID/Malawi's economic growth activities to ensure complementarity of approaches where there is geographical overlap.

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 a number of performance evaluations in FY 2014 and two in FY 2015.

- USAID/Malawi staff conduct regular site visits to monitor progress of activities and projects. These visits have allowed USAID staff to customize capacity building efforts with a focus on building capacity of local organizations.
- To assess the implementation of PEPFAR, USAID/Malawi conducted 69 Site Improvement through Monitoring (SIMS) visits in FY 2015. These visits allowed staff to assess how well partners are supporting the facilities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: These assessments, evaluations, and routine monitoring informed the following actions and decisions:

- A performance evaluation of USAID's FTF flagship activity highlighted promising gains in soy and groundnut production, while revealing that critical challenges remain in access to markets, financing, and processing facilities. USAID/Malawi is applying the evaluation results to the development of the successor activity.
- An assessment of the dairy sector, including cost benefit analysis, noted that while generally the dairy sector in Malawi is expanding and creating new employment opportunities for the rural poor, there are a number of key challenges that limit the value chain's potential. Based on these findings, in FY 2014, USAID/Malawi changed its FTF strategy to drop dairy and add the orange-fleshed sweet potato value chain, which is projected to hold far greater economic potential.
- Another USAID/Malawi study examining Malawians' attitudes toward education revealed that children lacked safe spaces to develop their reading skills, whether due to lack of safety from outright violence or from competing demands to engage in agricultural and domestic work. Provision of such safe spaces was therefore a prominent feature in the statement of work of a newly procured, flagship education activity.

- A mid-term evaluation of a large health project found that the contractor had begun to implement interventions independent of the Ministry of Health due to pressure to progress with the activity work plan and demonstrate results. USAID/Malawi and the implementer subsequently met to resolve the issue and agreed on the need to work in tandem with host country officials. Since then, the implementing partner has made significant efforts to better engage district health management teams and zonal health officers.
- PEPFAR SIMS visit findings resulted in programmatic changes, including changes that strengthen use of expert clients to improve linkages to care and defaulter tracing, use of Health Diagnostic Assistants to increase testing and linkage to care, and partner coordination with and accountability to the Ministry of Health.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Social Development Improved: 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, given that a well-educated population will make more positive, productive contributions to their economy and country. 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. Utilizing a cross-sectoral approach, USAID will also address underlying structural problems through cross-cutting efforts to enhance the organizational capacity of national and local public and private sector institutions, increase the use of technology and innovation, strengthen the policy environment, and encourage the adoption of positive behaviors. Additionally, USAID's investments will work to strengthen girl's and women's empowerment through integrated health and education investments. To maximize U.S. assistance resources, USAID will continue to coordinate and foster linkages across all sectors and with other agencies, where relevant and appropriate.

Sustainable Livelihoods Increased: This objective supports Malawians to improve their food security and livelihoods – an essential goal for a nation of smallholder farmers. Malawian agricultural development is hindered by deforestation, declining soil fertility, erratic rainfall, small land holding size, and poor extension support from national institutions. U.S. assistance will address these constraints through sustainable intensification of agricultural production, leading to improved rural incomes, nutritional status, and food security. Resources from FTF, FFP, and GCCI programs will be used in an integrated manner to achieve these results.

Citizen Rights and Responsibilities Exercised: This objective increases civic electoral involvement, strengthens citizens' participation in decision-making in order to ensure that citizens' rights and responsibilities are exercised, and supports GOM public sector reform. Following Malawi's first tripartite (President, Parliament, and Local Councilors) election since its transition to democracy in 1994, U.S. assistance will work to 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 citizens' inclusion in local development processes. USAID will also support preparations for Malawi's 2019 elections, with a focus on reducing the irregularities and challenges faced during the 2014 elections. U.S. assistance will also support the creation of a more informed electorate, contribute towards a more efficient electoral process, and stimulate higher voter turnout.

Security Services' Multi-mission Capability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Fight Transnational and Terrorism Threats Increased: The U.S. government seeks to develop the MDF into a professional, apolitical military that can conduct a full range of peacekeeping, counterterrorism, 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	195,649
Social development improved	167,888
Development Assistance	6,000
3.2 Education	6,000
Global Health Programs - State	87,988
3.1 Health	87,988
Global Health Programs - USAID	70,400
3.1 Health	70,400
P.L. 480 Title II	3,500
3.1 Health	3,250
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	250
Sustainable livelihoods increased	26,500
Development Assistance	23,000
4.5 Agriculture	16,000
4.8 Environment	7,000
P.L. 480 Title II	3,500
4.5 Agriculture	3,500
Citizens' rights and responsibilities exercised	961
Development Assistance	961
2.2 Good Governance	761
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	200
Security services' multi-mission capability to conduct peacekeeping and fight transnational and terrorism threats increased	300
International Military Education and Training	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300

Mali

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mali is in a period of transition, as the country attempts to secure a fragile peace through implementation of the Accord for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali that was brokered by Algeria in June 2015. Having emerged from a complex crisis, Mali is rebuilding its social, economic and governance institutions while trying to combat violence and lawlessness throughout the country. The U.S. government will continue to deliver the critical development assistance necessary to support Mali's recovery and the peace process. Key U.S. interests in Mali include support for restoration of a stable democracy and improvement in accountable governance; promotion of regional security by combating terrorists and narco-traffickers that exploit ungoverned spaces in the Sahel; reduction of chronic vulnerability through improved social services; response to, and prevention of, threats such as Ebola; increased resilience; and economic growth through sustainable development and increased U.S. economic investment. Achieving these U.S. priorities requires not only continued U.S. government engagement on security and governance issues, but also robust investments in the areas of democracy, agriculture, health, education, and public diplomacy. Mali is also a Relief to Development Transition (R2DT) Focus Country.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	147,663	*	117,215	-30,448
Development Assistance	52,000	*	44,615	-7,385
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	*	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,650	*	59,700	2,050
International Military Education and Training	409	*	400	-9
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	30,104	*	10,000	-20,104
Peacekeeping Operations	6,000	*	-	-6,000

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	147,663	*	117,215	-30,448
Security Governance Initiative (SGI)	-	*	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	*	3,000	3,000
Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,500	*	2,941	1,441
Development Assistance	1,500	*	2,941	1,441
Other	146,163	*	111,274	-34,889
Development Assistance	50,500	*	38,674	-11,826

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	*	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,650	*	59,700	2,050
International Military Education and Training	409	*	400	-9
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	30,104	*	10,000	-20,104
Peacekeeping Operations	6,000	*	-	-6,000

Development Assistance (DA)

DA assistance will support programs in peace and security, good governance, civil society, and 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 sustainably reduce poverty and malnutrition, build the resilience of poor communities to quickly respond to, and recover from periodic climatic or economic shocks, diversify livelihoods and improve food and income security. DA assistance will also strengthen national systems for the improved delivery of health and education services.

Strong Democratic Institutions Incorporate Democratic Opposition Voices and Gender/Ethnic Diversity to National Debates, and Enhance Rule of Law

Key Interventions:

- Effective security sector governance can help to prevent, deter, discover and punish misconduct, including corruption, other criminal activity and human rights abuses. As part of the Security Governance Initiative (SGI), \$3.0 million will be used to assist USAID to better assess, design, implement and evaluate security governance and justice sector projects as they are developed jointly with the partner government through the agreed upon SGI Joint Country Action Plan (JCAP). Assistance will help judicial institutions improve case management and implement their own reforms, as well as communicate progress on these reforms to the public. Resources will provide legal rights awareness and assistance to underserved populations, provide targeted reforms in the judiciary that will combat corruption and increase transparency, and increase the capacity of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms.
- In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, these resources will also support the Sahel Development Initiative (SDI). The SDI has four inter-related development objectives: countering violent extremism; strengthening vulnerable local communities; building capacity of regional, national, and subnational institutions to effectively deliver services; and interagency learning, as USAID, Department of State and Department of Defense colleagues work toward a common approach to the region.
- FY 2017 funding of \$0.2 million 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 processes. Activities will champion Mali's decentralization efforts, a critical commitment of the country's 2015 Peace Accord. In addition, activities will foster reconciliation, bolster good governance and civic participation across multiple sectors, strengthen the delivery of public health and education services, and support economic growth.

Malian Civil Society is an Active, Critical, and Constructive Partner with Government, Promoting Fundamental Rights and Liberties

Key Intervention:

- \$0.6 million of U.S. assistance will strengthen the advocacy and monitoring capacity of Malian civil society organizations to perform meaningful watchdog functions regarding the use of public resources and to protect human rights; including those of traditionally disempowered members of society like women and youth; and further promote national reconciliation.

Malians Address Key Factors in Sustainable National Reconciliation and Resist Violent Extremism

Key Intervention:

- In line with Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) principles, approximately \$2.9 million of U.S. assistance will promote inter-community dialogue to improve relations between the GOM, civil society organizations, local communities and traditional leaders. Activities will empower traditional leaders, journalists, and civil society to counter messages from the violent extremist groups with messages of peace and reconciliation and to promote non-violent forms of debate. Traditionally isolated communities will be encouraged to work effectively with local officials and neighboring communities.

Healthy Behaviors and Use of High-Impact Health Services Bring Sustained Health Improvements and Stronger Service Delivery

Key Interventions:

- FY 2017 funding of \$1.0 million will expand the use of social marketing networks to share information on point-of-use water treatment and foster behavior change communications that promote the use of safe drinking water in targeted geographic zones.
- Activities will build low-cost, community-led total sanitation approaches to increase access to household latrines, promote hand-washing with soap, support civil society organizations to engage with the government on issues related to water, sanitation, and hygiene, 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 will support the development and implementation of innovative, affordable, high-quality teaching methodologies; provide teacher training and reading materials for early grade reading; and support community involvement in children's reading education.
- Interventions will provide access to education to children and youth in conflict-affected areas by providing safe and conflict-sensitive learning spaces; conflict and gender-sensitive learning materials; accelerated learning programs; entrepreneurship and work preparedness training; psychosocial support to conflict-affected students and teachers; teacher training; and institutional capacity building in conflict-sensitive program development, implementation, and management.
- Interventions will strengthen GOM budget and human resource management systems to improve the resource planning, allocation, and execution processes for the education sector.

Poverty and Malnutrition are Sustainably Reduced, and the Formal Economy Expands

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$24.5 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.

- Activities will increase sustainable gains in the production of subsistence cereals (millet, sorghum, rice) to help farmers become net producers of food; improve herd and pastureland management by semi-nomadic pastoralists to increase incomes and improve nutrition while minimizing environmental impact; and support diet diversification and rainfall-independent income generation by promoting vegetable gardens and nutritious tree species combined with training on proper food preparation and cooking.
- U.S. assistance will promote micro, small, and medium sized 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, reducing corruption along key trade corridors, and improving market information systems.
- \$3.0 million in Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII) funding will improve the ability of the National Meteorological Services of Mali to become a stand-alone, quality service provider for climate data and analysis. Activities will improve climate forecasting to predict rainfall, support analysis, and develop recommendation tools which will lead to the scale-up of adoption of climate-change-adaptive practices by smallholder farmers in vulnerable areas.

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, with internally displaced persons (IDPs) and war injuries overtaxing 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 (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: 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.

Healthy Behaviors and Use of High-Impact Health Services Bring Sustained Health Improvements and Stronger Service Delivery

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Mali will receive \$4.5 million (of which \$1.5 million GHP-State and \$3.0 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.
- 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 50 percent. The FY 2017 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 2017 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): \$16.5 million will support evidence-based, high-impact health interventions to reduce causes of morbidity and mortality in Mali primarily through work with community health centers and associations. Activities will provide a package of integrated

services to families to improve maternal and child health with a full range of interventions for malaria and other preventable causes of death. Funds will also strengthen public health financial and human resource management systems to improve the resource planning, allocation, and execution processes for the health sector.

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): \$11.0 million will expand access to high-quality, voluntary FP/RH services and information, and reproductive healthcare 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. U.S. assistance will make substantial contributions to reductions of fistula and maternal and child mortality and morbidity; and mitigate adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability.
- 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. Funds will also 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 processes for the health sector.

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 Interventions:

- FY 2017 funding of \$0.4 million will provide strategic level professionalization courses that emphasize principles of effective force management, long term planning and force sustainment.
- Activities will provide strategic and technical expertise specifically in the areas of Military Training and Doctrine, Military Inspector General Operations and Military Legal Advocacy/Operational Law. Such education will directly contribute to Command and Control at a strategic level and allow more effective governance of the Malian Armed Forces.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) 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:

- CWD funding of \$1.0 million will be used to develop an Explosive Ordnance 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 Interventions:

- \$4.5 million will support nutrition education for healthcare professionals and community members on infant and young child feeding practices for children six to 23 months; and support the construction and rehabilitation of drinking water sources.
- \$2.0 million will provide training to women on improved techniques for cultivating a variety of micronutrient-rich fruits and vegetables.
- \$2.5 million will provide business and technical skills development for youth, and the expansion of credit for farmers, entrepreneurs and youth.
- \$1.0 million will support the dissemination of agro-climatic data and early warning information that reaches vulnerable groups.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2015:

- USAID conducted an assessment of Mali's Health Management Information System (HMIS) that revealed critical weaknesses in the system, inhibiting the government's ability to provide healthcare to its own people. The recommendations from the assessment were validated by the government, and USAID provided support in the selection of the best HMIS tool named District Health Information System 2 (DHIS2).
- 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. Also, an early grade reading assessment (EGRA) and a conflict and disaster risk reduction (C/DRR) assessment were conducted to evaluate student performance in reading and to analyze the current provision of educational opportunities and how it impacts and is impacted by crisis or conflict, as well as the country's ability to appropriately respond. 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 budgets for future instruments.
- A new contract was awarded to establish an M&E service platform, which will build the capacity of mission staff and assist with the design of additional Impact Evaluations for large projects as well as performance evaluations.
- In FY 2015, USAID/Mali concluded its Population Baseline Survey for the Feed the Future Zone of Influence, the award and implementation of which had been delayed due to the political crisis.
- In FY 2015, USAID/Mali began implementation of an Impact Assessment for the core Feed the Future Cereal Value Chain (CVC) activity. This assessment will conduct initial, mid-point, and final evaluations of the CVC program.

- An evaluation is being designed to assess the impact of the USAID/Mali Justice Sector project. It is anticipated that this evaluation will be procured and implemented during 2016.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID/Mali informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- The health program will fund a mechanism to develop and implement the roll out of DHIS2 that will help improve the country's Health Management Information System.
- The education and economic growth programs continue to incorporate the information and data collected through field visits, education specific assessments such as EGRA, and C/DRR into all project design and budget decisions.
- Based on findings of two joint assessments, USAID modified an existing cooperative agreement for elections and political processes to include more civic education, selected anti-corruption activities, and training for newly elected officials at the subnational level.

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 civil society organizations (CSOs), and help implement a system for CSOs to report human rights violations to the government.

Malians 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 training and viable economic opportunities. U.S. 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 IDPs to the north.

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 to end preventable child and maternal deaths. 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, basic literacy, and the life skills that 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 second grades by delivering teacher training to over 12,000 teachers, providing innovative and affordable high-quality, evidence-based reading materials, strengthening service delivery systems in early grade reading, and involving communities in children's reading education. Programs will also provide opportunities for equitable access to education to 80,000 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, entrepreneurship and life skills training for youth, and institutional capacity building in conflict-sensitive programming and management.

Poverty and Malnutrition are Sustainably Reduced, and the Formal Economy Expands: With over 80 percent of the Malian population dependent on predominantly rain-fed agriculture, many Malians are extremely vulnerable to the impacts of external shocks, especially those related to 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 more resilient practices.

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 International Military Education and Training (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 training programs, the military's capacity to conduct border operations to counter illegal trafficking, build better cooperation with regional partners on counterterrorism operations, and ultimately build civilian trust in the Malian military, will be improved.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	117,215
Strong democratic institutions incorporate democratic opposition voices and gender/ethnic diversity to national debates, and enhance rule of law	3,200
Development Assistance	3,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	200
Malian civil society is an active, critical, and constructive partner with government, promoting fundamental rights and liberties	592
Development Assistance	592
2.4 Civil Society	592
Mali has strong and effective civilian control over its military and security forces and better control of its borders	1,400
International Military Education and Training	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Maliens 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	62,641
Development Assistance	1,441
3.1 Health	1,441
Global Health Programs - State	1,500
3.1 Health	1,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	59,700
3.1 Health	59,700
Children have equitable access to a quality education and capacity-building opportunities	8,941
Development Assistance	8,941
3.2 Education	8,941
Poverty and malnutrition are sustainably reduced and the formal economy expands	37,500
Development Assistance	27,500
4.5 Agriculture	24,500
4.8 Environment	3,000
P.L. 480 Title II	10,000
3.1 Health	4,500
4.5 Agriculture	2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,500
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, characterized as having "low human development" in the 2015 United Nations Human Development Report. 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, by working with the Government of Mauritania (GOM), 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 professionalize Mauritania's security forces, thereby supporting the GOM's ongoing and substantial contributions to counterterrorism efforts in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	8,699	*	3,084	-5,615
Development Assistance	1,615	*	1,584	-31
International Military Education and Training	449	*	500	51
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	6,635	*	-	-6,635

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	8,699	*	3,084	-5,615
Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,615	*	1,584	-31
Development Assistance	1,615	*	1,584	-31
Other	7,084	*	1,500	-5,584
International Military Education and Training	449	*	500	51
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	6,635	*	-	-6,635

Development Assistance (DA)

In partnership with the GOM, DA resources under the TSCTP program will delegitimize terrorist ideology, promote socially productive outlets for at-risk populations, and reduce the underlying causes of vulnerability to violent extremism throughout Mauritania. FY 2017 resources will be programmed in close partnership with the GOM and civil society to promote constructive alternatives to extremism through increased economic opportunities, civic engagement, and educational opportunities. DA resources will specifically target historically marginalized, under-educated, and other at-risk populations.

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 of the FY 2017 DA request will be programmed to promote constructive alternatives to violent extremism through expanded economic opportunities for youth employment and education and through 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 Intervention:

- \$0.5 million in FY 2017 IMET funds will 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.

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. NADR-CWD activities are critical and directly support overall U.S. efforts to increase the peace, stability, and security of Mauritania.

Mauritania Deepens Security Cooperation with Regional Partners

Key Intervention:

- \$1.0 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 2015:

- USAID staff participated in several site visits to TSCTP-funded technical training programs, primarily to monitor public financial management and future plans for programming.

- In FY 2015 USAID funded an assessment of Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) resources and programming in Mauritania with the purpose of establishing the overall relevance and need for continued CVE programming in the country and the most effective programmatic interventions under such a program going forward. The assessment was based on three weeks of fieldwork by consultants, desktop literature reviews, and analysis of previous USAID, Department of State, and Department of Defense efforts in the region to counter violent extremism. The results of the assessment informed the FY 2017 DA request for TSCTP funding (see below).

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 2017 budget:

- The above-mentioned CVE assessment commissioned by USAID revealed two key findings that have informed this FY 2017 request: 1) CVE programming in Mauritania is contextually warranted and should be continued, and 2) future vocational education programming will be more effective if linkages to post-training employment opportunities, civic engagement, and other U.S. government efforts to counter violent extremism in the Sahel are enhanced. Program design for FY 2017 resources, currently underway, integrates these assessment findings, both of which have informed this request.
- In addition, ongoing discussions with partners in the GOM on current financial management and program implementation challenges of the TSCTP funded technical training program have shaped internal thinking on future TSCTP programming. Thus, USAID is currently consulting with Embassy Nouakchott, local civil society actors, and multilateral development partners in Mauritania on alternative, non-government-to-government, programming options going forward.

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 GOM 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 2017 will work to counter the influence of regional terrorist and violent extremist groups by promoting constructive engagement between citizens and the GOM 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	3,084
Mauritania effectively counters regional terrorist and violent extremist groups and maintains the security of its borders against infiltration by transnational criminal organizations.	1,584
Development Assistance	1,584
1.1 Counterterrorism	1,584
Mauritania deepens security cooperation with regional partners.	1,500
International Military Education and Training	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000

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 African countries with a moderate Maritime Domain Awareness capability, Mauritius can play an important role in U.S. maritime security efforts in the region. Foreign assistance efforts will focus on training mid-level Mauritian government officers to increase professionalization including on maritime security issues.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	244	*	150	-94
International Military Education and Training	244	*	150	-94

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 attend 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 \$0.2 million will support the training of Mauritian Police Force 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. Currently, Mauritius lacks the professionalized and effectively trained personnel to effectively identify and combat transnational crime in their extensive maritime domains. Mauritius relies 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 2017 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. U.S. assistance supports the country in leveraging 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 development. 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. 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 work across all programs to improve oversight, transparency, and civic involvement in governance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	450,168	*	401,710	-48,458
Development Assistance	52,500	*	32,709	-19,791
Global Health Programs - State	327,449	*	298,301	-29,148
Global Health Programs - USAID	68,700	*	70,300	1,600
International Military Education and Training	519	*	400	-119
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	*	-	-1,000

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	450,168	*	401,710	-48,458
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	1,366	1,366
Development Assistance	-	*	1,366	1,366
Other	450,168	*	400,344	-49,824
Development Assistance	52,500	*	31,343	-21,157
Global Health Programs - State	327,449	*	298,301	-29,148
Global Health Programs - USAID	68,700	*	70,300	1,600
International Military Education and Training	519	*	400	-119
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	*	-	-1,000

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 continue to leverage public-private partnerships to foster economic growth and environmental conservation.

Democratic Governance of Mozambican Institutions Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.2 million will increase citizen access to quality information by improving the quality of reporting and strengthening the financial sustainability of media outlets. Recognizing the essential role media plays in holding the government accountable, this activity will also focus on advocacy for the implementation of Mozambique's Right to Information Law as well as press freedom and free speech.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will be used to strengthen the impact of civic activism to improve accountable, effective democratic governance. Activities will focus on improving the organizational performance and advocacy capacity of strategically selected Mozambican CSOs, with attention focused on extractive industry management, governmental transparency and accountability, among other target sectors.
- \$0.1 million will be used to improve the administration of justice and support the effective implementation of key justice sector reforms. This activity will build upon past successes in fortifying internal management systems of Mozambique's Attorney General's Office and educating prosecutors on key legal issues.

Resilient, Broad-based Economic Growth Accelerated

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), \$19.5 million in U.S. assistance will support the GRM to refine and implement a country-led, comprehensive, broad-based, agricultural development and food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural growth.
- \$4.0 million will support climate change adaptation activities that focus on both "green engineering" solutions such as rehabilitating natural coastal protective areas and working with the GRM to rezone the most vulnerable areas. Community outreach and education as well as GRM capacity development will be included to strengthen vulnerable cities' ability to adapt to the effects of climate change.
- \$1.4 million will fund conservation efforts in Gorongosa National Park, Niassa National Reserve, and other conservation areas to protect endangered wildlife in Mozambique's critical habitats and emerging tourist locations. 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: \$5.3 million will be used to train teachers and school directors to improve early grade classroom instruction, reading outcomes and school management for students in grades one and

two. \$0.8 million of this funding will specifically support local civil society organizations to advocate for quality education, gender equity, and improved school leadership and management, \$0.3 million will be used to improve the national early grade reading policy framework and delivery systems through support to the Ministry of Education to improve coordination mechanisms, development of early grade reading standards, benchmarks and strengthening early grade reading assessment systems.

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, 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, both directly and through policy and regulatory approaches. Activities will include promoting water treatment methods, linking communities to water purifier retailers, targeted hygiene and latrine-use educational campaigns, and improving the policy and regulatory framework related to water and sanitation service delivery.

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. 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 globally shared goals: 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 as well as 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 strengthen institutions and programs that relate to TB control; improve accessibility and quality of TB prevention, diagnosis and treatment, including multidrug-resistant TB; community involvement in TB control; and enhance effective linkages across the continuum of care from home to hospital, contributing to the national, global and Sustainable Development Goal targets for TB.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$29.0 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 2017 request level for Mozambique 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 2017 operating year budget is set.

- Maternal and Child Health: \$17.0 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.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): \$13.0 million will expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information on a sustainable basis. Activities will procure FP/RH commodities, improve access to a range of voluntary contraceptive options, integrate services, train health care providers and promote communications for behavioral change through community outreach and facility-based interventions.
- Nutrition: \$6.3 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)

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.

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 FY 2015:

- USAID-funded Support Program for Economic and Enterprise Development (SPEED) activity underwent a performance evaluation. SPEED is the third generation of USAID trade and investment environment work, focused on the enabling business environment and works primarily to influence governmental policy advocacy, change, and implementation.
- USAID conducted a Bio-Tourism performance evaluation that included three biodiversity and ecotourism activities.
- After five years of implementation, the Platform of Agriculture Research and Technology Innovation (PARTI) program, underwent a performance evaluation in Sofala, Maputo, Gaza, Manica, Zambezia, Nampula, Tete and Cabo Delgado provinces.
- 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.
- The Maternal-Child Health Integrated Program (MCHIP) underwent an end-term evaluation in order to assess its performance and contributions to the integrated health results framework.
- A performance evaluation of the Media Strengthening Program (MSP) was conducted.
- USAID and the Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) conducted a joint mid-term evaluation of their government-to-government assistance activities with the Mozambican Attorney General's Office (AGO).

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 2017 budget:

- The results of the PARTI evaluation identified important issues to include in any follow-on efforts, including scale-up and better marketing of improved technologies and more effective extension linkages.
- Results and recommendations of the SPEED performance evaluation were adopted into the design of the SPEED follow-on activity in order to improve the enabling business environment in Mozambique through policy development, approval, dissemination, and implementation.
- The early grade reading impact evaluation demonstrated with greater precision which activities have the most impact on students' reading success. Based on very positive results so far, USAID is working on more cost-effective designs to expand the activity to more regions. This could more than triple the number of students who are reached through this activity.
- The MSP performance evaluation validated interventions that are valued by stakeholders and contributing to desired results, while also generating evidence-based recommendations for improved implementation of MSP and design of the follow-on activity.
- The Bio-Tourism evaluation contributed to the changes implemented in the follow-on activity designs including the development and advocacy of management plans for the Gorongosa Restoration Project activities.
- In July 2015, recommendations from the MCHIP evaluation were comprehensively reviewed by the follow-on activity design team. Many of the recommendations have been incorporated into the design. Specific recommendations include: ensuring a baseline and mid-term evaluations are part of the monitoring and evaluation plan; developing an exit strategy for after activity is completed; and reducing block trainings in favor of one-on-one training.
- The AGO mid-term evaluation is being used by USAID to make adjustments during the final six months of the program, and by INL to help guide its continuing work with the AGO. The results will inform any future activities with the AGO.

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 increase the professionalization of the Mozambican military which will enable them to more effectively conduct maritime security activities.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	401,710
Democratic governance of Mozambican institutions strengthened	1,335
Development Assistance	1,335
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	135
2.4 Civil Society	1,200
Enhanced capability to address transnational threats and to provide accountable domestic security	400
International Military Education and Training	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400
Resilient, broad-based economic growth accelerated	24,866
Development Assistance	24,866
4.5 Agriculture	19,500
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	369,770
Development Assistance	1,169
3.1 Health	1,169
Global Health Programs - State	298,301
3.1 Health	298,301
Global Health Programs - USAID	70,300
3.1 Health	70,300

Namibia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Following the 2014 national and Presidential elections, Namibia came under new leadership that is striving to put the country on a path of prosperity for all Namibians. However, Namibia continues to face formidable development challenges that could prevent it from reaching its full potential. Notwithstanding Namibia's classification as an upper middle-income country, 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). U.S. assistance to Namibia will focus on a transition to sustainability in a post-emergency HIV response, on programs to strengthen local capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and efforts to strengthen the U.S. government's ongoing military cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Namibia.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	16,834	*	38,663	21,829
Global Health Programs - State	16,639	*	38,513	21,874
International Military Education and Training	195	*	150	-45

Global Health Programs (GHP)

The HIV/AIDS epidemic in Namibia is mature, generalized, and driven by heterosexual and mother-to-child transmission. The HIV/AIDS epidemic disproportionately affects the Khomas Region, which includes the capital, Windhoek, and six northern regions. HIV prevalence is 14 percent nationally, ranking Namibia sixth in the world, and there are an estimated 214,956 people living with HIV and AIDS out of a total population of roughly 2.1 million.

The Government of Namibia's strong political, administrative, and financial leadership has resulted in Namibia having impressively high coverage levels for treatment and prevention of mother-to-child transmission, rapidly adopting new international guidelines and best practices, and increasing domestic financing for HIV programming. As a result of the progress made in the fight against HIV/AIDS, new HIV infections were halved since 2004 and life expectancy rose from 56 in 2005 to 64 in 2012 (World Bank).

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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Improved Health Status of Namibians Leading to a Healthier Workforce

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Namibia will receive \$38.5 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 2017 IMET resources will support efforts to strengthen the U.S. government's ongoing military cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Namibia, 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 NDF'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. IMET assistance provides 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 (NCOs) 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.

Civil Institutions Effectively Respond to the Needs of the Community

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2017 request includes \$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.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID continued to implement monitoring and evaluation efforts to ensure that program goals are tracked appropriately and to inform future programming using best practices:

- 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.
- USAID conducted an end-line performance evaluation of the Strengthening HIV/AIDS Responses in Prevention and Protection Project.

Critical gaps were identified during these monitoring and evaluation efforts and new strategies outlined to respond to the changing environment of the HIV program in Namibia, but also key gains were identified and shared with the host government, to consolidate national efforts. More data- and evidence-driven activities are planned to track the increase of direct service delivery activities, particularly in antiretroviral therapy scale up, with a focus on key priority regions and hotspots.

In FY 2016, USAID will undertake additional evaluations to review the gains made by U.S. government investments in prevention with key populations and HIV retention and adherence.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID and the Department of State informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- The evaluation of the HIV Prevention among Adult Women in Namibia activity 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 will use the updated Agency guidelines and the findings of the USAID program evaluations conducted in FY 2014 to ensure that U.S. assistance is used to implement the 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.
- The findings of the evaluation of the Strengthening HIV/AIDS Responses in Prevention and Protection Project concluded that the project was generally a success, and that USAID has done extensive work to ensure that the services provided through this project are sustained beyond U.S. government assistance.
- The findings and recommendations of the evaluations planned for FY 2016 to review the gains made by U.S. government investments in prevention 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 facility-to-community response.
- 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 2017 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.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improved Health Status of Namibians leading to a Healthier Workforce: Activities will focus on a transition to sustainability in a post-emergency HIV response and on 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: Military institutions will effectively develop human resources to more professionally respond to state and citizen security needs.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	38,663
Civil institutions effectively respond to the needs of the community	150
International Military Education and Training	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150
Improved health status of Namibians leading to a healthier workforce	38,513
Global Health Programs - State	38,513
3.1 Health	38,513

Niger

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Niger continues to be vulnerable to a range of shocks adversely affecting its citizens, including poor harvests; security threats posed by Boko Haram, al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, and other extremist groups; and instability in northern Mali, northern Nigeria, and Libya that poses a threat to Niger's efforts to grow its economy, strengthen governance, address human rights issues, and enhance the resilience of its most vulnerable citizens. Despite these challenges, Niger is a partner nation of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), and is a key U.S. security partner in the Sahel. Through this partnership, Niger has contributed to the United Nations peacekeeping missions in Mali and Côte d'Ivoire, conducted operations to secure borders and interdict terrorists; and hosted U.S. military aircraft. In FY 2017, U.S. assistance will focus on increasing Government of Niger's responsiveness to citizen demands, supporting the professionalism of Niger's military, and advancing Niger's ability to safely and securely manage its conventional weapons and munitions stockpiles.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	58,853	*	5,500	-53,353
Development Assistance	5,000	*	4,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	-	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	438	*	500	62
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	51,415	*	-	-51,415

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	58,853	*	5,500	-53,353
Security Governance Initiative (SGI)	-	*	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	*	3,000	3,000
Other	58,853	*	2,500	-56,353
Development Assistance	5,000	*	1,000	-4,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	-	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	438	*	500	62
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	51,415	*	-	-51,415

Development Assistance (DA)

Niger suffers 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. U.S. assistance will enhance constructive dialogue between citizens and the Government of Niger, and promote collective action on a range of citizen priorities, including increased access to quality public goods and services.

The Nigerien Government is Transparent with Resources, Management, and Service Delivery

Key Interventions:

- Effective security sector governance can help to prevent, deter, discover and punish misconduct, including corruption, other criminal activity and human rights abuses. FY 2017 funds will be used to assist USAID to better assess, design, implement and evaluate security sector governance and justice sector projects as they are developed jointly with the partner government through the Security Governance Initiative (SGI) Joint Country Action Plan (JCAP).
- In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, the FY 2017 request will support the Sahel Development Initiative (SDI). SDI has four inter-related development objectives: countering violent extremism; strengthening vulnerable local communities; building capacity of regional, national, and subnational institutions to effectively deliver services; and interagency learning, as USAID, Department of State and Department of Defense colleagues work toward a common approach to the region.
- FY 2017 resources will be used to increase the ability of political parties and other key actors, including media, civil society organizations, and private sector entities, to identify and respond to priority public needs in order to increase citizen confidence in the state amongst target populations.

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.

Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Security

Key Intervention:

- In FY 2017, Niger will receive \$0.5 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 NADR Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program improves 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 allows physical security improvements 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:

- \$1.0 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.

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. MCC's contribution to this program will end in 2016; however the MCC Compact development team has conducted a Niger country assessment and plans to focus on irrigation near the Niger river for future program development.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2015 and are planned for FY 2016:

- USAID performed portfolio reviews for Food for Peace and DA-funded activities (FY 2014 resources), conducted regular site visits to monitor implementation, and instituted programmatic adjustments when necessary to account for shifting dynamics on the ground.
- In FY 2015, USAID conducted a gender assessment in Niger and is using the information provided in the report to help guide programmatic adjustments and the design of future programs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- A Political Economy Analysis (PEA) will be conducted in Niger in FY 2016 to support the upcoming Participatory, Responsive Governance (PRG) project. The PEA will also facilitate the dissemination of research to the Nigerien public, key local stakeholders and to international partners as well as influence strategy development for future democracy and governance assistance in Niger.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Nigerien Government is Transparent with Resources, Management, and Service Delivery:

U.S. assistance will support the Government of Niger to become more responsive to citizen needs, more participatory in implementing governance solutions, and more effective in meeting service delivery challenges. More specifically, the Nigerien government will focus on enhancing the understanding and awareness of citizen priorities by ensuring greater civic participation among women and youth at the local, regional, and national levels.

Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Security: Niger is a reliable partner in the struggle against terrorism and other transnational threats. Therefore, assistance will support Niger's ability to contribute to UN peacekeeping missions, which promote regional security.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	5,500
The Nigerien government is transparent with resources, management, and service delivery	4,000
Development Assistance	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,000
Professionalized security forces provide stability, counter extremism and terrorism, and enhance security	1,500
International Military Education and Training	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000

Nigeria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Nigeria is to support the country's development as a stable democracy while reducing extreme poverty. In the North East region, where the violent Boko Haram insurgency has devastated local populations, the U.S. government will continue to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance and transitional programs for stabilization. Targeted U.S. foreign assistance in Nigeria seeks to reduce extreme poverty and improve the quality of life for Nigeria's most vulnerable communities through improved governance at the federal, state, and local levels; reduced corruption; a strengthened private sector as a source of job creation; and improved quality of social service delivery. U.S. assistance will continue to address security issues by increasing the skills of security forces and advocating for institutional reform. Additionally, U.S. assistance will better position Nigeria to achieve its goal of regional leadership in West Africa via the Abuja-based Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) regional commission, while advancing U.S. policy objectives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	642,753	*	606,110	-36,643
Development Assistance	57,800	*	72,658	14,858
Economic Support Fund	4,600	*	-	-4,600
Foreign Military Financing	600	*	500	-100
Global Health Programs - State	403,236	*	356,652	-46,584
Global Health Programs - USAID	173,500	*	175,500	2,000
International Military Education and Training	817	*	800	-17
P.L. 480 Title II	2,200	*	-	-2,200

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	642,753	*	606,110	-36,643
Security Governance Initiative (SGI)	-	*	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	*	3,000	3,000
Other	642,753	*	603,110	-39,643
Development Assistance	57,800	*	69,658	11,858
Economic Support Fund	4,600	*	-	-4,600
Foreign Military Financing	600	*	500	-100
Global Health Programs - State	403,236	*	356,652	-46,584
Global Health Programs - USAID	173,500	*	175,500	2,000
International Military Education and Training	817	*	800	-17
P.L. 480 Title II	2,200	*	-	-2,200

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will strengthen democratic governance, enhance economic growth, and increase access to basic education in Nigeria. Democratic governance activities will increase the capacity of Nigeria's electoral management bodies to manage, coordinate, and oversee the electoral process; assist civic groups to promote electoral reform recommendations; and provide technical assistance to major political parties on developing internal rules and procedures. Activities will enhance economic growth through institutional capacity building to public sector agencies; lending to small enterprises; and strengthening trade policy and trade facilitation. Assistance will 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 support to strengthen Government of Nigeria (GON) leadership at the state and local level governing bodies to increase the provision of basic services, including health and education, to its citizens.

Technical, Organizational, and Political Support to Nigeria's Electoral System Produces Credible Outcomes

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$7.0 million will provide election-related assistance at the federal, state, and local levels to strengthen the capacity to manage elections, enhance the capacity of civil society organizations to conduct independent election observations, support youth participation in political processes, and promote peaceful elections. Funds will strengthen the ability of Nigerian political parties to better function, be more inclusive, and improve their communication with ordinary citizens.

Improve Infrastructure through Investment and Greater Privatization in Key Sectors, such as Agriculture and Energy

Key Interventions:

- \$3.9 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.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$23.0 million to work with the Government of Nigeria 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. Agriculture provides livelihoods for about 70 percent of the population in Nigeria and as such is a key element in accelerating broad based economic growth.

Comprehensive Strategies by the Government of Nigeria in Partnership with Civil Society and the Private Sector Prevent, Mitigate, and Resolve Violent Extremism

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$3.8 million will support activities that help authorities identify and address emerging conditions—such as corruption and impunity—that trigger violent conflicts. Funds will empower women and youth-led organizations to influence the development and implementation of reforms that address the needs of communities and underlying causes of violence and conflict.

Government Engagement in Providing Basic, Quality Services for the Nigerian People Is Expanded

Key Interventions:

- Effective security sector governance can help to prevent, deter, discover and punish misconduct, including corruption, other criminal activity and human rights abuses. FY 2017 funds will be used to

assist USAID to better assess, design, implement and evaluate security governance and justice sector projects as they are developed jointly with the partner government through the Security Governance Initiative (SGI) Joint Country Action Plan (JCAP) planning processes.

- Approximately \$9.5 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.
- Approximately \$10.5 million in good governance funds will strengthen systems 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
- Good governance and civil society funds 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 \$15.0 million in education funds will 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 systems that support improvements in academic skills for reading, writing, and math. Funds will also increase access to education services for populations lacking adequate, safe learning environments.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Despite years of battling internal conflicts and playing 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 leadership training and equipment to support the GON's efforts to participate in peacekeeping and other security operations. Activities 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 \$0.5 million will continue to support institutional reform and capacity building in security services. Assistance will be used to train leaders and units to procure and maintain equipment, enabling Nigeria's security forces to conduct peacekeeping and counterterrorism activities.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Nigeria suffers from high maternal and child mortality, and inadequate health services contribute to Nigeria's high poverty rate. 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 globally shared goals: 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 among USAID, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Department of Defense under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

Government Engagement in Providing Basic, Quality Services for the Nigerian People Is Expanded

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a 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 (TB): U.S. assistance of \$11.0 million will strengthen GON efforts to improve TB treatment outcomes and reduce multi-drug resistant TB (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 prevention 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 2017 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 2017 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): \$50.0 million 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): \$37.0 million of assistance will support a key component of reducing preventable child and maternal deaths by increasing access to voluntary FP/RH services for healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies. Scaled-up programs in the public and private sector will expand clinic-based services for long-acting, reversible contraceptive methods and community-based services for both injectable contraceptives and natural methods of birth control.
- Nutrition: With \$2.5 million, the U.S. government will support research to better understand the drivers and underlying causes of malnutrition in Nigeria and will 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 military to effectively undertake peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations as well as to strengthen its national defense capabilities and civil-military relations.

Capacity of Security Forces to Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime is Improved

Key Intervention:

- \$0.8 million of U.S. assistance will be used to continue to advocate for institutional reform in security services in conjunction with providing increased capacity building. IMET funding will support the professionalization of the Nigerian military, which will enable it to better participate in peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and maritime security operations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID undertook several monitoring and evaluation activities in FY 2014 and FY 2015. The Mission conducted evaluations of its largest health activities, a key local partner-led conflict activity, and a trade and transport activity:

- The evaluation of the Targeted States High Impact Project (TSHIP) showed that the project succeeded in some areas, including policy, capacity building, community mobilization, participation and ownership, as well as distribution of life saving commodities. TSHIP's efforts and accomplishments in its two states, however, were not enough to lead to the desired health outcomes without the necessary political will and funding commitment from the GON's state actors.
- Similar to the TSHIP evaluation, the Strengthening Integrated Delivery of HIV/AIDS Services project evaluation showed that while service delivery was on track, health systems strengthening, leadership and sustainability were performing poorly. These findings will be used to adjust project implementation going forward.
- The conflict activity evaluation looked at the contribution of the Interfaith Mediation Centre (IMC) Training of Leaders on Religious and National Coexistence project to the reduction of religious conflict in targeted states. The evaluation showed that while this project had contributed to the reduction of religious conflict in target communities, its early warning system was not formalized, thereby undermining results substantially. Furthermore, the project lacked significant capacity in various management areas. USAID and IMC are addressing these findings.
- The trade and transit evaluation showed that the project's trade policy and trade facilitation were successful, while the Lagos-Kano-Jibiya (LAKAJI) Corridor improvement was less successful. Similar to the evaluations above, there is little buy-in from the GON on the LAKAJI corridor. In addition, the evaluation identified data quality as an issue with this project. USAID is addressing these issues at multiple levels.

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 2017 budget:

- USAID conducts intensive field monitoring of its activities. Findings from these field visits are used for continuous project management purposes. USAID's follow-on monitoring and evaluation mechanism has a third party monitoring component that enables better monitoring of projects in security-challenged locations.
- USAID will conduct five evaluations in FY 2017. Findings of these evaluations will form the basis for mid-course corrections, project design, and strategy alignment.
- Based on recommendations from previous evaluations, the USAID's leadership will not adopt any focus states for its programs that do not demonstrate a political will evident in funding of development interventions. Memoranda of Understanding with focus states will define state roles and contributions as well as USAID roles and contributions.

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, some 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 elections as well as preparations for the 2019 federal elections.

Improve Infrastructure through Investment and Greater Privatization in Key Sectors, such as Agriculture and Energy: Private sector-led, non-oil economic growth will largely reduce the number of Nigerians living in poverty. To spur investment and greater privatization in key sectors, U.S. assistance will support increased agricultural competitiveness, increased 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.

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 basic education in northern Nigeria. This includes support at the local level, provision of appropriate learning materials, and teacher training on 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, HIV/AIDS interventions will integrate maternal and child health efforts to address this issue and enhance developmental impact.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
TOTAL		606,110
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
Improve infrastructure through investment and greater privatization in key sectors, such as agriculture and energy		26,858
Development Assistance		26,858

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
3.1 Health	3,858
4.5 Agriculture	23,000
Capacity of security forces to counter terrorism and transnational crime is improved	1,300
Foreign Military Financing	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
International Military Education and Training	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800
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
Government engagement in providing basic, quality services for the Nigerian people is expanded	567,152
Development Assistance	35,000
2.2 Good Governance	10,465
2.4 Civil Society	9,535
3.2 Education	15,000
Global Health Programs - State	356,652
3.1 Health	356,652
Global Health Programs - USAID	175,500
3.1 Health	175,500

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 professional military capabilities and provides foundational training for development in this area, in keeping with post's Integrated Country Strategy.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	270	*	250	-20
International Military Education and Training	270	*	250	-20

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Congolese defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values through attendance at professional military education programs in the United States. 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 \$0.3 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: Students are monitored and evaluated throughout training at the U.S. institutions. Upon completion of training, student training records are maintained in a U.S. Defense Department database; the Office of Security Cooperation updates student profiles over time to record student professional growth.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Office of Security Cooperation maintains relationships with IMET students to monitor the performance of these officers in their posts over time to assess whether the Congolese military is placing training recipients in positions commensurate to the training received.

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 the ability of the Congolese military to fight transnational threats and ensure internal stability by improving the capabilities and professionalism of the military. 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 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	250
Military and law enforcement agencies continue to improve their capacity across the spectrum of security services	250
International Military Education and Training	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250

Rwanda

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Rwanda is to support the country's commitment to tackle development challenges in order to achieve sustainable, broad-based economic and social transformation that expands opportunity and increases national and regional security and stability. To achieve this goal, U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of the health system to deliver high quality care and provide support for Rwandans to utilize and apply high-impact health and nutrition practices. U.S. assistance will support innovative, targeted agricultural investments in key crops as well as policy reforms to encourage greater agriculture investments, regional trade, and increased nutrition outcomes alongside sustainable growth in the agriculture sector. U.S. support for foundational literacy skills for children in lower primary schools, as well as youth employment training, provide a long-term foundation for skills building needed in a workforce oriented towards a service-based economy. In addition, U.S. assistance will support reforms that promote government accountability, respect for human rights and greater democratization of decision-making by building the capacity of relevant civil society and other key actors, improving justice and advancing reconciliation in this post-genocide country, as well as ensuring participatory planning with local populations and stakeholders, and encouraging improved community relationships. U.S. assistance will also support the continued professionalization of Rwandan military personnel participating in regional peacekeeping operations aiming to improve civilian command and control over the military and mutual respect of human rights. All U.S. assistance will integrate gender equality and women's empowerment 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	169,164	*	137,680	-31,484
Development Assistance	54,700	*	35,621	-19,079
Global Health Programs - State	69,845	*	57,559	-12,286
Global Health Programs - USAID	44,000	*	44,000	-
International Military Education and Training	619	*	500	-119

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support agricultural economic growth programs that increase productivity and nutrition of the Rwandan people, and enhance Rwanda's private sector competitiveness. Assistance will improve the Government of Rwanda's (GOR) capacity to manage natural resources and respond to climate change. In addition, 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 and respect of human rights and rule of law. Programs will focus 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), USAID will provide \$24.5 million 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. FTF activities will increase productivity of the Rwandan agricultural sector by: facilitating farmers' access to extension services, productive inputs such as improved seeds and fertilizer, and improved post-harvest handling technologies; strengthening Rwandan agricultural research; promoting increased private sector investment in the agricultural sector; enhancing market opportunities; and facilitating access to rural and agricultural finance.
- FTF assistance will also improve the nutritional status of women and children, and the livelihoods of vulnerable populations through sustainable, integrated nutrition and agriculture interventions, such as production of nutrient-dense foods and nutrition educational messages.
- The United States will utilize \$3.0 million in Global Climate Change funding to enable GOR institutions, the private sector and farmers to use climate data in agricultural production planning and land use planning. Farmers will be trained on climate smart agriculture practices that help to conserve soils and efficiently manage natural resources. U.S. assistance will also increase farmers' adaptation and resilience to climate change while minimizing agriculture's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions. U.S. assistance also will help the GOR develop a National Adaptation Plan to promote greater coordination and coherence in identifying risks and priorities; use those plans to prepare viable funding proposals; and identify relevant funding sources.

Increased Opportunities for Rwandan Children and Youth to Succeed in the Modern Workplace

Key Interventions:

- The United States will use \$5.1 million of basic education funding to improve education outcomes in literacy for boys and girls in primary school through the strengthening of teacher training. Activities will provide technical assistance to improve teaching practices; increase the availability and use of innovative and relevant teaching and learning materials; and strengthen the capacity to monitor, assess, and analyze student performance.
- In addition, \$1.0 million in U.S. higher education assistance will support programs that aim to strengthen knowledge, work readiness, and life skills 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:

- \$1.0 million of U.S. assistance will support proposals from civil society related to specific rights-focused themes, including strengthening the rule of law; empowering local actors to engage in effective policy and rights research, education, public awareness campaigns and advocacy; and reducing and monitoring gender-based violence and trafficking in persons.
- \$1.0 million will be provided to strengthen civil society capacity and support proposals that advocate for greater accountability, inform and empower citizens, promote increased citizen engagement in policy development, and empower youth to build leadership skills and advocate for increasing tolerance and rights of vulnerable groups.

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 globally shared goals: 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, and HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment.

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 \$57.6 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.
- **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 2017 request level for Rwanda 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 2017 operating year budget is set. Thanks to continued 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:** \$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 essential, long-term health system strengthening. 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. Activities will make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity and 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 FTF 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 continued 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. \$0.5 million will support military professionalization 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: Improvements and enhancements of USAID monitoring and evaluation efforts that were undertaken in FY 2015 include:

- USAID/Rwanda utilizes AIDTracker Plus (AT+), a management information system, to monitor performance of implementing partners and provide more effective program management and oversight of U.S. foreign assistance. AT+ was utilized to generate data for the annual FY 2015 Performance Plan and Report (PPR) and its improved data reporting capability allowed USAID/Rwanda to analyze all of PPR data disaggregated by project and/or indicator. AT+ has improved the overall visibility of USAID's development portfolio, helped identify performance data gaps, promoted more active performance monitoring (on a quarterly basis), and helped foster greater data ownership and improved target setting practices among project managers. Results for the FY 2014 reporting period suggest that USAID programs in Rwanda exceeded targets for 53 percent of their indicators, as compared to 30 percent in FY 2013. This increase is in large part due to improvements in target setting capacity and utilization of AT+ to improve evidence-based decision-making.
- Quarterly site visits and the regular monitoring of issues related to data quality, environmental concerns, gender, and USAID branding are a pivotal part of USAID/Rwanda's monitoring of activity and partner performance. During FY 2015, to help support this important activity, USAID/Rwanda instituted more robust data quality assessment monitoring and site visit scheduling and reporting tools.
- USAID/Rwanda will undertake a Human and Institutional Capacity Development program performance evaluation, and an impact evaluation of the Improved Services for Vulnerable Populations program. USAID/Rwanda has also begun work on the design of an impact evaluation of its new basic education project.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2015, USAID conducted mid-term performance evaluations of the Integrated Improved Livelihood Program (IILP) and the Rwanda Dairy Competitiveness Program II (RDCP II). The IILP evaluation assessed the program's effectiveness, sustainability, nutrition outcomes, and impact on women's empowerment. IILP evaluation recommendations resulted in the implementation of an activity action plan to implement enhancements in agricultural extension services delivery, increased diet diversity and access to finance and credit. The RDCP II evaluation provided information on the program's performance and the cost-effectiveness of interventions. RDCP II evaluation recommendations are being used to determine how best to scale-up the utilization of improved technology in the dairy sector.

During FY 2015, USAID conducted an evaluation of the quality and costs of service delivery to orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) by international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and local CSOs in Rwanda. The evaluation provided important data about the capacity of local CSOs, in terms of technical strategies and approaches to deliver quality programs that will help USAID and the GOR identify key technical and program management related strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to the implementation of OVC programs. The evaluation also provided important data that compared the quality and comprehensiveness of INGO services with that of local CSOs to help USAID and the GOR identify and address gaps in capacity and quality of services provided by CSOs, and to improve OVC program planning.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Economic Opportunities in Rural Areas Expanded: In direct alignment with the fifth pillar of the GOR's Vision 2020, U.S. assistance focuses on expanding economic opportunities in rural areas by transforming the agriculture sector from its current subsistence nature to a market-led, demand-driven agriculture. In doing so, the United States supports the role of agriculture in improving the nutritional status of the population and strengthening women's leadership and decision-making roles. In particular, U.S. assistance helps develop sustainable market linkages in targeted staple and high-value agricultural value chains, delivers innovations to enable sustainable agricultural growth, promotes access to finance along agricultural value chains and advocates for improved policies. In this regard, U.S. assistance works to enhance private sector competitiveness through an improved environment for investment promotion and support both the GOR and the private sector in taking full advantage of the opportunities that regional economic integration offers. To complement these efforts, planned U.S. investment through the Power Africa program, funded through the USAID/AFR Regional operating unit, will contribute to increasing the electricity supply by leveraging existing local opportunities in solar, methane and hydro, and by expanding the electricity trade in the Great Lakes region. In addition, efforts to improve the capacity to manage natural resources and adapt to climate change contribute to increased agricultural productivity through a resilience-based approach that focuses on providing households and communities distinct capacities and coping mechanisms to manage future shocks. U.S. assistance strives to develop income-earning opportunities for rural youth and women so as to address challenges faced by Rwanda's existing youth bulge and to empower women. U.S. assistance also supports GOR's efforts in managing and preventing malnutrition and reducing micronutrient deficiencies to address the high child malnutrition level defined by a 38 percent stunting rate.

Increased Opportunities for Rwandan Children and Youth to Succeed in the Modern Workplace: A strong foundation in literacy 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 regionally and internationally. Education is crucial to this transformation, particularly as literacy and primary school completion rates remain low. U.S. assistance strengthens the quality of teaching and learning to enable Rwandans to acquire the foundational literacy skills 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 helps address the short-term needs of Rwanda's large, unemployed youth population as well as contribute to longer-term economic development goals.

Democratic Engagement Within and Between Communities, Civil Society, and Government is Strengthened: Assistance focuses on strengthening democratic engagement within and between communities, civil society, and government by building the capacity of civil society to participate in policy dialogue. A grants program will support proposals from local and international organizations that will contribute to improving rule of law and respect for human rights, as well as to empower citizens to exercise their rights and responsibilities. Technical assistance and training will be provided to strengthen the media's capacity to cover public policy issues, engage in objective investigative journalism, and develop substantive programming content.

Improved Health and Well-being of Rwandans Sustained: Rwanda has achieved impressive gains in health over the last ten years. Fertility declined from 6.1 children per woman (Demographic and Health Survey - DHS 2005) to 4.2 children (DHS 2015). In just the past five years, infant and child mortality

rates decreased, from 50 infant and 76 children under five deaths per 1,000 live births (DHS 2010), to 32 infant and 50 children under five deaths per 1,000 live births (DHS 2015). However, despite Rwanda's significant progress in improving the health status of its population, much work remains. For example, 38 percent of the children under age five are chronically malnourished or stunted. U.S. assistance continues to support strategic investments to address key health needs in maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, hygiene 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 build capacity among GOR institutions and local CSOs.

Rwanda Contributes to Regional Stability and Development: As the world's fifth-largest contributor to United Nations 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. More professional military troops trained through IMET help support this objective.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	137,680
Rwanda contributes to regional stability and development	500
International Military Education and Training	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Economic opportunities in rural areas expanded	27,500
Development Assistance	27,500
4.5 Agriculture	24,500
4.8 Environment	3,000
Improved health and well-being of Rwandans sustained	101,559
Global Health Programs - State	57,559
3.1 Health	57,559
Global Health Programs - USAID	44,000
3.1 Health	44,000
Increased opportunities for Rwandan children and youth to succeed in the modern workplace	6,121
Development Assistance	6,121
3.2 Education	6,121
Democratic engagement within and between communities, civil society, and government is strengthened.	2,000
Development Assistance	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000

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 its 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	74	*	150	76
International Military Education and Training	74	*	150	76

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 \$0.2 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 the ability of STP's military to fight transnational threats and ensure internal stability by improving its capabilities and professionalism. 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 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 2017 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

Senegal is one of the key partners of the United States on the African continent, and has an unbroken history of peaceful political transition since independence in 1960. The country has made marked progress in key health indicators and in ensuring access to education, but economic growth has lagged. A growing population of young people is demanding meaningful employment opportunities, education, and high quality social services. The Government of Senegal (GOS) understands that failure to satisfy these demands could lead to instability and emigration. U.S. assistance seeks 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, and provide training to the Senegalese armed forces. The regionally funded Trade Africa activity, a partnership between the United States and sub-Saharan Africa to increase internal and regional trade within Africa, is expanding trade and economic ties between Senegal and its neighbors and helping Senegal to reap the benefits of the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Senegal will also benefit from regionally funded Power Africa activities as the high cost and inadequate supply of power is a major constraint to growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	113,934	*	103,093	-10,841
Development Assistance	53,053	*	44,758	-8,295
Foreign Military Financing	300	*	300	-
Global Health Programs - State	600	*	600	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	55,935	*	55,435	-500
International Military Education and Training	977	*	1,000	23
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	*	1,000	600
P.L. 480 Title II	2,669	*	-	-2,669

Development Assistance (DA)

USAID will increase the social and economic well-being of the people of Senegal through targeted activities aligned with the GOS development strategy, known as the *Plan Sénégal Emergent* or Emerging Senegal Plan. Health, economic growth, education, water, and governance investments concentrate on populations with the highest rates of poverty, malnutrition and child mortality. Strengthening private sector and local government roles in development is a priority. USAID continues to place special emphasis on the conflict-affected Casamance region, the poorest and least developed region of the country. Democracy and governance activities reinforce work with local governments in the Casamance to increase community ownership and government accountability, countering mistrust due to decades of conflict. Education activities increase access to education for out-of-school youth in the Casamance region and improve student reading skills in four local languages and French. Economic growth and agriculture interventions focus on 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:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$28.0 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. Extensive analyses funded through FTF have confirmed the importance of private sector investment in the grain processing industry for Senegal's economic growth.
- \$3.0 million in Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII) funding will help Senegal cope with an increasingly volatile climate and improve the management of Senegal's natural resources, including the implementation of policies to promote sustainability. U.S. assistance will increase productivity and build resilience by providing timely, accurate and appropriate climate and weather information to local decision-makers and agricultural producers, including farmers, fisher folk, and pastoralists.

Improved Health Status of the Senegalese Population

Key Intervention:

- \$2.2 million of U.S. assistance will improve access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation services in targeted rural communities through the development of a private sector service delivery system. Activities will also strengthen the Ministry of Water and Sanitation's capacity to develop and manage public-private partnerships.

More Effective Citizen Participation in Governance

Key Interventions:

- Basic Education: \$5.5 million will support activities to improve early grade reading performance for approximately half of primary school students in Senegal. Assistance will improve curricula, provide teacher training and instructional materials, and strengthen parent and community engagement to support student success in reading. A separate project will increase access to education for out-of-school youth in post-conflict and conflict-prone areas and reduce drop-out rates. Activities will support access to safe and gender sensitive education opportunities for youth as well as improve the capacity of central and local governments to provide equitable education services.
- \$6.0 million of U.S. assistance will support activities to strengthen governance in Senegal. Funds will increase the capacity of civil society to demand transparency and accountability from their elected officials. Activities will also focus on fiscal and administrative decentralization to help improve local governance and the delivery of public services country-wide, with an emphasis on the conflict-affected Casamance region and the marginalized regions of Kedougou and Tambacounda. Assistance will provide the GOS with tools to effectively manage public resources to deliver social services and improve local development. USAID will fund a new project to train recently elected local officials on their roles and responsibilities, and deliver targeted capacity building that will aim to improve health, education, and water/sanitation services. At the same time, USAID will support civil society groups to understand the roles of their elected leaders.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance will support Senegalese participation in peacekeeping operations, professionalize its military, build its counterterrorism capabilities and improve maritime security.

Greater Capacity for Peacekeeping Operations

Key Intervention:

- \$0.3 million in resources will continue to support the professionalization of the military and provide transportation and refurbishment of equipment used to train and equip Senegalese military officers involved in peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations.

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 globally shared goals: 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 persistently high rates of maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality, activities will seek to increase access to and use of high quality maternal and antenatal care, expand assistance in malaria treatment and prevention, and help Senegal maintain a low HIV prevalence rate. In addition to increased access to and demand for quality health services, programs will seek to improve strategic planning, management and supervision skills of GOS health system personnel, design innovative health financing methods, foster private sector health services, and support decentralized management of health districts and pharmaceutical supply chains.

Improved Health Status of the Senegalese Population

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: Senegal will receive \$4.5 million (of which \$0.6 million GHP-State and \$3.9 million GHP-USAID) 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 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 2017 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 2017 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): \$10.0 million in resources will be used to make pregnancy and childbirth safer in all 14 regions by increasing the availability of essential services, including newborn care, high quality obstetric care, treatment for childhood illnesses and childhood immunizations. Activities will support the training of health workers at both the clinical and community levels.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): USAID will use \$15.0 million to expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information on a sustainable basis. Assistance in FP/RH improves the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. FP/RH assistance will also 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. 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 resources will focus on activities within the first 100 days of life, including the training of health staff on 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 the goals of both FTF and GHI, and target malnourished children by promoting a higher quality and more diverse diet in the most vulnerable regions of Senegal.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

Senegal's Armed Forces are among the most professional militaries on the African continent. IMET resources will continue to support the professionalization of the Senegalese armed forces through courses that expose its 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.

Greater Capacity for Peacekeeping Operations

Key Intervention:

- \$1.0 million in resources will continue to support the professionalization of Senegalese military personnel which will enable them to better support their peacekeeping deployments.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Throughout the conflict-affected Casamance region, landmines and undetonated munitions/remnants of war remain a great threat to the population.

Effective Response to Transnational Threats

Key Intervention:

- \$1.0 million in resources will 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.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, USAID/Senegal completed and initiated a number of monitoring and evaluation activities:

- USAID/Senegal finalized the mid-term performance evaluation of the 5-year integrated health portfolio.
- USAID/Senegal conducted a retrospective assessment of interventions in Casamance to document achievements over the last decade and inform future programming in this region.
- Two mid-term performance evaluations of FTF activities were conducted by USAID/Senegal in order to identify successful approaches to scale up, adjust project implementation, and guide future programming.
- USAID/Senegal completed final performance evaluations of the flagship Peace and Governance Program (PGP) and the Improving Education Quality activity.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and Evaluation activities contributed to the following management decisions:

- The findings and lessons learned from the recently-completed 'acquisition of reading skills in primary schools' activity have been taken into consideration in the development of subsequent government-to-government agreements, not only in education but in health and other sectors.
- A learning agenda study of PGP, which sought to identify the efficacy and impact of integrated efforts across the education, health, governance and justice sectors in resolving birth certificate granting issues, and the PGP performance evaluation's results were used in development of the work plan for the one-year extension of the activity.
- Recommendations from the mid-term evaluation of the USAID integrated health portfolio were used

to design the new health program, resulting in a renewed focus on facility-based services, community-based services, and national health system strengthening, and the increased use of mobile technology to streamline data collection and verification.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Inclusive Economic Growth: The U.S. government will focus on agriculture sector growth throughout the value chain for four different commodities: rice, maize, millet and fisheries. To maximize the number of people raised out of poverty, USAID/Senegal is using market-consolidation approaches to link small farmers with larger market players, promoting improved seed technology and more efficient food processing techniques. Assistance will also promote environmentally sound management of land and fisheries in fragile areas and along the coast. Complementary activities will be funded through two regional initiatives, Trade Africa and Power Africa. Trade Africa leverages other U.S. programs that focus on improving private sector competitiveness and access to credit and financial services; increasing agricultural productivity; improving agricultural policies and promoting the integration of regional trade in staple food crops such as maize, rice, millet and fisheries. Power Africa's regional activities will facilitate the completion of transactions that will add power to Senegal's grid and reduce the prohibitively high cost of energy. Announced in April 2015, the Tortue natural gas find in Mauritania (near the Senegal border) could help unlock gas-to-power exports, thereby aiding Power Africa efforts.

Improved Health Status of the Senegalese Population: U.S. assistance will improve the health status in regions most in need, across a range of health interventions including those to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality as well as malaria and HIV/AIDS prevention, detection, treatment and control. USAID seeks to deepen the engagement of individuals and local communities in the governance and financing of health services and community management of health. In addition, USAID will support health care providers to encourage individuals to take ownership of and responsibility for their own health. Assistance will help to maintain an emphasis on strengthening health systems to improve management of human resources for health, data for decision-making, commodities management, and health care financing. USAID is committed to strengthening the private sector, supporting decentralized structures and local communities, and providing more focused health systems strengthening and governance support. Senegal has been named one of 24 USAID priority countries for ending preventable child and maternal deaths. Through the Department of Defense (DOD) HIV/AIDS Prevention Program, the U.S. government will support the Senegalese Armed Forces to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS.

More Effective Citizen Participation in Governance: U.S. assistance will increase citizen engagement through nongovernmental organizations; strengthen local governments' ability to respond to citizen needs; and improve government transparency and accountability. USAID is working to strengthen the oversight capacity of national agencies and increasing the capacity of civil society to promote transparency and accountability.

Greater Capacity for Peacekeeping Operations: In an effort to achieve regional security goals, IMET and FMF programs enable the Senegalese Armed Forces to become a more professional military which is important as Senegal remains a vital regional peacekeeping partner. FMF funds will also support equipment for peacekeeping and maritime security operations.

Effective Response to Transnational Threats: Continued U.S. assistance will enable efforts in establishing lasting peace across the region, providing the capability of successfully removing landmines, the prevention of 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	103,093
Increased, Inclusive Economic Growth	31,000
Development Assistance	31,000
4.5 Agriculture	28,000
4.8 Environment	3,000
Improved Health Status of the Senegalese Population	58,251
Development Assistance	2,216
3.1 Health	2,216
Global Health Programs - State	600
3.1 Health	600
Global Health Programs - USAID	55,435
3.1 Health	55,435
More Effective Citizen Participation in Governance	11,542
Development Assistance	11,542
2.2 Good Governance	3,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	750
2.4 Civil Society	1,750
3.2 Education	5,542
Greater Capacity for Peacekeeping Operations	1,300
Foreign Military Financing	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
International Military Education and Training	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Effective Response to Trans-National Threats	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000

Seychelles

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Seychelles is a strong U.S. partner in efforts to combat maritime piracy and promote maritime domain awareness 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. Seychelles will graduate from the General System of Trade Preferences on January 1, 2017.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	142	*	150	8
International Military Education and Training	142	*	150	8

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 \$0.2 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 professionalized and trained personnel to effectively identify and combat transnational crime in their extensive maritime domains. Seychelles 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 2017 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

Sierra Leone

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite experiencing the most severe Ebola Virus disease outbreak ever recorded, Sierra Leone has made significant gains in consolidating peace, promoting democracy at local and national levels, encouraging economic growth and facilitating overall engagement in development processes. Nevertheless, 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. U.S. assistance will improve the daily lives of Sierra Leoneans through strategic investments in agriculture and health services, including farmer training, nutrition programs and policy reform. U.S. assistance will also target civil society and media programming, security sector reform, and rule of law programs. The U.S. government will accomplish these goals through close collaboration with the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL), other donors, local non-governmental organizations, and the private sector.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,699	*	9,461	-2,238
Development Assistance	6,000	*	7,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	1,561	1,561
Global Health Programs - State	500	*	500	-
International Military Education and Training	299	*	400	101
P.L. 480 Title II	4,900	*	-	-4,900

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will support agricultural development programs to help end extreme poverty, and improve food security and nutrition. Activities will focus on providing support to agricultural communities to increase productivity and production of key agricultural commodities and strengthen value chains to improve incomes, and promote the availability of nutrition sensitive agricultural crops to reduce malnutrition. Raising agricultural productivity will enable farm households to meet their food consumption needs and sell their surpluses for additional income.

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.

Sierra Leone Increases Government Accountability, Transparency, and Responsiveness

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will help build the capacity of civil society and the media to more effectively advocate for marginalized groups, including women and girls, and to improve relationships between local and national government as well as civil society organizations. The Ebola outbreak and its magnitude underpinned the strained relationship between and among civil society organizations, media, the GOSL, and the citizenry. U.S. assistance will improve the capacity of targeted media and civil society groups to support monitoring of and reporting on the government's Ebola recovery programs. These efforts will foster improved relationships between local and national government and the media, and improve the capacity of female and male journalists to undertake investigative reporting.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. assistance will support programs that promote governing justly and democratically. Activities will build on the progress made with previous investments to advance the nascent democracy in Sierra Leone and secure peace and stability in the country. U.S. assistance will support good governance practices and civil society reforms around issues such as local government and decentralization, public sector executive functions, civic participation, media freedom and freedom of information. The activities will also promote greater inclusion of women, youth and other marginalized groups.

Sierra Leone Increases Government Accountability, Transparency, and Responsiveness

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$0.6 million will support the development of a culture of the rule of law in Sierra Leone, and encourage citizens to understand and exercise their legal rights and responsibilities, while supporting efforts to educate citizens in the areas of justice and human rights. U.S. support will also enhance improvements in legal representations, increased citizen confidence in the judicial system, and overall functioning of the judicial system.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will support interventions focused on improving the accountability of targeted local and national government institutions. Assistance will improve coordination and accountability between local and national government institutions, increase the accountability and transparency of government planning and decision making processes in targeted government institutions, and support more inclusive and responsive government policies and programs.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Security Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Malaria, cholera and HIV continue to plague the daily lives of Sierra Leoneans and have a negative impact on health, the economy, and security. Opportunities for health sector capacity building are limited by a lack of ongoing evidence-based clinical education and resources for post-graduate education of health care providers. Improving health sector capacity is needed to reach the goals of decreased mortality and morbidity. U.S. assistance will strengthen the laboratory and surveillance capacity of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation of Sierra Leone.

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. Increased professionalization of the military through IMET funding will help strengthen the military's capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations and to protect the country's territorial integrity.

Sierra Leone is Able to Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.4 million will continue support for the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces to help professionalize its military which will improve its ability to defend its territorial integrity, improve maritime security, and conduct peacekeeping operations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several evaluations, assessments and monitoring activities were undertaken in FY 2015:

- Within the context of proposed new USAID Feed the Future interventions, a value chain analysis, a horticulture assessment, a nutrition assessment, and an aquatic rice assessment were conducted.
- In collaboration with the World Health Organization and the Global Fund, USAID conducted 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, Maternal and Child Health, Family Planning/Reproductive Health, and other non-communicable diseases.
- Periodic pipeline reviews were conducted which helped USAID evaluate financial performance and management.
- USAID continues to closely monitor progress on the Women Empowered for Leadership Development program. These updates have provided valuable insights on the status of women in decision making processes, and in informing the direction of USAID's programming in Sierra Leone.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Utilizing results from assessments conducted in the food security, nutrition and democracy and governance sectors, USAID will develop appropriate interventions in these program areas. Consultations with stakeholders including GOSL officials, local councils, donor and development partners, and the private sector have guided program development processes. These consultations ensure that USAID interventions are aligned with the GOSL's strategy and focus on achieving measureable results. Completed and ongoing assessments are closely monitored and portfolio reviews are conducted to assess progress, issues, and opportunities to ensure achievement of goals and objectives.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Sierra Leone Increases Government Accountability, Transparency, and Responsiveness: The objective aims to reduce fragility in Sierra Leone and assist the country in maintaining its stability and transitioning to a better governed state in which transformational development can take place. U. S. assistance will enhance greater accountability, transparency, and responsiveness to citizens as they are empowered and informed to participate in decision making processes for improved economic opportunities and social prosperity.

Sierra Leone Improves Health, Food Security and Nutrition: U. S. assistance aims to obtain optimal nutritional and food security outcomes through support to key national level policy areas, by providing support to agricultural communities to promote availability of food and nutrition throughout the lean season, including increased profitability.

Sierra Leone Reduces Incidence of HIV and Maternal Mortality Rates through Strengthened Health Service Delivery: Sierra Leone seeks to reach the goal of an AIDS-free generation, reduce further maternal mortality and eliminate neglected tropical diseases. Malaria, cholera and HIV continue to plague the daily lives of Sierra Leoneans and have impact on health, the economy, and security.

Sierra Leone is Able to Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime: U. S. assistance will increase the professionalization of the Sierra Leone military which will improve the Sierra Leone capacity to prevent, detect, and counter terrorist activities, including through enhanced maritime security, and prepare Sierra Leone security forces to meet transnational threats.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
TOTAL		9,461
Sierra Leone Increases Government Accountability, Transparency, and Responsiveness		2,561
Development Assistance		1,000
2.4 Civil Society		1,000
Economic Support Fund		1,561
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		561
2.2 Good Governance		1,000
Sierra Leone is able to counter transnational threats, including terrorism and crime		400
International Military Education and Training		400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		400
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. Somalia faces many challenges to consolidate its nascent government in the face of violent extremism, including elections scheduled for 2017. U.S. resources assist the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) to defeat the al-Qaeda-affiliated al-Shabaab terrorist group that still controls rural territory, and to build a representative, sustainable Somali military, police service, and justice sector that can deter future threats and protect human rights. Additionally, U.S. resources assist the FGS build governance structures for sustainable growth and social service delivery. Resources requested for transparent and responsive governance will support the consolidation of representative governing institutions and critical state-building processes, build responsive and legitimate local governance, and expand 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 management of natural resources, but only through substantial international support.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	373,554	*	196,270	-177,284
Overseas Contingency Operations	293,294	*	195,905	-97,389
Economic Support Fund	41,594	*	79,405	37,811
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	*	2,750	1,050
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	3,750	3,750
Peacekeeping Operations	250,000	*	110,000	-140,000
Enduring/Core Programs	80,260	*	365	-79,895
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	-	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	179	*	365	186
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,300	*	-	-4,300
P.L. 480 Title II	73,781	*	-	-73,781

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	373,554	*	196,270	-177,284
Resilience	-	*	5,981	5,981
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	*	5,981	5,981
Economic Support Fund	-	*	5,981	5,981

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Other	373,554	*	190,289	-183,265
Overseas Contingency Operations	293,294	*	189,924	-103,370
Economic Support Fund	41,594	*	73,424	31,830
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	*	2,750	1,050
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	3,750	3,750
Peacekeeping Operations	250,000	*	110,000	-140,000
Enduring/Core Programs	80,260	*	365	-79,895
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	-	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	179	*	365	186
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,300	*	-	-4,300
P.L. 480 Title II	73,781	*	-	-73,781

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF-OCO assistance will support governance and rule of law programs to 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. ESF-OCO assistance will also support U.S. government efforts to expand the delivery of critical basic services and promote economic growth and job creation. Specifically, resources will improve education and employment outcomes for Somali youth, alleviate Somalia's high level of unemployment, catalyze increased private sector investment to promote durable growth, and improve management of Somalia's biodiversity, providing a durable foundation for Somalia's long-term stability and prosperity.

Improved Livelihoods

Key Interventions:

- FY 2017 assistance in the amount of \$11.6 million will focus on increasing investment and growth in key industries, which may include agriculture, fisheries and renewable energy, and expanding export and investment-oriented economic opportunities.
- An additional \$9.0 million will promote broad-based economic growth in Somalia by increasing investment, employment, and incomes in key growth sectors. The resources will assist new small and existing medium-sized businesses to create 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 agriculture and clean energy development.
- \$1.4 million will be used to support improved private and public sector sustainable management and conservation of Somali natural resources.

Increased Somali Government Capacity to Deliver Services

Key Interventions:

- The United States will support improved delivery of services to Somalis, increasing the legitimacy of government and reducing the appeal of extremism. \$14.0 million of assistance will provide a comprehensive package of basic education services to increase equitable access to quality education

and improve learning for marginalized children and other out-of-school youth through formal and non-formal programs across Somalia, particularly in areas newly liberated from al-Shabaab control.

- \$1.0 million will strengthen the capacity of health workers to deliver basic services and expand the provision of affordable, accessible health services.
- \$7.7 million will strengthen the government's ability to provide basic services and protect and empower vulnerable populations most affected by conflict, especially youth and women.

Established, Representative Governance

Key Interventions:

- Reinforcing the legitimacy and inclusivity of the FGS, \$4.0 million will be used to promote and strengthen political competition and consensus building, support peaceful and democratic elections, and stabilize communities while improving relationships with government. This will include activities to increase citizen awareness around governance and government initiatives through a robust civic education campaign that includes women, youth, and marginalized groups.
- \$7.0 million will support the drafting of key legislation required to implement the Constitution, introduce multi-party elections, organize a public referendum, and build the capacity of Somali institutions.
- \$7.7 million will be used to increase confidence in government, based on equitable participation in decision-making and management of community assets, and will also provide quick impact activities to stabilize communities liberated from al-Shabaab.

Improved Accountability and Transparency

Key Intervention:

- \$16.0 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 civil society and 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.

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:

- Approximately \$0.4 million 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) - OCO

Security forces lack the skills and equipment required for effective policing at the most basic levels. The U.S. government will provide support to police entities, including those at the regional level when able and appropriate, to ensure the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)'s gains are maintained and stabilizing security 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 Intervention:

- \$2.8 million in U.S. assistance will support rule of law and security sector reform 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 continued support to the Criminal Investigative Division of the Somali Police Force (SPF) to enable them to respond to and properly document serious 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 with other security forces and justice sector actors, to include judges, prosecutors, and defense lawyers, to ensure those cases which meet evidentiary standards are lawfully prosecuted. 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) - OCO

By building Somali civilian law enforcement capacity to counter terrorism, U.S. assistance provided through the Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will contribute to improving Somalia's overall security and stability. Training for Somalia is designed to help the FGS more effectively manage and respond to conventional terrorist attacks. Assistance will strengthen the capacity of the SPF to address vital crisis response needs and help contribute to broader security sector reform. The program's strategic goal is to build the capacity of the SPF to respond to critical incidents, especially in and around Mogadishu.

The United States Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program supports physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) of conventional weapons and munitions to reduce the risk of illicit arms trade throughout Somalia, as well as humanitarian demining and mine risk education in Somaliland and Puntland. 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; 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 \$2.8 million of bilateral NADR-ATA will continue to professionalize SPF to encourage operations conducted in compliance with international human rights standards and conventions. NADR-ATA resources will also continue to train the SPF's Joint Investigative Teams on critical incident management to better respond to terrorist attacks. Training and mentoring of these first responders will include instruction in areas such as securing and managing a crime scene, evidence collection, post-blast investigation, and facilitation of and mentorship for SPF development of their own best practices and standard operating procedures.
- \$1.0 million in FY 2017 NADR-CWD funding will focus on programs that reduce the threat of illicit small arms and light weapons, landmines, and explosive remnants of war, 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) - OCO

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. 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 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 and construction for the SNA and Ministry of Defense. 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. Equally critical is building the capability of the Ministry of Defense to provide effective civilian oversight of the SNA. PKO funds are complemented by current and future 2282 (formerly 1206) funds, as well as by the Counterterrorism Partnership Fund.

Al-Shabaab Defeated

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$37.7 million of PKO funds will provide equipment, training, advisory, and logistical support to AMISOM to enable it to stabilize southern and central Somalia and defend the FGS.
- Approximately \$69.8 million of PKO funds will provide equipment, training, advisory and logistical support, stipends, and limited facility enhancements and construction designed to improve the professionalism and operational effectiveness of the SNA. This will include efforts 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.

- Approximately \$2.5 million of PKO funds will provide targeted support to develop the Somali Ministry of Defense, 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 2014 and FY 2015:

- Given that Somalia's security situation restricts travel by U.S. government staff, USAID continued to use third party monitors to carry out verifications of 277 intervention sites across Somalia in FY 2014 and 346 intervention sites in FY 2015. 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.
- In FY 2015, an additional 56 sites were verified for construction quality, with photographic evidence for USAID's review. These verifications contributed to partner planning and establishment of good practice.
- In FY 2014, USAID undertook a mid-term performance evaluation of its education and youth activities, and in FY 2015, a baseline assessment was conducted to establish baseline values for teacher and student performance and to inform continuing education and youth investments.
- In FY 2014, USAID commissioned an economic growth assessment for Somalia and a mid-term evaluation of its 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. In FY 2015, a final evaluation of economic growth activities in the South Central region confirmed these findings, in addition to documenting successes in the agriculture and livestock sectors. These results inform new economic growth investments currently underway.
- In FY 2014, 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.
- In FY 2014, USAID undertook an assessment of democracy, human rights, and governance in Somalia, which has informed investments in strengthening governance and elections assistance.
- In FY 2015, USAID commissioned a baseline survey to establish baseline values for public confidence in governance and to inform investments in strengthening governance.
- 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.
- In FY 2015, USAID commissioned a final evaluation (currently ongoing) of the contribution of stabilization and development activities, the findings from which will inform continuing investments in stabilization activities.
- 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 facilitated distribution of 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 2017 budget have been taken:

- Education and youth programming has been realigned with USAID's Education Policy.
- A new economic growth activity has been awarded and has been 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.
- Based on the recommendations of the Gender Assessment, gender will be integrated in project design, procurement processes, performance indicators, and evaluations.
- 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.
- Results of the stabilization and development activities are being used to inform the development of USAID's future strategy.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Established, Representative Governance: In the lead up to Somaliland elections anticipated in 2017, programs will provide support for drafting electoral legislation, technical assistance to the national electoral commission, voter education, 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 2014 Corruption Perceptions Index, Somalia tied with North Korea for the most corrupt country, maintaining its poor 2013 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.

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.

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. Over 5 million livestock were exported in 2015, Somali waters have the potential to support some of the most productive fisheries in the world, and there are extensive opportunities for irrigated agriculture in South Central Somalia. If Somalia is able to increase investment and growth in key industries, remove legal and regulatory constraints to broad-based economic growth, and expand 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.

Al-Shabaab Defeated: U.S. engagement and more capable security forces will improve FGS capacity to diminish the strength of 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 funding to improve its capacity to defeat al-Shabaab, AMISOM's eventual departure must be closely followed by the SNA and the SPF to ensure that security is sustained in newly liberated areas.

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 2017 Request
TOTAL	196,270
Al-Shabaab Defeated	114,115
International Military Education and Training	365
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	365
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	3,750
1.1 Counterterrorism	2,750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Peacekeeping Operations - OCO	110,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	110,000
Developed Rule of Law	2,750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	2,750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,750
Improved Livelihoods	22,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	22,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	11,572
4.7 Economic Opportunity	9,000
4.8 Environment	1,428
Increased Somali Government Capacity to Deliver Services	22,703
Economic Support Fund - OCO	22,703
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	7,703
3.2 Education	14,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,000
Established, Representative Governance	18,702
Economic Support Fund - OCO	18,702
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	7,702
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,000
2.4 Civil Society	4,000
Improved Accountability and Transparency	16,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	16,000
2.2 Good Governance	16,000

South Africa

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

South Africa continues to be an important strategic partner of the United States. Although it is the second largest economy in Africa, South Africa struggles with serious socioeconomic challenges, including HIV/AIDS and other health concerns, mass unemployment, a failing education system, increasing corruption, poor accountability, and critical levels of violent crime. As South Africa continues to exert leadership in the region, it is working with the United States and other donors to address its 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 improve efficiency, helping South Africa sustain its democracy and improve the lives of its people

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	323,692	*	268,912	-54,780
Development Assistance	12,650	*	10,512	-2,138
Foreign Military Financing	450	*	300	-150
Global Health Programs - State	296,646	*	246,550	-50,096
Global Health Programs - USAID	12,000	*	9,500	-2,500
International Military Education and Training	646	*	750	104
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	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 as a member of the G-20, U.S. goals are to help prevent the economic and social challenges facing South Africa from derailing the progress made over the last 20 years. U.S. assistance 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:

- \$3.0 million in 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 and clean growth.
- \$3.0 million in U.S. basic education funding will 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.

- \$1.0 million in U.S. assistance will continue to support the higher education strategy through workforce development.
- FY 2017 funding of \$1.0 million will support domestic civil society organizations and mobilize citizens to demand accountable, transparent, and responsive governance in South Africa, which will enable improved public services, increased public integrity, and more effective management of public resources. This will include small grants and technical assistance to civil society organizations working with government to improve service delivery in marginalized communities, increase transparency and combat corruption as well as organizations that challenge government to be more accountable for international and constitutional commitments, particularly with regard to human rights. Activities will include support for the development of public feedback mechanisms, public campaigns and may include support to strategic litigation.
- \$1.0 million in U.S. assistance will support improved access to justice and support for victims of gender-based violence. This include technical assistance to justice sector mechanisms such as the sexual offense courts, rape crisis centers and piloting innovative community-based mechanism improve multi-disciplinary responses to GBV, including education, the justice sector, social services, and civil society.
- \$1.0 million in U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to government institutions and constitutionally mandated organizations, such as the Office of the Public Protector and the Human Rights Commission, to ensure citizen's rights and promote transparency, accountability, and good governance within government structures.
- \$0.6 million of U.S. assistance will build South Africa's capabilities to develop and implement evidence-based policies related to labor and youth, the business environment, and competitiveness. This includes support to the Government of South Africa (GOSA) in performing socio-economic impact assessments of proposed economic sector legislation. Assistance will also promote public-private partnerships to foster innovative solutions to national development challenges including inequality, youth unemployment, education, infrastructure, and service delivery.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF programs support maintaining the ability of the South African National Defense Force (SANDF) to respond to regional crises and participate in peacekeeping operations. FMF funding supports equipment, training, and technical assistance for the SANDF. FY 2017 FMF funding will be used to support spare parts, training, technical support, and technical publications for the SANDF C-130 aircraft, aircrew, and ground support personnel. Funds will also be used to support development of other capabilities in the area of maritime and border security.

South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.3 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 (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. In order to support the ambitious goals of the South Africa National Strategic Plan for HIV, Sexually Transmitted Infections and Tuberculosis (TB) 2012 – 2016, the U.S. government and GOSA mutually decided that PEPFAR's investments in South Africa should gradually transition from support of direct clinical care and treatment services to support for system

strengthening, prevention, and health services innovation. As the GOSA commits greater resources for the HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) response and projected PEPFAR funding declines, the transition will be implemented in a phased manner that puts the wellbeing of patients, vulnerable and affected populations at the center of all interventions. While the GOSA continues to increase the number of patients on treatment through the public health system, the United States will keep long-term sustainability and health and social systems strengthening as priorities that lead to increased efficiency in implementation of the national response.

Health Outcomes for South Africans Improved

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), South Africa will receive \$246.6 million to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis: FY 2017 funding of \$9.5 million will extend access to quality assured TB services, with particular emphasis on the provinces and districts with the highest burden. Evidence-based and innovative programs will be implemented, focusing on TB in the mining sector and surrounding communities, correctional services facilities, children, and appropriate diagnosis and management of drug-resistant TB. U.S. assistance will support operations research to improve gaps in TB programming and research to improve drug-resistant TB management

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET resources will expose South African defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. This training will increase capacity, improve the professionalization of the forces, promote democratic values, 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:

- \$0.8 million in U.S. assistance will support the professional military education of the SANDF.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE funding will support the capacity building of law enforcement and related criminal justice institutions in South Africa. Focus areas will include criminal investigations, tactical skills, policing in a democracy, anti-wildlife trafficking, and basic police skills. These activities will improve civilian security and access to justice.

South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved

Key Intervention:

- \$1.0 million in U.S. assistance will provide training and technical support to counter poaching and promote security sector reform.

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. These activities will support the objective of building and strengthening the South African national strategic trade control system to prevent transfers that may contribute to proliferation of WMD and promoting the effective enforcement of strategic trade control violations.

South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved

Key Intervention:

- \$0.3 million in U.S. assistance will fund licensing and outreach training to support the Government of South Africa in combating the illegal transfer of WMD-related materials, munitions, and dual-use items by providing technical training to relevant agencies.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- Technical support was provided to improve the quality of TB and TB/HIV monitoring and evaluation tools and systems. Activities such as joint routine monitoring and evaluation visits to supported districts informed the relevancy of data collection tools, data flow systems, and review and analysis of program data sets to improve programs and support to targeted provinces.
- The National Department of Health adopted the District Rapid Assessment Tool, developed by a USAID partner and PEPFAR in collaboration with the GOSA, and has deployed the tool to other districts.
- U.S. assistance supports applied research to address gaps in programming. Ongoing studies included improving TB treatment adherence at primary care level in an urban setting and a clinical trial of a standardized treatment regimen of anti-tuberculosis drugs for patients with multiple drug-resistant tuberculosis (STREAM). Preliminary results of the STREAM study indicate that it may soon be possible to realize a shortened treatment option for multiple drug-resistant TB patients.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Data derived from key program monitoring and evaluation activities were used to inform program directions and implementation modalities to improve TB and TB/HIV outcomes. By emphasizing the use of data to inform programming, U.S. foreign assistance resources are better directed toward programmatic choices that more effectively target care and sustainable health system improvements.
- In FY 2015, USAID expanded the School Capacity Innovation Program, a public-private partnership worth \$7.5 million, co-funded by the ELMA Foundation and J.P. Morgan, and designed in collaboration with the Department of Basic Education. This program included the launch of a rigorous external impact evaluation with the Western Cape Provincial Department of Education. The results will be used to inform the scale up of the program in other provinces

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 going toward 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 that 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 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 also 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. HIV continues to challenge South Africa with nearly 2,400 young women and adolescent girls infected each week. 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 and TB response systems are expected to be achieved through support of activities that strengthen the public health system. Under PEPFAR, U.S. assistance will support GOSA's objective to achieve the UNAIDS' 90-90-90 goals: 90 percent of people living with HIV know their HIV status; 90 percent of those diagnosed with HIV receive anti-retroviral treatment (ART); and 90 percent of those on ART are virally suppressed. The United States will work with the GOSA to direct PEPFAR resources to five high burden districts under the new DREAMS (Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe) program to reach young women and adolescent girls, a cohort that has an HIV prevalence rate eight times higher than boys of the same age. U.S. assistance will support additional voluntary male medical circumcisions as well as additional support for pediatric HIV treatment and scale up of "test and start" HIV treatment.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	268,912
Health Outcomes for South Africans Improved	256,050
Global Health Programs - State	246,550
3.1 Health	246,550
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,500
3.1 Health	9,500
South African resource effectiveness advanced in targeted sectors	10,512
Development Assistance	10,512
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	987
2.2 Good Governance	988
2.4 Civil Society	987
3.2 Education	3,950
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	600
4.8 Environment	3,000
South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved	2,350
Foreign Military Financing	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
International Military Education and Training	750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750
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 Sudan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. government is poised to support implementation of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (signed in August 2015), which offers the best chance to put South Sudan on a path towards development. Despite the complex situation created by the conflict, which has caused widespread suffering and left South Sudan's nascent economy in ruins, there is potential for steps towards consolidated peace by applying lessons learned from previous international engagement in South Sudan. The U.S. government's approach will therefore prioritize mitigating the war's human, economic, and social damage; assisting South Sudanese to rebound from trauma; and laying the foundation for a durable and just peace. To accomplish this, the United States will help build resilient and conflict-resistant communities by focusing efforts more intensively on conflict-affected states and areas of potential returns of internally displaced persons. By focusing assistance efforts on subnational and community levels wherever possible, U.S. government programs can more directly help the South Sudanese people, including the most marginalized populations, to benefit from peace dividends and improvements in living conditions. U.S. foreign assistance will continue to operate in close coordination with humanitarian efforts, and will remain flexible and responsive to meet evolving emergency, recovery, and development needs. As a Relief-to-Development Transition focus country, development funds will coordinate with humanitarian funding to support an integrated approach.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	576,134	*	225,166	-350,968
Overseas Contingency Operations	199,687	*	169,866	-29,821
Economic Support Fund	164,066	*	131,866	-32,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	14,621	*	6,000	-8,621
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	2,000	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	21,000	*	30,000	9,000
Enduring/Core Programs	376,447	*	55,300	-321,147
Economic Support Fund	1,430	*	-	-1,430
Global Health Programs - State	19,318	*	19,790	472
Global Health Programs - USAID	35,510	*	35,510	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	*	-	-2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	318,189	*	-	-318,189

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	576,134	*	225,166	-350,968
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	3,000	3,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	*	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	3,000	3,000
Other	576,134	*	222,166	-353,968
Overseas Contingency Operations	199,687	*	166,866	-32,821
Economic Support Fund	164,066	*	128,866	-35,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	14,621	*	6,000	-8,621
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	2,000	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	21,000	*	30,000	9,000
Enduring/Core Programs	376,447	*	55,300	-321,147
Economic Support Fund	1,430	*	-	-1,430
Global Health Programs - State	19,318	*	19,790	472
Global Health Programs - USAID	35,510	*	35,510	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	*	-	-2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	318,189	*	-	-318,189

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF assistance will be used to deliver essential health and education services to target populations and communities, including those displaced and traumatized by conflict, while mitigating further conflict, supporting independent media and civil society and improving food security.

A portion of ESF-funded assistance 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 that will 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 interethnic violence, and address issues of peace and reconciliation.

Promote Recovery with Resilience

Key Interventions:

- As part of the \$8 million for South Sudan in the request for the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$6.0 million to work with the Government of South Sudan to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development goals, including combatting extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and laying a foundation for broad-based economic growth.
- \$1.0 million of water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) funding will support activities that

increase access to clean drinking water and adoption of sanitary and hygiene practices in target areas emerging from conflict. These activities will be part of multi-sectoral programs.

- \$19.8 million of basic education funding, and \$2.0 million of higher education funding will be used to promote access to quality education for children and youth, focusing on marginalized groups such as girls, out-of-school youths, internally displaced individuals and returnees, and emphasizing the need to create safe learning environments in target states and support teacher training. Programs will improve equitable access to education services and mitigate the effects of fragility and conflict.
- \$5.5 million will support local communities living in and around South Sudan's most important biodiversity zones to sustainably manage natural resources.
- \$4.0 million will be used to provide continued technical assistance in guidance and support for implementation of the economic and public financial management aspects of the South Sudan Peace Agreement signed in August 2015.

Enable Lasting Peace

Key Interventions:

- \$26.6 million of U.S. assistance will be used to support peace, accountability and reconciliation while strengthening communication, interaction, and collaboration between various groups in an attempt to bring lasting peace to insecure areas of South Sudan. In addition, these funds will be used to mitigate the threat of communal violence, reduce tensions in critical areas of the country, and build interdependence between and within communities where violent conflicts often erupt in response to national-level dynamics.
- \$55.0 million will be utilized to support new or ongoing Sudan/South Sudan negotiation processes and internal South Sudan peace processes, including engaging civil society, women and youth to advance implementation of the Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan. In addition, these funds support the ability of media, civil society, and other reform-minded actors to improve access to public information, provide civic education, conduct policy advocacy and hold the government accountable; support communities to plan and implement recovery and development projects; and, as policy guidance and conditions permit, build the capacity of government institutions for effective and accountable governance. Activities will also build the capacity of nongovernmental organizations and local media outlets.
- \$6.2 million of WASH funding will support activities that increase access to clean drinking water and adoption of sanitary and hygiene practices in target areas prone to conflict. Approaches include the engagement of communities in managing drinking water resources. These activities will be part of multi-sectoral programs.
- \$2.2 million of basic education funds will aim to improve equitable access to education services as a means of mitigating the effects of fragility and conflict. Planned activities will expand access to quality education for children and youth, focusing on marginalized groups such as girls, out-of-school youths, internally displaced individuals and returnees, and emphasizing the need to create safe learning environments in target states and support teacher training.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, USAID will provide \$2.0 million to work with the Government of South Sudan to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development goals, including combatting extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and laying a foundation for 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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities

from other infectious diseases. U.S. assistance will help prevent and control major infectious diseases (including HIV, malaria, tuberculosis, and vaccine-preventable diseases) and deliver primary care in target areas. USAID will assist in the formulation of policies and technical guidelines, training of health workers, and logistics and supply chain for health commodities to support service delivery.

Promote Recovery with Resilience

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), South Sudan will receive \$21.8 million (of which \$19.8 million GHP-State and \$2.0 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.
- Tuberculosis (TB): \$1.5 million of U.S. government assistance will prevent TB infection, test and treat people with TB as part of South Sudan's National TB Control Program and in coordination with the Global Fund. U.S. assistance will also strengthen selected public health laboratories for diagnostic and drug resistance testing.
- Malaria: As a part of the President's Malaria Initiative, USAID will invest \$6.0 million to prevent malaria as well as test and treat women and children with malaria. In coordination with the Global Fund, USAID will also support the quantification, procurement, and distribution of commodities, such as insecticide-treated bed nets, malaria tests, and antimalarial drugs.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): U.S. assistance will invest \$18.0 million for the delivery of primary care targeting women and children, in coordination with other donors and as part of multi-sectoral programs. Primary care services include pre-natal, obstetric, and post-natal care as well as newborn and pediatric care, in facility and community settings. USAID will also support the quantification, procurement, and distribution of essential commodities, such as immunizations.
- Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH): With \$8.0 million, USAID will increase access to, and demand for, FP/RH products and services and address gender-based violence, in coordination with other donors and as part of multi-sectoral programs. Interventions will serve women and include clinical management of rape and psychosocial support for victims.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

INCLE-OCO funded programs foster stability, conflict mitigation, and respect for human rights, and enhance civilian security by implementing peace agreements provisions and reforms related to criminal justice sector institutions, such as the police, judiciary, and corrections service.

In close coordination with the UN Mission to South Sudan (UNMISS), Troika partners (the United Kingdom and Norway), and South Sudan's transitional government, INCLE-OCO funds will support security sector reform and the establishment of transitional security and justice institutions like the Joint Integrated Police, while maintaining the highly respected, influential advisor contingent to the UNMISS. Programs will aid key criminal justice sector institutions that give essential support to transitional security forces and facilitate a stable and secure transition, while building foundations for a post-conflict society in which the police and justice sectors are responsible for providing domestic security and resolving internal disputes.

Efforts to Bolster Security Cooperation with the GoRSS 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 approximately \$6.0 million of foreign assistance to strengthen South Sudan's policing, corrections, 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) - OCO

South Sudan has suffered the effects of war for decades, including during its quest for independence from Sudan, and during the politically motivated conflict that began in December 2013. 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. Aside from the obvious dangers posed to civilian populations, illicit arms traffickers exploit these loosely secured stockpiles, contributing to regional insecurity that 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 2017 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 Support the Country's Democratic Institutions and Regional Stability through Enhanced Criminal/Justice Institutions and United Nations Policing

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) - OCO

Since a peace agreement has been signed, effective defense sector reform (DSR) is 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 are 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 comprehensive ceasefire.

Efforts to Support the Country's Democratic Institutions and Regional Stability through Enhanced Criminal/Justice Institutions and United Nations Policing

Key Intervention:

- The U.S. government will provide \$30.0 million PKO funding to promote DSR efforts and drive along the transformation of the Ministry of Defense and Sudan People's Liberation Army to

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 of evaluations of previous elections and political processes, including constitutional reform, are being used to shape USAID support for implementation of related aspects of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan. Findings from evaluations of the Sudan Electoral Administration Support Project, Support for Consensus Building and Civic Participation in Political Processes, Political Parties as Institutions of Democratic Governance in South Sudan, Responsive Assistance for Priority Infrastructure Development, the Health Learning Assessment, and South Sudan Integrated Service Delivery Program programs led USAID to adjust implementation of its current programs to achieve project objectives more effectively and have informed the modification and design of the overall portfolio. In addition, USAID has evaluations of several projects scheduled for FY 2016 and FY 2017. These include evaluations of current and completed civil society, infrastructure, education and conflict mitigation programs. The findings of these evaluations will inform future planning and budget requests. Finally, by leveraging an existing monitoring and evaluation support contract to deploy third-party monitoring of activities, USAID has mitigated the effects of restricted in-country travel due to continued and widespread conflicts in South Sudan.

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, USAID's operational framework responds to the changed country context, complex operating environment, and evolving policy considerations. Implementation of the framework will be informed by several analyses that provide guidelines and recommendations on how to most effectively deploy U.S. government development assistance, given emerging on-the-ground realities. Analyses may include a gender assessment, environmental assessment, youth assessment, conflict assessment sensitivity analysis and/or political economy analysis. In addition, USAID and other donors will collaborate on 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

Promote Recovery with Resilience: Despite a signed peace agreement, 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 and conflict-affected 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 awareness and healing.

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. In education, USAID will support teacher training and promote access to quality education for children and youth in target states, particularly marginalized groups such as girls, out-of-school youths, internally displaced individuals and returnees, with emphasis on the need to create

safe learning environments. USAID efforts in the health sector provide essential 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.

Enable Lasting Peace: USAID will promote a more inclusive, effective peace process by providing support for activities that address both formal peace efforts as well as community-based approaches that aim to prevent and mitigate conflict in inter- and intra-communal fora. Activities under this objective 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. In order to achieve this, USAID will support activities that foster social cohesion, such as enhancing local conflict resolution mechanisms.

Department of State assistance to South Sudan will be managed by 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. As there is a signed peace agreement, future security sector reform (SSR) will be required. 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 be limited to, the areas of administration, finance, human rights, military justice, command and control, engineering, basic officer and non-commissioned officer training, and communications.

Efforts to Support the Country's Democratic Institutions and Regional Stability through Enhanced Criminal/Justice Institutions and United Nations Policing: 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 interethnic 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.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	225,166
Promote recovery with resilience	95,095
Economic Support Fund - OCO	39,795
3.1 Health	1,000
3.2 Education	21,800
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,495
4.5 Agriculture	6,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,000
4.8 Environment	5,500
Global Health Programs - State	19,790
3.1 Health	19,790
Global Health Programs - USAID	35,510
3.1 Health	35,510
Enable a lasting peace	92,071
Economic Support Fund - OCO	92,071
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	26,600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500
2.2 Good Governance	16,450
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	14,250
2.4 Civil Society	21,800
3.1 Health	6,245
3.2 Education	2,226
4.5 Agriculture	2,000
Efforts to support the country's democratic institutions and regional stability through enhanced criminal/justice institutions and United Nations policing	38,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	6,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations - OCO	30,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	30,000

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. The U.S. government seeks 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 to address humanitarian needs, support conflict mitigation and peace building, and promote human rights and democratic process. In FY 2017, U.S. assistance will continue to support the strategic communications capacity of political and media actors in Darfur, Abyei, Southern/Western Kordofan, Blue Nile, and other neglected areas, and work to increase the institutional capacity of groups within these areas to prevent local conflicts. U.S. assistance will also develop the capacities of individuals and organizations to promote inclusive political processes and address the factors that exacerbate conflict and instability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	130,600	*	9,412	-121,188
Economic Support Fund	6,187	*	9,412	3,225
P.L. 480 Title II	124,413	*	-	-124,413

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF will support activities that address Sudan's internal conflicts, and support civil society actors working to mitigate conflict and address 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:

- U.S. assistance will support analysis of causes of ongoing instability and security conditions in Sudan to increase understanding of the nuances of the present security situation.
- Assistance activities will also develop the capacity of individuals and organizations to participate in and promote inclusive and democratic political processes.
- U.S. assistance will support peace processes that promote and reinforce the cessation of hostilities, advance reconciliation, and mitigate community-level conflicts. These efforts will include community-led peace dialogues, and livelihoods and income generation programs necessary to sustain peace and promote community resilience in Darfur, Abyei, Southern/Western Kordofan, Blue Nile, and other targeted areas.
- The United States will continue to support small-scale 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 United States will assist the strategic communications capacity of political and media actors in Darfur, Abyei, Southern/Western Kordofan, Blue Nile and other neglected areas throughout Sudan. Activities will involve working with independent news networks and free media associations in order to assist in the conveyance of accurate, unbiased news among these populations.
- U.S. assistance will continue to support civil society by promoting institutional capacity strengthening, networking, and access to funding to improve the understanding, application, and adoption of democratic and good governance principles. This programming will help civil society organizations address the demand for good governance and democratic participation.
- U.S. assistance will continue to support citizen participation in meaningful and inclusive local and national dialogues on the future of Sudan, a national constitution, and other issues, such as peace and political processes.
- U.S. assistance will help strengthen the organizational capacity of civil society and support efforts 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: The Department of State and USAID conduct ongoing activity monitoring, context assessments, and programmatic reviews to identify adaptation needs and/or program opportunities to assess programmatic impacts, and inform programmatic decisions. Examples include the 2015 Baseline Report for the USAID-funded program, Toward Enduring Peace in Sudan (TEPS), and the 2014 Gender Issues and Analysis report published by United Nations Development Program under the USAID-supported Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF). In addition, USAID/Sudan staff regularly visit project sites and meet with beneficiaries to assess activity impact and overall program effectiveness.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID and Department of State monitoring, assessments and reviews resulted in recommendations regarding operational lessons learned, such as the need to maintain flexible mechanisms to program multi-year funding through community-driven activities with appropriate oversight. Additionally, programmatic assessments concluded that local conflict mitigation activities were successful, which confirmed that programs targeting women and youth were meaningful and innovative. For example, DCPSF indicators show that, as a result of targeted programming, women are being included in community-based resolution mechanisms to promote trust and confidence among the different ethnic tribes in Darfur as a first step towards recovery and peace. Also, the specific targeting of women and youth through USAID programs, such as the Civil Society Development and Youth (CSDY) program and the Sudan Transition and Conflict Mitigation (STCM) program and its successor, TEPS, enables women to gradually overcome the social and cultural constraints that prevent them from accessing the public domain and to play an active role in resolving conflicts. This is especially so for community disputes relating to access to natural resources which have a direct impact on their livelihoods and the welfare of the community at large. The increased engagement of youth through USAID programs provides forums for sports and cultural engagement that enable youth groups from diverse ethnic and tribal communities to come together in mutually appreciated activities.

Past performance continues to indicate the need to involve Sudanese youth, women, and other marginalized groups into programmatic decisions. For example, the DCPSF Gender Issues and Analysis study recommended USAID missions in conflict-prone countries continue supporting programs which 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. Lessons learned from

USAID's STCM II program also 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 Fixed Obligation Grants (FOGs) recommended the continued use of FOGs (recently changed to Annual Program Statement) as a Democracy and Governance programming mechanism, particularly for capacity building projects focused on women and youth. Based on these recommendations, USAID increased the focus on youth and women in its interventions.

Examples include:

- The USAID-supported DCPSF identified the engagement of women as vital to restoring peace in Darfur. Enhanced women's participation in development is essential not only for achieving social justice but also for reducing conflicts by stabilizing and capitalizing families' income to meet daily needs and overcome poverty. Poverty was identified as a major threat to social stability and peaceful coexistence, whereas the active participation and empowerment of women in development and economic stabilization activities effectively reduces incidents of disputes and tensions over community resources.
- The USAID-funded CSDY project provides support for youth-led initiatives, youth service organizations and youth engagement in country-wide issues, building a future generation of citizens who support democratic participation in governance.
- USAID's TEPS program also provides livelihood education and opportunities for young men and women in conflict prone areas in an effort to deal with one of the root causes of conflict: lack of economic opportunities specifically due to lack of skills.

Based on these recommendations and findings, U.S. government-funded programs in FY 2017 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/Western 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 and stability 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, capacity-building for civil society organizations, and strategic media communications.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	9,412
The GOS negotiates an end to all internal armed conflicts and prevents mass atrocities from occurring	4,412
Economic Support Fund	4,412
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,412
The GOS implements wide-ranging political reforms that bring about a more democratic, pluralistic, inclusive, and equitable society	5,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,000

Swaziland

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Although Swaziland takes pride in its status as a stable monarchy, the country is beset by a range of development challenges, including minimal economic growth, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, weak government institutions, human trafficking, porous borders and transnational terrorist threats, 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 threat of HIV/AIDS and support for the professionalization of the Swaziland security forces through the promotion of democratic values, including respect for human rights.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	46,775	*	43,438	-3,337
Global Health Programs - State	39,725	*	36,413	-3,312
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,900	*	6,900	-
International Military Education and Training	150	*	125	-25

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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Swaziland has the world's highest HIV prevalence rate with 32 percent of the adult population infected with HIV. Women carry the greatest burden of HIV, as over half of females aged 30-34 are infected. There are an estimated 229,000 orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) in Swaziland.

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.

Swazis Have Access to Improved Quality of Prevention, Care, and Treatment Services

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Swaziland will receive \$20.0 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.

Advance Swaziland's Capacity to Lead Multi-Sectoral Response Essential for HIV/AIDS

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of PEPFAR, Swaziland will receive \$23.3 million (of which \$16.4 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 funding seeks to increase the professionalization of the Swaziland Defense Forces (SDF) through professional military education. IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values; build capacity in key areas; increase the professionalism of the forces; and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Improve the Will and Capacity of the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland to Protect the Human Rights of All Swazis

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.1 million in U.S. assistance will provide education and training in support of the continued professionalization of the SDF, with an emphasis on promoting human rights, civil-military relations, 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 development process and related budgetary allocations, the PEPFAR team conducted an interagency portfolio review. The review assessed 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 invested in health systems strengthening with an emphasis on performance management and use of strategic information to guide programmatic decision-making. The Ministry of Health moved 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 Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland and supported by the U.S. government are paying dividends.

The second Swaziland HIV Incidence Measurement Survey (SHIMS), a nationally representative survey aimed at assessing the impact of HIV/AIDS programs in-country, is planned for 2016. This important survey follows the first SHIMS conducted in 2011, which was the first measurement of directly-observed new HIV infections in Swaziland.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: A program evaluation of PEPFAR's largest OVC mechanism was conducted in 2014. Based on the results of the evaluation, investments in FY 2017 will focus on: (1) evidence-based interventions, 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.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Swazis Have Access to Improved Quality of Prevention, Care, and Treatment Services: U.S. assistance 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.

Advance Swaziland's Capacity to Lead Multi-Sectoral Response Essential for HIV/AIDS: U.S. assistance supports the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland in implementing its new Human Resources for Health Strategy; the transition to a targeted quality management strategy for health systems strengthening, designed to ensure quality of clinical services as they are being scaled up for epidemic control; and accelerated decentralization of the hub and spoke model of service delivery to alleviate congestion at urban clinics and scale up care in rural areas. U.S. assistance activities are aligned with the National Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Framework (2014-2018). In addition activities will support the strengthening of the National Emergency Response Council on HIV/AIDS to improve engagement and coordination of the HIV response across Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland ministries and sectors.

Improve the Will and Capacity of the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland to Protect the Human Rights of All Swazis: IMET training aims to instill military personnel with greater degrees of professionalism and understanding of civil-military relations and international norms.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	43,438
Swazis have access to improved quality of prevention, care, and treatment services	20,000
Global Health Programs - State	20,000
3.1 Health	20,000
Advance Swaziland's capacity to lead multi-sectoral response essential for HIV/AIDS	23,313
Global Health Programs - State	16,413
3.1 Health	16,413
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	125
International Military Education and Training	125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	125

Tanzania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Strong partners for over five decades, Tanzania and the United States are working towards a shared vision of improving the quality of life for all Tanzanians. Despite its political stability and high levels of economic growth over the past two decades, roughly 28 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. The goal of U.S. assistance is to promote a healthy, prosperous, democratic, well-governed and secure Tanzania.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	634,147	*	575,331	-58,816
Development Assistance	122,000	*	80,650	-41,350
Global Health Programs - State	409,431	*	393,581	-15,850
Global Health Programs - USAID	98,335	*	100,400	2,065
International Military Education and Training	610	*	500	-110
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	*	-	-450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	200	-
P.L. 480 Title II	3,121	*	-	-3,121

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	634,147	*	575,331	-58,816
Power Africa	5,000	*	5,000	-
Development Assistance	5,000	*	5,000	-
Other	629,147	*	570,331	-58,816
Development Assistance	117,000	*	75,650	-41,350
Global Health Programs - State	409,431	*	393,581	-15,850
Global Health Programs - USAID	98,335	*	100,400	2,065
International Military Education and Training	610	*	500	-110
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	*	-	-450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	200	-
P.L. 480 Title II	3,121	*	-	-3,121

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance in Tanzania will sustain broad-based economic growth, improve democratic governance, and improve the education of Tanzanians. The U.S. government seeks to accelerate and achieve robust, long-term, sustainable broad-based economic growth in Tanzania by increasing agricultural productivity and income, improving stewardship of natural resources, expanding selected infrastructure, and fostering an enabling policy environment. To achieve such broad-based economic growth, DA funds will be used to partner with the Government of Tanzania (GOT), civil society and the private sector to accelerate growth in rural-based sectors, and unbind constraints to private sector investment in these areas. DA funds will also be used to remove obstacles to effective democratic governance, including the lack of political competition, limited government capacity, human rights issues, and minimal public accountability. DA funds will also be used to increase the capacity of the GOT to deliver quality services. This includes the delivery of high quality education focused on primary schools. Efforts will focus on improving reading instruction by improving teacher effectiveness, increasing availability and use of reading materials, and strengthening classroom and school management.

Effective Democratic Governance Improved

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.1 million in direct grants to targeted local civil society organizations (CSOs) to advocate for improved basic service delivery and enhanced accountability. Activities will also help CSOs to improve their advocacy capacity and facilitate sustainable citizen-government engagement at the local level through the existing, established fora. U.S. assistance will also help and support partner CSOs and other stakeholders to develop programs that will ensure greater citizen engagement and participation in the electoral process during 2019 civic and 2020 general elections, in parallel with the electoral cycle.
- Approximately \$2.7 million in assistance will be used to assist 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 at the national and local level on auditing, the public code of ethics, and public procurement while improving their public outreach and ability to respond to citizens. These activities will also include efforts to improve the political competition and consensus building of the Tanzanian political dynamics in country.
- Using \$2.3 million (\$2.0 million of Agriculture and \$0.3 million of Basic Education funds), activities will strengthen existing host government systems at the national and local levels to deliver quality services. The focus will be on support for developing and operationalizing organizational strategies, policies, and procedures, particularly related to ensuring equitable distribution of sufficient human resources; the appropriate level and targeting of financial resources; value for money; and use of data for decision making.

Health and Education of Tanzanians Improved, Especially Women and Youth

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.0 million for water and sanitation programs will contribute to the improved health status of communities through the integration of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene with sustainable and resilient water resource management, livelihoods, and business options. Funds will support a range of interventions in small towns and rural areas, such as the 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. 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, and community-based organizations. These efforts will complement the Tanzanian Water Sector Development Program.

- Consistent with USAID’s Global Education Strategy, approximately \$6.8 million in assistance will support the education sector in Tanzania by improving primary school reading instruction nationwide, increasing availability and use of reading materials and use of reading materials which contain colorful gender balanced illustrations ideal for children and their communities to read and understand

Broad-Based Economic Growth Sustained

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$52.0 million to support the efforts of the GOT 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. 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 investing in monitoring and evaluation.
- Through Power Africa, 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 \$5.0 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 United States will provide \$5 million for biodiversity programs to address conservation of critical ecosystems through an approach focused on supporting livelihoods. 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 and water management; 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 ecotourism and other natural resource based sustainable economic enterprises, including support for women and youth in business skills development and creation of micro-enterprises to boost household income.
- As part of the Global Climate Change Initiative, \$3.0 million will support Tanzanians’ adaptation to climate change, working to reduce their vulnerability to climate change impacts, by building capacity to develop adaptation plans and strategies at national and local levels; enhancing evidence based decision-making on land and water management; supporting water efficiency, storage technologies, and water management systems; and enhancing community resilience and ecosystem management.

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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

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 including the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI), and FTF.

Health and Education of Tanzanians Improved, Especially Women and Youth

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Tanzania will receive \$378.2 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): The United States will provide \$3.0 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 PMI will provide \$4.6 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 2017 request level for Tanzania does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the same time that the FY 2017 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): The United States will provide \$13.3 million to help end preventable deaths of newborns, children and mothers in support of the Government of Tanzania's maternal and child health plan. Support will focus on increasing access to high impact maternal, newborn and child health interventions in underserved and underperforming geographic regions to maximize results in areas of greatest need. Services will be provided on a continuum from facilities to community-based providers and address the health needs of women and children by strengthening linkages with other U.S. government programs such as those for family planning (including promotion of postpartum family planning), malaria, nutrition, and HIV/AIDS. U.S. assistance will support the following components: development of provider skills (pre- and in-service); establishment of mentorship, supervision and quality improvement programs; strengthening of case management of childhood illness; promotion of strong linkages between the facility and community; enhancement of childhood immunizations and introduction of new vaccines; promotion of availability of essential medicines; and reduction of stunting in the worst affected areas of Tanzania.
- Nutrition: As part of a comprehensive approach to nutrition under FTF and GHI, the United States will provide \$8.0 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. USAID will implement a social behavior change communication strategy with the goal of improving Tanzanian knowledge of practices to improve the nutrition status of women and young children.

Broad-Based Economic Growth Sustained

Key Interventions:

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): The United States will provide \$23.9 million for FP/RH to increase access and meet the unmet demand for voluntary and high quality FP/RH services with an emphasis on long-acting and permanent methods. Outreach services will be expanded for hard-to-reach underserved poor, and rural women and men, particularly in targeted, poorly performing districts of Tanzania. Integration of FP/RH within other non-health sectors, including agriculture, nutrition, WASH, and natural resource management, will also be a priority. The United States will continue supporting efforts toward private sector involvement in the provision of FP/RH services.
- U.S. assistance will also provide \$2.0 million (\$0.4 million MCH and \$1.6 million HIV/AIDS) to strengthen the health care industry through the promotion of public-private partnerships to increase investment, opportunities and diversification of the health sector. This assistance includes support for medical training and IT solutions that sustainably increase access to quality health services.

Effective Democratic Governance Improved

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$21.0 million (\$1.0 million TB, \$1.4 million Malaria, \$2.3 million MCH, \$2.5 million FP/RH, and \$13.8 million HIV/AIDS) to strengthen the existing host government systems at the national and local levels to deliver quality services. The focus will be on support for developing and operationalizing strategies, policies, and procedures, particularly related to ensuring equitable distribution of sufficient human resources, the appropriate level and targeting of financial resources, value for money, and use of data for decision making. Support will include a focus on strengthening the health system through the mobilization of Tanzanian private and public sector funds and incentivizing positive results achievement to ensure a sustainable development approach.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Tanzanian 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.

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 training to increase the professionalization of the Tanzania People's Defense Force.

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 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 awarding a monitoring and evaluation mechanism, which will oversee and coordinate all development assistance program monitoring, evaluation, and learning activities. This contract will provide technical and advisory services in the areas of project monitoring, evaluation, research, organizational learning, and knowledge management, thus improving USAID/Tanzania's ability to fulfill its performance and evaluation requirements.

In FY 2015, USAID/Tanzania maintained an implementing partner reporting system that aggregated all implementing partner data quarterly so that activity managers had the data they needed to manage for

results. Also, USAID assessed all data reported through the Performance Plan and Report by conducting multiple data quality assessments.

USAID completed the following evaluations and assessments in FY 2015.

- A Tanzania Service Provision Assessment Survey, which collected information on the delivery of health care services in Tanzania, and examined the readiness of facilities to provide quality health services in Tanzania.
- A study of HIV testing in Tanzania that investigated the factors associated with changes in uptake of HIV testing among young women (age 14-24) from 2003 to 2012.
- A performance evaluation of the Strengthening Pediatric HIV and AIDS Services in Tanzania Program.
- An assessment of opportunities for smallholder cashew producers in support of USAID's FTF program.
- A mid-term performance evaluation of health services for most vulnerable children.
- Performance evaluations of the staples value chain project, the food processing and consumption project and the nutrition project.
- A citizen perception survey baseline for Supporting Accountability to Tanzanian Citizen Program (SATC).
- A capacity assessment of the National Bureau of Statistics for the Demographic Health Survey support program.

Over the coming year, a number of evaluations are planned which will inform projects to be developed under USAID's Tanzania Country Development and Cooperation Strategy:

- Health: Performance evaluations are planned for: TUNAJALI, a counseling and testing program; the Linking of Initiatives For Elimination of pediatric HIV program (LIFE); the Responding to the Needs for Family Planning through Expanded Contraceptive Choices and Program Services Tanzania Project; the comprehensive and sustainable clinical and community HIV/AIDS services activity; the Tanzania Capacity and Communication Project; the Tanzania Social Marketing Program; and TIBU HOMA, a children's health activity.
- Natural Resource Management: Performance evaluations of the scaling-up conservation and livelihoods in northern Tanzania project and the landscape community centered ecosystem conservation in western Tanzania are planned.
- Democracy, Human rights and Governance Office: performance evaluations of the civil society capacity building program; midterm performance evaluation of the SATC; performance evaluation of Partners of Accountability activities; and impact evaluation of Public Sector Strengthening project are planned.
- Education: Early Grade Reading Assessment.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2015, USAID/Tanzania continued to utilize monitoring and evaluation results for optimizing development assistance planning, budgeting and programming decisions.

- Through its bi-annual portfolio reviews, USAID considered past performance and results achievement based on monitoring and evaluation findings. For example, as a result of findings from performance monitoring indicating that the water and sanitation school-based program had a limited impact on household sanitation, USAID is planning to conduct an assessment in FY 2016 to determine which enabling conditions will provide better household impact.
- USAID/Tanzania designed a five-year health service delivery project informed by evaluations and research that supported how adding one service to another service package increased the uptake of the first service. For example, HIV testing and treatment and participation in prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission increased following the addition of antenatal care to the service

package. However, there are still knowledge gaps on integration of entire packages, which means USAID will manage the project to ensure managers have the evidence to adapt programming as new learning happens.

- A capacity building assessment of the National Bureau of Statistics is being used to design a mission wide mechanism that will support the achievement of a USAID/Tanzania's key strategic result, enhancing the data-driven decision-making and action plan implementation through use of quality data.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Effective Democratic Governance Improved: The GOT is constrained by a lack of political competition, a nascent civil society, limited governance capacity, minimal public accountability, and limited access to information. 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 the Government of Tanzania, through diplomatic channels, to take more effective action in containing and prosecuting corruption; 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 61 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. U.S. assistance will support the GOT in empowering Tanzanian women and youth by providing assistance that will enhance the quality of basic education. Programs will 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. The empowerment of women and youth on a large scale depends on changing social norms and laws, institutional values and decision-making, organizational structures, and related behavior to achieve and sustain results. To advance women and youth empowerment, U.S. assistance will meaningfully engage men who must be part of the solution. Younger and older men will be included systematically as equal partners with women and girls to change social structures and power balance.

Broad Based Economic Growth Sustained: Tanzania's lack of progress in poverty reduction, despite strong gross domestic product (GDP) growth, 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 2011 Partnership for Growth 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 one of 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: 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. 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.

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, including a growing focus on countering illicit trafficking. 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 place a high value on the professional military education system in the U.S. 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	575,331
Effective democratic governance improved	26,908
Development Assistance	5,908
2.2 Good Governance	1,858
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	700
2.4 Civil Society	1,100
3.2 Education	250
4.5 Agriculture	2,000
Global Health Programs - State	13,800
3.1 Health	13,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,200
3.1 Health	7,200
Health and education of Tanzanians improved, especially women and youth	456,823
Development Assistance	9,742
3.1 Health	2,992

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
3.2 Education	6,750
Global Health Programs - State	378,181
3.1 Health	378,181
Global Health Programs - USAID	68,900
3.1 Health	68,900
Broad-based economic growth sustained	90,900
Development Assistance	65,000
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	52,000
4.8 Environment	8,000
Global Health Programs - State	1,600
3.1 Health	1,600
Global Health Programs - USAID	24,300
3.1 Health	24,300
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 contributes 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.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	437	*	150	-287
International Military Education and Training	53	*	150	97
P.L. 480 Title II	384	*	-	-384

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.

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:

- \$0.2 million will support the training of Gambian military personnel, increasing the level of professionalism 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 2017 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

In 2005, after 15 years of economic stagnation and political instability, Togo started along a gradual path to democratic reform. Since then, Togo has held several elections deemed free and fair by international observers, including a presidential election in April 2015. Togo has also sought to liberalize business regulations, trade policies, and worked to re-engage with the international community. The United States, along with the rest of the international community, aims to encourage the Government of Togo (GOT) to further political and economic reforms.

FY 2017 assistance seeks to develop a professionalized military that respects civilian leadership and democratic institutions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	473	*	300	-173
International Military Education and Training	473	*	300	-173

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, and doctrine. IMET is intended to promote democratic values, respect for civil and human rights, and acceptance of the rule of law. It is also intended to build capacity in key areas, increase professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Togo's Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Peace and Security

Key Intervention:

- \$0.3 million in IMET resources will support the professionalization of the military, with a focus on respect for human rights, rule of law, civilian control of the military, and appropriate civilian-military relations in a democracy.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During calendar year 2015, Embassy Lomé evaluated the performance and results of FY 2015 IMET-funded program activities and found them to be satisfactory.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluation of IMET program activities indicated that FY 2015 resources improved the level of English spoken in the military which increased their ability to participate in IMET courses. IMET funds also increased awareness of maritime security issues and professionalization of the Navy. This enabled Togo to contribute more effectively to regional missions, including fighting piracy, and to maintain a focus on professionalization instead of domestic politics.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Togo's Professional Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Peace and Security: Togo's evolution towards democracy depends on the military's non-involvement in politics. Togo's military has refrained from involvement in recent elections, including the 2015 presidential vote. The Togolese military is in a period of transition, from a force that protects the regime to a professionalized military that defends against external threats, controls coastal waters, participates in regional peacekeeping efforts, and improves 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 and encouraged the development of a force geared toward protecting the population. 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	300
Togo's professional security forces provide stability, counter extremism and terrorism, and enhance peace and security	300
International Military Education and Training	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300

Uganda

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Uganda is a key strategic partner for the United States, particularly with regard to regional stabilization. The United States employs a wide-ranging approach to foreign assistance in Uganda based on diverse economic, political, and security interests. Given its role as a regional stabilizer, the United States has consistently worked with the Government of Uganda (GOU) to resolve regional security threats and conflicts. 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 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.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	505,474	*	457,955	-47,519
Development Assistance	57,350	*	47,359	-9,991
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	-	-200
Global Health Programs - State	334,369	*	320,176	-14,193
Global Health Programs - USAID	90,500	*	89,500	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	602	*	720	118
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	200	200
P.L. 480 Title II	22,453	*	-	-22,453

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	505,474	*	457,955	-47,519
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	-	*	2,000	2,000
Other	505,474	*	455,955	-49,519
Development Assistance	57,350	*	45,359	-11,991
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	-	-200
Global Health Programs - State	334,369	*	320,176	-14,193
Global Health Programs - USAID	90,500	*	89,500	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	602	*	720	118

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	200	200
P.L. 480 Title II	22,453	*	-	-22,453

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, combating wildlife trafficking, and promoting land-use management for conservation. DA will also build rural communities' resilience and ability to adapt to climate change and variability. 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, address major political issues (human rights, rule of law, land rights, corruption, and accountability), and 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 (FTF), USAID will provide \$30.0 million to support the efforts of the GOU 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 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. 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.
- 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. Activities will support the Agricultural Business Initiative 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.
- FTF activities will increase economic opportunities for hundreds of thousands of Ugandan youth in agriculture-related fields in order to increase incomes and build entrepreneurship, leadership, and workforce readiness. Activities will also improve nutrition and food security by integrating vulnerable households into the market economy and connecting beneficiaries to other service providers.
- \$4.0 million will be used to support Uganda's National Adaptation Program of Action for regulatory reform and Climate Change Policy that addresses the impacts of climate change; develop disease-resistant and drought-tolerant crop varieties; support climate change research and information dissemination; support household and community resilience; and 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.

- The United States will provide \$2.9 million to improve Ugandan biodiversity monitoring; strengthen environmental laws and regulations; reduce wildlife crime; and increase community and landowner benefits from conservation and conservation enterprises.

Democracy and Governance Systems Strengthened and Made More Accountable

Key Interventions:

- \$1.0 million will support improved governance at the district government level, increasing the expectations and provision of accountable governance and service delivery; combatting corruption and mismanagement at all levels of government; and integrating democracy, rights, and governance goals across USAID's portfolio.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will build civil society capacity to engage in democratic processes and to ensure effective citizen participation and oversight. Support to civil society will promote conflict resolution and defend human rights.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status in Focus Areas and Population Groups

Key Intervention:

- Basic Education: Literacy is an essential, cross-cutting foundation for improved health outcomes, sustained democratic governance, and economic growth. 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.

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 globally shared goals: 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. Malnutrition is a significant factor in the overall health and well-being of Ugandans, with five percent of children malnourished and 33 percent stunted. 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.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status in Focus Areas and Population Groups

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of 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 \$4.0 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 2017 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 2017 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** U.S. assistance of \$16.0 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 \$27.5 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 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 2017 assistance of \$8.0 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 the professionalization of the Uganda People's Defense Force (UPDF) through 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 \$0.7 million will help professionalize the UPDF, enabling them to counter terrorism and defend Uganda's territory more effectively, while respecting human rights and civilian control of the military.

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.

Regional Peace and Security: Improved Collaboration with Host Nation Partners to Combat Terrorism and Crime

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.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several new monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2015 in Uganda:

- Five performance evaluations were conducted for the following activities: conflict prevention and mitigation in the Karamoja region; three district-based technical assistance programs supporting HIV/AIDS and TB prevention and treatment; strengthening Uganda's national response for orphans and other vulnerable children; Strides for Family Health; and School Health and Reading Program (SHRP).
- Several assessments were conducted as part of USAID/Uganda's strategic planning process. These included a comprehensive program and mission management lessons-learned assessment, as well as additional analytical studies to support the new strategy, including a political economy analysis, an assessment of Uganda's susceptibility to internal conflict, a multivariate analysis of future economic and social trends, and a food-insecurity vulnerability mapping exercise.
- USAID/Uganda experimented with different learning tools and approaches to generate evidence on performance and lessons. During FY 2015, a participatory learning review was conducted for the first fully integrated regional health and HIV/AIDS program in Northern Uganda, and of the Production for Improved Nutrition activity implemented by a local private-sector organization. An in-house, mid-term performance review of the Supporting Access to Justice, Fostering Equity and Peace activity was also conducted. A Malaria Indicator Survey was completed in April 2015, and preliminary results have been released.
- A mid-term impact assessment of the Uganda FTF program was rolled out in March 2015.
- Thirteen evaluations, including seven performance and six impact evaluations, will be started, continued, and/or completed in FY 2016. Additional assessments and learning reviews are anticipated in the operationalization of the USAID/Uganda new strategic plan.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Lessons emerging from assessments, the various FY 2015 impact evaluations, and other analytical exercises frame planned program results, implementation approaches and targeting under the new strategic plan. An exercise of evaluation of policy choices applied the information obtained from the multiple analyses and assessments to identify where USAID assistance could leverage maximum impact to influence major development trends in Uganda in a positive direction. The approach under the new strategic plan involves integrated projects applying a systems approach, as well as the focus on Uganda's youth across all sectors where USAID is working and the application of collaborating, learning and adaptation as a basis for organizational design and management, are all drawn from the assessments and analyses.

- USAID will use the results emerging from an ongoing conflict assessment to design new activities under the new strategic plan. The assessment will be instrumental in identifying which issues, triggers, causes, and victims USAID/Uganda should focus on. In addition, the assessment will be used in retooling focus areas and interventions to incorporate conflict-sensitive programming.
- Findings from the SHRP performance evaluation have been used to inform adaptations in the project for greater impact.
- The Malaria Indicator Survey indicated a 50 percent reduction in malaria prevalence in children aged 0-59 months since 2009. Significant reductions were registered in regions targeted by the PMI's Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) campaign. As a result of these findings, USAID has expanded its IRS programs into other districts.
- USAID is supporting the 2015 Uganda Demographic Health Survey, and will make use of its findings to assess the impact of past health interventions and to inform new health activities.
- The FTF mid-term impact assessment is expected to provide a significantly enhanced understanding of program results that will enable USAID to refocus the activity to achieve greater impact.

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 large extent, on the effectiveness and accountability of government. U.S. assistance will improve GOU service provision and support government institutions and civil society groups that provide checks and balances on the executive branch as well as greater accountability, particularly on the issue of corruption and human rights. These groups will also promote effective systems for the peaceful resolution of conflict. 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. U.S. 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 will 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. Foreign 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 all-inclusive 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.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	457,955
Regional Peace & Security: Improved Collaboration with Host Nation Partners to Combat Terrorism and Crime	920
International Military Education and Training	720
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	720
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	36,859
Development Assistance	36,859
4.5 Agriculture	30,000
4.8 Environment	6,859
Democracy and Governance Systems Strengthened and Made More Accountable	2,000
Development Assistance	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000
Improved Health and Nutrition Status in Focus Areas and Population Groups	418,176
Development Assistance	8,500
3.2 Education	8,500
Global Health Programs - State	320,176
3.1 Health	320,176
Global Health Programs - USAID	89,500
3.1 Health	89,500

Zambia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite its status as a lower-middle income country with mineral wealth, Zambia ranks poorly on human development indicators with child malnutrition and its rural poverty levels among the highest in the world. U.S. assistance to Zambia seeks to reduce poverty through the promotion of agriculture-led economic development and food security; combat deforestation and wildlife poaching; expand and improves the quality of health and education opportunities; fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria; work to decrease maternal and child mortality; strengthen democratic and accountable governance; and build Zambian capacity to promote regional peace, security, and stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	414,073	*	418,065	3,992
Development Assistance	44,000	*	25,083	-18,917
Global Health Programs - State	310,885	*	334,732	23,847
Global Health Programs - USAID	58,800	*	57,900	-900
International Military Education and Training	388	*	350	-38

Development Assistance (DA)

Development Assistance will bolster democratic and accountable governance, increase transparency and accountability; broaden access to clean water and sanitation; and improve the quality of education for underserved populations. To improve rural incomes and food security, activities will increase agricultural productivity, improve access to markets, facilitate trade and investment and enhance household resilience and nutrition. Finally, DA funds 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, support a lower-emissions pathway for Zambia's economic development and conserve Zambia's abundant natural resources.

Enabling Governance Environment Improved

Key Interventions:

- To buttress the role of Zambian civil society as a protector of fair democratic processes and lead citizen efforts to hold government accountable, an investment of \$1.1 million will strengthen the ability of civil society organizations to promote collective responsibility, active citizen participation, and engagement with government to improve public service delivery.
- U.S. assistance will use \$1.1 million to address shortcomings in accountability of public resources through focused work to support audit functions, procurement processes and the internal control environment of targeted government institutions.

Rural Poverty Reduced in Targeted Areas

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, \$12.0 million

in U.S. assistance will support the Government of the Republic of Zambia 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.

- Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) funding of \$5.0 million will assist Zambia to implement its national strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+). Assistance will also enhance sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on forests and wildlife, land use planning and tenure, and carbon sequestration on public lands.
- U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will conserve Zambia's abundant wildlife and biodiversity through activities that decrease illegal wildlife trade and improve the management of targeted areas.

Human Capital Improved

Key Interventions:

- \$2.5 million in U.S. assistance will support early grade reading, education leadership and management, and improved assessment practices; leadership skills among education sector decision-makers and practitioners; and local support and ownership of the reading reform agenda. U.S. assistance will also promote the expanded availability of local language teaching and learning materials in the first through fourth grades and institutionalize a bi-annual Grade 2 National Assessment Survey. This assistance will be provided in partnership with the Ministry of Education.
- Approximately \$1.4 million will 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.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

While reports from the 2013-2014 Demographic Health Survey for Zambia 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 1.2 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 U.S. assistance priorities in health are to help build Zambian capacity and political resolve to reduce the threat of infectious diseases; reduce infant and child mortality; and strengthen reproductive and maternal health care. 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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

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 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): \$4.0 million in U.S. assistance 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. These efforts will contribute to the goals of reducing TB-related mortality by 50 percent and increasing TB treatment success to 85 percent in targeted provinces by 2019.

- **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 2017 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 2017 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** With \$13.3 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, supporting better access to immunizations, providing community outreach, and strategically engaging the private sector to expand access to services. Funds will stimulate collective action to reduce maternal, newborn mortality by delivering targeted and high-impact interventions around labor, delivery, and the post-partum period.
- **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 on a sustainable basis. Activities will procure FP/RH commodities, improve method mix, integrate services, train health care providers and promote communications for behavioral change. In partnership with other donors, outreach activities will target those populations with greatest unmet need for FP/RH services. 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. 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 to decrease stunting and poverty.

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. Increased capacity in the Zambian Defense Force (ZDF) will help Zambia to be a reliable partner in promoting global and regional security by working constructively with the United States in a multilateral environment. 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 Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.4 million in U.S. assistance will support the training of current and future ZDF leaders to increase their capability and professionalization.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The MCC in May 2012, signed a five-year, \$354.8 million compact with the Republic of Zambia to reduce poverty through sustainable economic growth in the country. The Compact entered into force in November 2013, and will run through November 2018. The Compact seeks to address one of Zambia's most binding constraints to economic growth by investing in the water, sanitation and drainage sector in the rapidly urbanizing capital city of Lusaka. Hundreds of thousands of Lusaka's residents lack access to clean water and sanitation, and many suffer from endemic flooding. MCC's investments will promote economic growth by decreasing the prevalence of water-related disease, the cost of water, the number of work days lost due to disease and water collection, and residential and business flood losses. Overall, the Compact is expected to benefit over one million individuals. In a limited number of communities in Lusaka where investments overlap, USAID activities that improve school water and sanitation infrastructure complement the work of MCC.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation activities were undertaken in FY 2014 and FY 2015:

- USAID's gender-based violence program completed a mid-term process and performance evaluation that identified gaps in program design and implementation across program components and across existing and scale-up sites.
- A nationally-representative Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) was completed in 2014 by the Government of Zambia. This survey is a preeminent source of health data in Zambia and provides information on HIV/AIDS, mother and child health, reproductive health, and other key socio-demographic indicators.
- A national assessment survey of learning achievement at Grade 2 measured basic skills students need to possess as the foundation of a successful education and that can be applied to improve curriculum development and teacher training.
- USAID's Global Climate Change program completed baseline measurements for three impact evaluations.
- The recently-completed 2015 Rural Agricultural Livelihood Survey will serve as a mid-point performance evaluation for the Feed the Future program and as baseline measurements for the Global Climate Change program.

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 2017 budget:

- Based upon the baseline results of the three impact evaluations listed above, activities will fine tune gender interventions and build new information into resilience and natural resource management activities that are critical for people living in extreme poverty in Eastern Province.
- Based on the gender-based violence mid-term evaluation, as well as on PEPFAR annual and semi-annual performance reports, health activities will continue to focus on strengthening gender components, as well as continue to target community-level interventions that improve access to and utilization of services.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Enabling Governance Environment Improved: To strengthen democratic processes and promote informed political engagement by citizens, the U.S. government will support broad-based civic education with a focus on key change-makers such as women and youth. The United States will also convene political and civil society actors to build consensus around priority democratic reforms. Small grants to civil society actors will promote productive, issue-based civic engagement and oversight of 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.

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 2017 Request
TOTAL	418,065
Enabling governance environment improved (CDCS)	2,150
Development Assistance	2,150
2.2 Good Governance	1,050
2.4 Civil Society	1,100
Rural poverty reduced in targeted areas	19,000
Development Assistance	19,000
4.5 Agriculture	12,000
4.8 Environment	7,000
Human capital improved	396,565
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	57,900
3.1 Health	57,900
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 primary goal of U.S. assistance in Zimbabwe is to provide support for the democratic, legal, and economic reforms needed for the country's transition to a democracy that is able to meet its citizens' needs. To this end, the United States will support key stakeholders and activists to continue to advocate for transparent and accountable governance, to enhance political participation, and to create a more active and robust civil society that promotes respect for human rights, equitable economic growth, political and electoral reform, as well as improved delivery of essential social services. U.S. assistance also seeks to improve access to vital health services, increase food security and resilience to shocks, and promote more transparent, accountable, and effective economic governance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	171,646	*	159,960	-11,686
Economic Support Fund	12,403	*	19,710	7,307
Global Health Programs - State	77,250	*	77,250	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	42,500	*	40,500	-2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	*	2,500	1,500
P.L. 480 Title II	38,493	*	20,000	-18,493

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance promotes democratic reforms, increased food security, improved economic governance, increased agricultural productivity, and youth employment in Zimbabwe. Assistance to civil society and relevant parliamentary committees will empower Zimbabweans to advocate for alignment of Zimbabwe's laws with its 2013 rights-based constitution and to engender greater citizen participation in governance processes. U.S. assistance will also focus on protecting human rights and support for electoral reforms and preparation for the 2018 national elections. U.S. assistance in Zimbabwe also supports 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 will encourage private sector investment and job growth and increase economic opportunities for Zimbabweans, especially youth. Pursuant to Feed the Future objectives, the United States focuses on food security through improved agricultural productivity and production to reduce poverty and boost economic growth.

Democratic Space is Protected and Promoted

Key Interventions:

- \$5.0 million will support civil society advocacy efforts around implementation of the 2013 constitution and related legislative reform, promoting respect for key democratic principles such as freedom of association and expression, independent media, access to information, and free and fair elections. Assistance will help increase citizen participation with local government at the community level in an effort to increase inclusive decision-making and accountability on local development issues. Funds will be used to enhance citizen interaction with elected officials and create

opportunities for citizens, community organizations, private sector, and local authorities to jointly address community development priorities.

- \$1.0 million of this request will be used to provide in-kind technical assistance to targeted parliamentary committees to improve their oversight of the executive branch in key policy areas, strengthen fiscal oversight, and increase knowledge about law making processes. In addition, funds will be used to support engagement of civil society and citizens, including private sector organizations, with parliament to promote civic participation, transparency in budget expenditure, and improve public access to information.
- \$2.5 million of this request will promote protection of human rights to address past grievances and promote the basic rights laid out in the constitution. Funds will support local human rights organizations to provide legal, medical, and psychosocial services to harassed human rights defenders and other vulnerable democratic activists. USAID will coordinate programs with Department of State diplomatic and programmatic efforts.
- \$4.5 million of this request will be used to support activities to promote electoral reforms and preparations for the 2018 national elections, including monitoring and advocacy to promote an electoral environment conducive to credible elections, informing citizens on the electoral process and participation in it, and improving election administration

Economic Governance and Resilience Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.5 million will help provide life skills and vocational training, access to finance, 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.
- \$1.2 million will support civil society organizations, think tanks, and private sector associations to advocate for economic policies 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. Additionally, assistance 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, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$4.0 million to work in parallel with the GOZ 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. No assistance will be used to directly fund the Government of Zimbabwe.
- U.S. assistance under FTF will seek to improve rural living standards by helping smallholder farmers to implement good agricultural practices in crops and livestock development through improved agricultural inputs and water-saving irrigation technologies, to increase their productivity and increase production. Activities will also assist farmers to gain access to credit through formal financial institutions and informal micro saving and credit schemes.
- To ensure sustainability of agricultural livelihoods options, activities will seek to integrate small-scale farming households into agricultural value chains to increase average household net income from both high-value crops and surplus staple foods, dairy and beef production, create and facilitate linkages to sustainable viable commodity markets and market locally processed products from locally produced crops and livestock.

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 globally shared goals: 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 \$98.3 million (of which \$77.3 million GHP-State and \$16.5 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.
- Tuberculosis (TB): \$4.0 million of U.S. assistance will increase the availability of TB services, including drug supply chain management and case detection, and improve access to diagnostic testing and monitoring for TB. Activities will seek to strengthen the central reference laboratory and infection control systems, scale-up TB training in all eight provinces and three major cities, improve the management of childhood TB, strengthen management of multiple-drug-resistant TB, and improve 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 2017 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 2017 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health: U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will expand child immunization, update health care protocols, train public health care providers in basic and emergency obstetric and newborn care, and improve the quality of maternal and child health services at selected health care facilities in one province. At the national level, U.S. assistance will also provide 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): U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will expand access to high quality voluntary FP/RH services and information in rural areas.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Zimbabwe continues to be severely impacted by landmines, with some areas of the country having a mine density ratio of 3,500 per linear kilometer. Most mines are located near the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border and were laid during Zimbabwe's war of independence and Mozambique's civil war. Progress on demining has been extremely slow due to lack of resources. Specialized units of the Zimbabwean Defense Forces (ZDF) are conducting demining activities in southeastern Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe's need for arable land is so great that people attempt to farm mined land, resulting in deaths of people and livestock. 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.

Democratic Space is Protected and Promoted

Key Intervention:

- \$2.5 million in U.S. assistance will be used to clear two border areas in northeastern and eastern Zimbabwe. Activities will include importation of equipment, training for humanitarian demining, mine removal, mine risk education, and provision of prostheses to victims of landmine accidents.

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 of Zimbabwe due to periodic droughts, poor agricultural and nutritional practices, and a reduced capacity of vulnerable households to respond to continued shocks.

U.S. assistance will support a combination of activities that will meet immediate household food needs and build assets to improve food and income security. 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:

- \$5.7 million of U.S. assistance will be used for agriculture activities that will improve farming management techniques, such as conservation farming, post-harvest handling, and livestock breed improvement. This also includes training of smallholder farmers in good agricultural practices such as harvesting and pest management and farming as a business to increase agricultural production and improve household access to food.
- \$1.6 million of assistance will also focus on developing market linkages between smallholder farmers and buyers to improve supply of inputs and guarantee produce goes to market to increase household income. Activities will seek to increase access to credit for vulnerable households through village savings and loans schemes.
- \$3.1 million will be used to increase resilience against future shocks through improved disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities, including the development of productive community assets and livelihoods diversification.
- \$8.9 million in U.S. assistance will be used for interventions to increase nutrition through supplementary feedings for pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of two. Activities will also include training on hygiene, and nutrition-related feeding practices that complement efforts to reduce stunting.
- \$0.8 million of this request will be used to support improved farming management practices, such as conservation farming to maintain soil nutrients, techniques to reduce erosion (planting trees, using mulch), and methods to conserve water use in agriculture.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- Findings from the Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) portfolio review and the Conflict Mitigation and Management (CMM) and youth activity evaluations are informing the strategic design of the newest set of DRG, conflict mitigation, and youth activity programs.
- In FY 2015, USAID completed an evaluation of a TB activity and an evaluation of an integrated HIV prevention, care, and treatment activity. The evaluations generated important lessons related to TB specimen transport and capacity-building for local partners

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Findings from the DRG portfolio evaluation are informing the strategic design of a new DRG portfolio.
- Findings from the CMM evaluation were used to inform the review and evaluation of new CMM proposals.
- Findings from the economic governance evaluation helped inform the focus and nature of future USAID programming in macroeconomic policy research and analysis, statistics development, and human and institutional capacity building activities.
- USAID and other donors incorporated the recommendations from the youth activity evaluation in the design of follow-on activities.
- The findings from the TB and HIV evaluations informed ongoing implementation of the TB activity and guided the design of an integrated project.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Democratic Space is Protected and Promoted: In spite of the inauguration of a single-party-dominated government in Zimbabwe in 2013, 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. Limited implementation of the constitution remains a considerable hurdle to reform, yet democratic actors remain committed to it as the 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 continue to seek reform allies within both national and local governments for engagement on key policy issues. In this context, U.S. assistance will promote citizen participation in governance and realization of the rights laid out in the new constitution, with a focus on building a culture of accountability. Assistance will also continue to support the parliament to exercise its role in bringing greater accountability to the executive branch and in constitutional alignment. Assistance will promote credible, transparent, fair, and peaceful elections scheduled for 2018 through activities such as promoting active citizen participation and awareness around electoral processes, civil society advocacy for credible electoral reform and administration, election monitoring, and in-kind technical assistance to improve election administration. Close coordination with other donors will ensure that U.S. resources target specific outcomes and avoid overlap.

Economic Governance and Resilience Strengthened: Since the 2013 elections, Zimbabwe's economy has significantly weakened, continuing to lag behind its neighbors. Since topping 10 percent in 2012, economic growth slowed drastically to 3.2 percent in 2014 after the elections and is projected to fall to 1.5 percent in 2015. Declining economic growth, 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. The current economy provides few economic opportunities for youth. Assistance will support vocational training, internships, and life skills training to help employ disadvantaged youth (especially young women), encourage entrepreneurship, and lead to constructive engagement in the country's economic and democratic development. Partnerships with other donors including the United Kingdom's Department for International Development and Swedish development assistance have more than tripled resources for youth programming and will more than double the number of youth reached with loans and training and result in 1,500 youth becoming gainfully employed. U.S. assistance will also 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.

Food Security in Targeted Areas Increased: Zimbabwe possesses fertile land and substantial irrigation potential. However, over the last two decades, the Government of Zimbabwe's Fast Track Land Reform

Program, economic mismanagement, and periodic droughts severely curtailed agriculture sector investments and moved the country away from mechanized large-scale farming to increasing reliance on small-scale, rain-fed agriculture as a source of food for many rural households. As a result, agricultural yields and production declined drastically across a number of key commodities, and Zimbabwe now faces annual chronic food and nutrition security issues. The lack of production of sufficient quantities of food has led to reliance on substantial imports to meet domestic demand and annual food assistance programs for the most vulnerable Zimbabweans. Zimbabwe continues to face a prolonged food security crisis, with drought induced widespread crop failure during the 2014 agricultural season and negative growth in the agriculture sector for 2015. A weak enabling environment, low agricultural productivity, and insufficient capacity of vulnerable households to respond to continued shocks and protect productive assets continue to adversely impact food security. Rural poverty as well as malnutrition remains high. U.S. assistance 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 also increase incomes, reduce rural poverty, and improve nutrition and hygiene practices among smallholder farming households, in support of the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative.

Improved Health for all Zimbabweans: Reducing Morbidity and Mortality Related to HIV, TB, Malaria, Reproductive Health, and Maternal and Neonatal Child Health: Zimbabwe's high morbidity and mortality rates are a result of an under-resourced health delivery system, which is overstretched by the high burden of HIV/AIDS, TB, and maternal and childhood illnesses. 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 HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria. 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/AIDS 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 focuses on increasing the availability and access to essential health services, with a particular emphasis on women and children. GHP-funded programs will help Zimbabwe improve the health of its people through strengthening health systems. 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 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. Activities are highly coordinated with many donors, United Nations agencies, as well as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	159,960
Democratic space is protected and promoted	16,500
Economic Support Fund	14,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500
2.2 Good Governance	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,500
2.4 Civil Society	5,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500
Economic governance and resilience strengthened	1,710
Economic Support Fund	1,710
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,210
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500
Improved health for all Zimbabweans: reducing morbidity and mortality related to HIV, TB, Malaria, RH, and MNCH	117,750
Global Health Programs - State	77,250
3.1 Health	77,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	40,500
3.1 Health	40,500
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 thirteen 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 closely align with the President's strategic objectives for sub-Saharan Africa: promoting democracy, supporting economic growth, strengthening peace and security, and advancing opportunity and development.

The U.S. Mission to the African Union (USAU) aims to accelerate the development of the AU into a regional organization powerhouse. 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 2017 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 future.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	521	*	2,400	1,879
Economic Support Fund	521	*	1,600	1,079
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	800	800

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Demographic trends are fueling Africa's current youth employment challenge, but over the longer term offer potential promise for a demographic dividend in Africa. The AU Commission (AUC) has a vital role to play in setting continental priorities and catalyzing more coordinated action among stakeholders to address the multidisciplinary problem of youth employment. U.S. assistance will be used to accelerate implementation of the Ouagadougou Plus Ten Declaration and Action Plan on Employment, Poverty Eradication, and Inclusive Development in Africa, and related youth employment and higher education AU programs, with a special focus on science, technology, and innovation. 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.

Accelerated implementation of the AU's "Africa Human Capacity Development" and "Education and Capacity Building in Africa" Projects

Key Interventions:

- With \$0.4 million of Higher Education resources, the U.S. government will support implementation of AU strategies to advance youth employment and workforce development in partnership with the

private sector. Assistance will also support emerging AU flagship programs that promote youth employment and social stability.

- U.S. assistance of \$0.5 million will support staff and technical assistance for AUC departments that monitor and advocate for implementation of agreed upon standards in human rights, youth empowerment, and economic governance, including the Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, and reducing illicit activities. U.S. assistance will also support partnerships that promote political consensus building, AU donor-partner cooperation, and the advancement of south-south cooperation.
- \$0.7 million of U.S. assistance will support AUC collaboration with the private sector and civil society with an emphasis on youth, women and business organizations in the AUC's efforts to monitor and ensure member state compliance with AU "shared value" instruments.

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 AU have identified rule of law as an area of mutual concern. Simultaneously, the AU has developed the African Governance Architecture (AGA), the AU's normative framework of best practices on governance, accountability, and protection of human rights. A Senior Rule of Law Advisor (SRLA), supported with INCLE funds, has been placed at the USAU in order to facilitate joint U.S.-AU cooperation and promote the expansion and reinforcement of the rule of law, democracy, and governance among AU member states.

Support the AU in its Promotion of the Rule of Law in Member States

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will support the SRLA 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 rule of law, accountable governance, and respect for human rights among its member states.
- The SRLA will 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 SRLA will coordinate and lead the implementation of capacity-building projects, which may include training for the staff of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and support to the AU's DPA to effectively implement the AGA, pursuant to goals established in the Democracy and Governance Technical Working Group.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During 2014 and 2015, program 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.

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 2017 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 program review process in 2014 helped streamline coordination among donor partners, 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

Accelerated implementation of the AU's "Africa Human Capacity Development" and "Education and Capacity Building in Africa" Projects: Funds will be used to accelerate achievement of results under the Ouagadougou Plus Ten Declaration and Action Plan on Employment, Poverty Eradication, and Inclusive Development in Africa and related youth employment and higher education AU programs, with a special focus on science, technology, and innovation.

Support the AU in its Promotion of the Rule of Law in Member States: The United States and the African Union agree that progress on rule of law issues – both current and emerging – can advance progress on other democracy and governance goals. Funds 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	2,400
Support the AU in its Promotion of the Rule of Law in Member States	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	800
Accelerated implementation of the AU's "Africa Human Capacity Development" and "Education and Capacity Building in Africa" Projects	1,600
Economic Support Fund	1,600
2.2 Good Governance	500
2.4 Civil Society	460
3.2 Education	428
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	212

State Africa Regional (AF)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Department of State's Bureau of African Affairs uses regional resources to implement programs that cross geographic boundaries and address important regional issues. Programs that fall within the State Africa Regional Operating Unit 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, protect human rights; and 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	206,617	*	276,708	70,091
Overseas Contingency Operations	106,790	*	167,350	60,560
Economic Support Fund	-	*	9,000	9,000
Foreign Military Financing	57,883	*	-	-57,883
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	33,374	*	15,000	-18,374
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	23,350	23,350
Peacekeeping Operations	15,533	*	120,000	104,467
Enduring/Core Programs	99,827	*	109,358	9,531
Economic Support Fund	30,637	*	31,660	1,023
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	*	20,448	16,448
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,126	*	40,000	26,874
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,426	*	1,000	-19,426
Peacekeeping Operations	31,638	*	16,250	-15,388

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	206,617	*	276,708	70,091
Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (AC SBS)	2,003	*	8,250	6,247
Enduring/Core Programs	2,003	*	8,250	6,247

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peacekeeping Operations	2,003	*	8,250	6,247
Africa Maritime Security	3,050	*	5,000	1,950
Enduring/Core Programs	3,050	*	5,000	1,950
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	*	3,000	1,200
Peacekeeping Operations	1,250	*	2,000	750
Africa Military Education Program	3,250	*	3,000	-250
Enduring/Core Programs	3,250	*	3,000	-250
Peacekeeping Operations	3,250	*	3,000	-250
Africa Regional Counter Terrorism (ARCT)	2,200	*	17,448	15,248
Enduring/Core Programs	2,200	*	17,448	15,248
Foreign Military Financing	2,200	*	17,448	15,248
Africa Regional Democracy Fund	5,500	*	9,774	4,274
Enduring/Core Programs	5,500	*	9,774	4,274
Economic Support Fund	5,500	*	9,774	4,274
African Union Rapid Deployment Capability	-	*	3,000	3,000
Enduring/Core Programs	-	*	3,000	3,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	*	3,000	3,000
African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership (APRRP)	30,168	*	110,000	79,832
Overseas Contingency Operations	7,333	*	110,000	102,667
Peacekeeping Operations	7,333	*	110,000	102,667
Enduring/Core Programs	22,835	*	-	-22,835
Peacekeeping Operations	22,835	*	-	-22,835
Ambassador's Special Self-Help Fund	2,290	*	2,500	210
Enduring/Core Programs	2,290	*	2,500	210
Economic Support Fund	2,290	*	2,500	210
Anti-Piracy Incentive Fund	1,000	*	1,300	300
Enduring/Core Programs	1,000	*	1,300	300
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	1,300	300
Conflict Minerals	596	*	1,000	404
Enduring/Core Programs	596	*	1,000	404
Economic Support Fund	596	*	1,000	404
Early Warning and Response Partnership (EWARP) in Africa	-	*	10,286	10,286
Enduring/Core Programs	-	*	10,286	10,286
Economic Support Fund	-	*	10,286	10,286
Horn Of Africa /Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	500	*	500	-
Enduring/Core Programs	500	*	500	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	*	500	-
Kimberley Process	1,832	*	2,000	168
Enduring/Core Programs	1,832	*	2,000	168
Economic Support Fund	1,832	*	2,000	168
Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT)	22,204	*	24,150	1,946
Overseas Contingency Operations	9,200	*	24,150	14,950
Economic Support Fund	-	*	2,000	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	11,150	11,150
Peacekeeping Operations	8,200	*	10,000	1,800
Enduring/Core Programs	13,004	*	-	-13,004
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	-	-2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,204	*	-	-9,204
Peacekeeping Operations	1,800	*	-	-1,800
Safe Skies for Africa	916	*	1,500	584
Enduring/Core Programs	916	*	1,500	584
Economic Support Fund	916	*	1,500	584
Security Governance Initiative (SGI)	57,883	*	38,000	-19,883
Overseas Contingency Operations	57,883	*	-	-57,883
Foreign Military Financing	57,883	*	-	-57,883
Enduring/Core Programs	-	*	38,000	38,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	38,000	38,000
Trafficking in People (TIP)	1,000	*	1,000	-
Enduring/Core Programs	1,000	*	1,000	-
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	1,000	-
Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	21,222	*	23,200	1,978
Overseas Contingency Operations	4,000	*	23,200	19,200
Economic Support Fund	-	*	7,000	7,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000	*	4,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	12,200	12,200
Enduring/Core Programs	17,222	*	-	-17,222
Economic Support Fund	7,000	*	-	-7,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	10,222	*	-	-10,222

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Weapons Destruction and Abatement	500	*	500	-
Enduring/Core Programs	500	*	500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	*	500	-
West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI)	10,000	*	10,000	-
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,874	*	10,000	8,126
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,874	*	10,000	8,126
Enduring/Core Programs	8,126	*	-	-8,126
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,126	*	-	-8,126
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	5,500	*	2,000	-3,500
Enduring/Core Programs	5,500	*	2,000	-3,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	*	2,000	-3,000
Peacekeeping Operations	500	*	-	-500
Women, Peace, and Security (WPS)	2,003	*	2,300	297
Enduring/Core Programs	2,003	*	2,300	297
Economic Support Fund	2,003	*	2,300	297
Other	33,000	*	-	-33,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	26,500	*	-	-26,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	26,500	*	-	-26,500
Enduring/Core Programs	6,500	*	-	-6,500
Economic Support Fund	6,500	*	-	-6,500

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 reforms in the extractive industries sector, 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.

Promote Accountable, Transparent, and Responsive Government

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.8 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, and institute key anti-corruption reforms.
- A total of \$1.3 million will be programmed under the Anti-Piracy Incentive Fund 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.

Promote and Protect Fundamental Rights and Liberties

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$2.0 million will be programmed to support Africa Regional Democracy Fund programs that promote the development of constitutions, laws, and legal systems that are derived through democratic processes and are consistent with international human rights standards.
- Approximately \$1.3 million will be used to support components of the Africa – Women, Peace, and Security (AF-WPS) program that promote women’s social, economic, and political empowerment; and address and prevent gender-based violence.

Focus on the Democratic Processes and Promotion of Strong Democratic Norms

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$4.0 million will be programmed under the Africa Regional Democracy Fund to 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.

Expand African Capacity to Effectively Access and Benefit from Global Markets

Key Interventions:

- The request includes \$2.0 million 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.
- \$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.
- Under the cross-cutting Safe Skies for Africa (SSFA) program, \$1.0 million will be used to encourage regional economic growth and integration by facilitating safe business travel, tourism, and cargo movements.

Prevent, Mitigate, and Resolve Armed Conflict

Key Interventions:

- Roughly \$10.3 million in funding will support the Early Warning and Response Partnership (EWARP) announced at the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit. EWARP programming will enhance crisis management capacity of the Economic Community of West African States and its 15 member states to proactively identify and prevent crises, and to improve their response mechanisms once a crisis starts to break out.
- The request includes \$1.0 million in ESF resources to support AF-WPS interventions designed to provide immediate protection and promote fundamental rights of women in conflict settings.

Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime

Key Interventions:

- \$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.
- A total of \$0.5 million in SSFA program resources 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.

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

Promote and Protect Fundamental Rights and Liberties

Key Intervention:

- The request includes \$1.0 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 Counterterrorism 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.

Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$8.0 million in ESF resources will be used to sustain the Bureau's flagship regional counterterrorism programs: the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT). The request includes \$5.0 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.

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 Regional Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform

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 the extractive industry security, and addressing illicit transnational activities. Accordingly, \$3.0 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. The \$1.0 million in additional funding will be used to support increasing requirements of African partners in areas like maritime domain awareness, and to sustain previous U.S. investments.
- A total of \$17.4 million in FMF provided through the Africa Regional Counterterrorism Fund will support sustainment of existing counterterrorism capabilities developed primarily through prior-year FMF, TSCTP and PREACT Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funding, and through section 1206 funds. Partner countries include Burkina Faso, 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 counterterrorism capacity of its African partners, significant 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 counterterrorism 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.

Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime

Key Intervention:

- The request includes \$2.0 million in INCLE resources to strengthen bilateral and regional capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute wildlife crime. 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 and enhance information sharing to combat poaching and wildlife trafficking.

Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$15.0 million in increased INCLE funding will also support the Security Governance Initiative (SGI), announced at the 2014 U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit. SGI is a joint endeavor that offers a comprehensive approach to improving security sector governance through development of security sector institutional frameworks and processes. This effort will enhance partner nation criminal justice sector institutions' ability to effectively address domestic and transnational security threats that undermine common interests. Early conversations with partners identified assistance to the criminal justice sector in areas such as, but not limited to, strategic planning, communications, budget/finance, human resource management, accountability, and interagency coordination as key areas for SGI support.

Promote Accountable, Transparent, and Responsive Government

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$23.0 million in INCLE resources will be used to address security challenges identified by SGI partner nations. Programs will focus on activities that support the development of constitutions, laws, and legal systems that are derived through democratic processes and are consistent with international human rights standards. INCLE funding for SGI programs will also be used to support the development of effective, legitimate, and democratically accountable security systems.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform

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, with a particular focus on investigating and prosecuting criminal terrorist activity. Under both TSCTP and PREACT, projects will focus on building criminal justice sector capacity through training, mentoring, technical assistance and related support to improve trust and cooperation between citizens and law enforcement, disrupt terrorist organizations, strengthen regulatory frameworks, prosecute terrorism-related cases, improve corrections management, and promote regional partnerships.
- 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 be used to provide assistance and support for efforts to develop and reform security sector institutions, particularly in countries emerging from conflict; 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 criminal justice systems in partner countries; facilitate regional cooperation; and enhance systematic civil and criminal justice sector performance in the West Africa region.

Promote Accountable, Transparent, and Responsive Government

Key Intervention:

- The West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI) request includes \$3.0 million in INCLE resources to strengthen the capacity of partner nations to disrupt transnational organized crime and

mitigate threats to stability by promoting good governance and the rule of law; developing effective, professional, and accountable criminal justice institutions; enhancing interagency coordination; and facilitating regional cooperation.

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 specialized law enforcement training and equipment to track, identify, and deter terrorists activities and travel across borders; enhance the 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 the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and destabilizing conventional weapons; and prevent the transfer of weapons-related scientific expertise to terrorist groups or third countries.

Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform

Key Intervention:

- 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, training to member states' militaries and police forces, the strengthening of depots' security, and small arms and light weapons destruction.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime

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 law enforcement organizations in TSCTP (\$11.0 million) and PREACT (\$10.0 million) partner nations – Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda – to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through these 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 legal/regulatory technical workshops and land and maritime enforcement training for border control and enforcement agencies.

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; build counterterrorism capacity in military forces; and enhance the interoperability of forces.

Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$8.3 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, Cote d'Ivoire, and Mali to stabilize and professionalize their military forces; and support urgent peacekeeping requirements in Mali and the Central African Republic. In FY 2017, 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 and East Africa, conflict in West and Central Africa, and anti-poaching objectives. Increased resources are necessary to augment expanded support to partners on counter-illicit trafficking to support anti-poaching objectives and the Logistics Depot in Sierra Leone.
- The request includes \$3.0 million in new funding for the African Union's Africa Standby Force and associated African Union Rapid Deployment Capability, formerly the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crisis (ACIRC), a program that the President announced at the 2014 U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit. The African Union Rapid Deployment Capability provides equipment, training, and other support for African Union efforts with the Africa Standby Force.
- The request includes \$3.0 million in regional PKO funding for the Africa Military Education Program that supports defense institution building 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 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 at 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 may be provided under the umbrella of the U.S. Naval Forces Africa Partnership Station program.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) - OCO

Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform

Key Interventions:

- \$110.0 million in funding will support the third year of the African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership (APRRP) that the President announced at the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit. 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 is partnering with an initial six countries – Ethiopia, Ghana, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda – to develop a rapid response capability program that includes building improved capacity in areas such as the provision

of functional military hospitals, logistics, strategic airlift, formed police units, military engineering, 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 counterterrorism capacity building under the PREACT program. Funds will support training and equipment support activities with PREACT 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 PREACT partner nations, a critical part of efforts to counter al-Shabaab and other terrorist threats in the region.

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.

An evaluation of Africa – Women, Peace and Security programs, co-led by the Bureau of African Affairs (AF) and the Secretary’s Office of Global Women’s Issues (S/GWI), is currently underway. It will assess small grant projects implemented between 2013 and 2015 under both AF and S/GWI’s Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) initiatives. Since 2011, AF has programmed approximately \$10.7 million under its AF-WPS initiative, awarding 34 small grants in 17 countries across sub-Saharan Africa. Since 2013, S/GWI has programmed \$10 million globally under its Global Women, Peace, and Security initiative, with \$2.7 million in small grants to 11 projects in five countries across sub-Saharan Africa.

The AF-WPS evaluation will answer the following questions:

- To what extent does WPS small grants programming increase the resilience of communities to withstand or respond to crisis or instability?
- How effective is small grants programming in supporting local leadership and increasing women’s participation in peace processes and decision-making, as well as preventing violence and/or protecting women from violence?
- What are the spillover effects of WPS programming? Did AF and S/GWI programming lead to any unintended outcomes?
- What are the gaps in WPS programming, and to what extent is it duplicative of other programming? Where could future programming complement other U.S. government, host country, and NGO programming?
- What grantee and stakeholder recommendations should be considered for future programming?

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 ESF resources for democracy-strengthening programs conducted under the aegis of the Africa Regional Democracy Fund, counterterrorism 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 2017 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

Promote Accountable, Transparent, and Responsive Government: 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. Regional peace and security, economic growth and development, and the full utilization of Africa's immense human and social capital require the long-term political stability that only fully inclusive and representative governance can deliver and sustain. A foundation of transparent, efficient governance is essential to building citizen confidence in a country's future. Transparency and accountability also enhance foreign nations', multilateral organizations', and potential investors' confidence in the advantages of engagement with African governments.

Promote and Protect Fundamental Rights and Liberties: Africa Bureau policies for the foreseeable future will continue to focus on protecting the fundamental rights and freedoms of historically marginalized or persecuted populations, including women; children; persons with disabilities; the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender community; albinos; and other vulnerable groups. Programs deepen popular understanding and commitment to equal rights and address human rights abuses. They also strive to empower all Africans, with particular emphasis on youth and women, to have a voice in their governments, practice and advocate for the respect of human rights, and contribute to advocate for improved accountability. Emphasis is placed on efforts to address gender-based violence on the continent, including by providing support and guidance to advance policies and legislation to prevent and punish such crimes.

Focus on the Democratic Processes and Promotion of Strong Democratic Norms: Programming under this objective focuses on enabling and supporting credible electoral processes. AF's strategy supports capacity-building for key actors and civil society, training for national elections commissions, promotion of minority representation in government, and voter education and election observation programs. Efforts to increase women's political participation as voters, civil society members and leaders, and office holders at all levels of government are also included. In relatively well-performing states, the Bureau advocates for and supports continued consolidation of democratic institutions as these countries are seen as being influential in efforts to expand and strengthen democratization in neighboring states, thereby improving the democratic profile of the African continent. The Bureau also integrates cross-cutting democracy and governance issues within all its development assistance programs. 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.

Expand African Capacity to Effectively Access and Benefit from Global Markets: 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.

Prevent, Mitigate, and Resolve Armed Conflict: Advancing peace and security in sub-Saharan Africa, including efforts to prevent, mitigate, and resolve armed conflict, are critical to the development of a more stable continent. As noted by multiple African Union (AU) summits and Peace and Security Council resolutions, the AU, regional organizations, and member states seek to perform conflict response and resolution on the continent in an ever increasing way with greater resources. Efforts to promote democracy, spur economic growth, and foster greater opportunity for Africa's populations cannot be effective or sustained in the absence of security at regional, sub-regional, and country-specific levels. AF seeks to ensure that actors within the security sector adopt and mainstream concepts such as respect for human rights, protection of civilians, and prevention of and response to gender-based violence. Further, the Bureau seeks to ensure that more African women are active agents in the security sector and that security institutions adopt important gender-sensitive principles and promote gender equality. The State Africa Regional OU continues to play a leading role in this regard and work with relevant functional bureaus and interagency partners to improve conflict prevention, mitigation, and resolution in Africa, including through strengthening the capabilities of the African Union and other regional actors.

Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime: Violent extremists and terrorist organizations take advantage of the porous borders, marginalized populations, and poorly governed spaces in many parts of Africa to resource and plan operations. They serve as a major destabilizing influence in some countries, and seek out opportunities to launch attacks against African and Western targets, mobilize recruits and finance through force or ideology, and secure safe-havens in isolated areas. While the extremist ideologies espoused by leaders of these groups lack credibility with most Africans, groups like al-Shabaab and al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb still pose significant threats to legitimate governmental authorities and Western interests in the region. Transnational organized crime in the region spans a shifting constellation of illegal activities: narcotics and human trafficking; kidnapping for ransom; oil bunkering; money laundering; illegal fishing and other maritime crimes; and illicit trafficking in goods (e.g. natural resources, endangered species, arms, cigarettes, and anti-malarial drugs). Transnational organized crime undermines the legitimacy and effectiveness of African governments and stunts economic development.

The Bureau of African Affairs works to build the capacity of African security forces to tackle terrorist and transnational criminal groups by providing training, equipment, advisory support, and logistical support. The Bureau also employs holistic approaches to counterterrorism that builds the capacity of African partners to counter the threat posed by terrorists and violent extremists directly, and address the root causes of extremism.

Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform: Security sector reform (SSR) is critical to the Africa Bureau's short- and long-term ability to advance peace and security on the continent. It is especially critical in post-conflict states, where new security institutions need to be built from scratch or formed from former rebel groups to safeguard fragile democratic institutions. Within states currently experiencing relative stability, SSR remains critical to the Bureau's ability to help African partners achieve long-term stability on the continent. SGI is a key SSR program to support U.S. government efforts in selected partners. SSR within the maritime sector is also critical to efforts to foster sustained economic growth and development, ensure free movement of goods on the strategically important transportation corridors off the African coast, protect the marine environment, support port security and infrastructure, prevent illegal fishing, bolster extractive industry security, and address illicit transnational activities. The Bureau implements programs that strengthen regional integration on peace and security issues, including the expansion of initiatives that serve to strengthen links between the African Union, sub-regional organizations, and individual member states.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	276,708
Promote Accountable, Transparent, and Responsive Government	31,050
Economic Support Fund	5,050
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,300
2.2 Good Governance	3,750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	23,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	13,000
2.2 Good Governance	10,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000
Promote and Protect Fundamental Rights and Liberties	4,300
Economic Support Fund	3,300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,300
Economic Support Fund - OCO	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000
Focus on the Democratic Processes and Promotion of Strong Democratic Norms	4,024
Economic Support Fund	4,024
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,024
Expand African Capacity to Effectively Access and Benefit from Global Markets	6,500
Economic Support Fund	6,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,000
Prevent, Mitigate, and Resolve Armed Conflict	11,286
Economic Support Fund	11,286
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	10,286
Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime	35,350
Economic Support Fund	1,500
1.1 Counterterrorism	500
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	8,000
1.1 Counterterrorism	5,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
2.4 Civil Society	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	23,350
1.1 Counterterrorism	23,350
Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform	184,198
Foreign Military Financing	20,448
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,448
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	15,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	12,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Peacekeeping Operations	16,250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	16,250
Peacekeeping Operations - OCO	120,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	120,000

USAID Africa Regional (AFR)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is experiencing impressive economic growth, 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 2016 (GDP growth averaging 4.5 percent in 2015 and 5.1 percent in 2016; low-income African countries are expected to grow by 6.3 percent in 2015 and 6.9 percent in 2016). However, sustaining that high rate of growth into the future will be a challenge for many African countries. Slow global growth, regional conflict and instability, rapid population growth, and climate change are among the challenges that many African countries face. The primary goal of the Africa Regional program is to provide intellectual thought leadership to improve the development programs of USAID and its partners in Africa. Through research, analysis, evaluation, and capacity-building efforts, the program will develop more effective approaches to development, with an emphasis on multi-sectoral and over-the-horizon issues, and will provide 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	150,193	*	350,619	200,426
Development Assistance	101,125	*	336,619	235,494
Economic Support Fund	35,568	*	-	-35,568
Global Health Programs - USAID	13,500	*	14,000	500

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	150,193	*	350,619	200,426
Power Africa	100,243	*	275,300	175,057
Development Assistance	64,675	*	275,300	210,625
Economic Support Fund	35,568	*	-	-35,568
Security Governance Initiative (SGI)	-	*	2,003	2,003
Development Assistance	-	*	2,003	2,003
Trade and Investment Capacity Building in Africa (TICB)	-	*	5,000	5,000
Development Assistance	-	*	5,000	5,000
Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	750	*	750	-
Development Assistance	750	*	750	-
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	350	350

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	-	*	350	350
Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI)	10,000	*	10,000	-
Development Assistance	10,000	*	10,000	-
Other	39,200	*	57,216	18,016
Development Assistance	25,700	*	43,216	17,516
Global Health Programs - USAID	13,500	*	14,000	500

Development Assistance (DA)

Development Assistance 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 and environmental quality; mitigate the effects of climate change; improve food security and promote sustainable food systems; and expand trade-led investment, access to cleaner electricity, and economic growth. Support is planned for the Feed the Future program, the Global Climate Change Initiative, and the Sahel Development Initiative (SDI), a regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the development challenges in the Sahel.

Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will fund studies, assessments, evaluations and other support for field-based programs that aim to mitigate conflict, counter violent extremism, and address transnational organized crime.
- \$0.8 million in funding will be used to increase the knowledge base in Africa through training in the theory and application of programming to counter violent extremism for USAID staff, implementing partners and host nation (local) counterparts, as well as supporting a virtual forum for a web-based community of practice on this topic. Efforts to mitigate extremism through 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.
- The USAID Africa Regional program will provide technical guidance and support to missions for strategy development, analysis, activity design and implementation, and policy and program coordination among USAID, other U.S. government agencies, and the international donor community for existing and over-the-horizon issues in SSA.
- In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, the FY 2017 request will support SDI with \$6.2 million in programming under this objective. SDI has four inter-related development objectives: countering violent extremism (CVE); strengthening vulnerable local communities; building capacity of regional, national, and subnational institutions to effectively deliver services; and interagency learning, as USAID works with State and Defense colleagues toward a common approach to the region.

Promote Accountable, Transparent and Responsive Government

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.

- USAID Africa Regional will also 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, and addressing governance challenges that undermine efforts across development sectors (e.g. rule of law issues that threaten peace and stability).
- Programs will provide technical guidance and support to missions for strategy development, activity design and implementation, and policy and program coordination among USAID and other U.S. government agencies, including for the Security Governance Initiative.
- In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, the FY 2017 request will support SDI with \$9.8 million in programming under this objective.

Improve the Management of Natural Resources and Enable Countries to Accelerate Their Transition to Climate Resilient, Low-Emission Sustainable Economic Development

Key Interventions:

- USAID Africa Regional will promote new models of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in Africa's water sector through facilitation of PPP transactions financed by the private sector and other lenders.
- USAID Africa Regional water program will support a more proactive role in training mission and Washington staff on WASH technical and operational issues, and for developing, identifying, packaging, and disseminating information to internal and external audiences.
- 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 \$3.0 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.
- The USAID Africa Regional program will provide \$5.5 million 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 and its partners' biodiversity efforts across Africa. This support includes \$0.4 million for wildlife anti-trafficking activities.
- Resources will be used to focus Global Climate Change programs on reducing vulnerability to climate change and on encouraging low-emission economic growth through investments in clean energy and improved land management. Funding of \$4.0 million for adaptation, \$0.5 million for clean energy and \$0.5 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 order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, the FY 2017 request will support SDI with \$2.5 million in programming under this objective.

Improve Gender-Equitable Access to and Quality of Education and Training at All Levels

Key Interventions:

- The USAID Africa Regional program will dedicate \$3.8 million to improving equitable access to quality basic education. The 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

a post-2015 global education agenda. Resources will be used to measure progress in learning in support of knowledge management efforts in education to identify, organize, distribute, and enable adaptation and adoption of lessons learned, evidence, and experiences from across the region. Additionally, resources will be used to create an early warning system to prevent or reduce school-related gender-based violence. The program will coordinate 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 and Labor.

- The USAID Africa Regional education program will also continue to provide training and professional development to increase and improve technical assistance and mission support services; increase and more effectively use evidence and good practices in education sector programming; and increase the capacity of education officers in SSA to effectively design, implement, and evaluate education programs.
- The \$10.0 million Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI) program will support the Regional Leadership Centers (RLC) that will improve the availability and quality of leadership training programs for thousands of young women and men across SSA. Building on existing infrastructure to provide state-of-the-art facilities, the RLCs reach thousands of leaders in the public, private and civil society sectors by providing opportunities through three core components: leadership training; support for organizations and businesses; and networking opportunities.
- The YALI program will also improve the leadership skills of YALI Mandela Washington Fellows through professional practicums, mentorships, and other networking/leadership activities on the continent after the Fellows return to Africa from their summer institutes at U.S. universities and businesses.
- In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, the FY 2017 request will support SDI with \$1.9 million in areas related to education.

Promote Regional Integration

Key Interventions:

- The USAID Africa Regional program will use \$5.0 million to support the management of the three African Trade and Investment Hubs to ensure better coordination among the Hubs, achieve programmatic synergies, harmonize impact assessments, and allow for more responsive and effective interagency cooperation. Technical assistance may be provided to Cameroon and other countries that have expressed interest in participating in and supporting Trade Africa programs in Central Africa.
- Trade Africa will advance U.S. trade talks, regional integration, infrastructure prioritization and development, and increase trade and investment between the U.S. and African private sectors. This includes a team of technical experts who work with the bilateral and regional missions to align programming with U.S. policy.
- The Africa Regional program will provide \$2.9 million to 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.
- Support will be provided for economic growth programs that create better business environments and expand business and trade.
- In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, the FY 2017 request will support SDI with \$6.3 million in programming directly supportive of regional integration.

Improved Economic Governance for Trade and Investment

Key Interventions:

- As part of Power Africa, \$271.3 million will be used to increase access to energy services in SSA by 30,000 megawatts and 60 million household and business connections. Power Africa is focused on driving private sector investments into the power sector and supporting governments to make critical reforms needed for sustainable power sector development. Power Africa's model is built on three strategic pillars:
 - Pillar 1: A focused approach to generation at scale
 - Pillar 2: A comprehensive approach to grid-based and off-grid access
 - Pillar 3: Support for enablers that unlock generation and connections
- To increase power generation, Power Africa will focus on accelerating catalytic power projects to financial close. Power Africa will provide technical and transaction assistance across SSA that will be instrumental to facilitating generation at scale. These investments may include, but are not limited to, transaction advisors to advance power deals, pre-feasibility studies and other project preparation support, reducing barriers to financing, and other risk mitigation facilities to incentivize private sector investment.
- Power Africa will invest in increasing access to both on-grid and off-grid electricity, providing assistance to expand the grid, challenge grants to stimulate innovative off-grid solutions, and to reduce barriers for increased investment for on-grid and off-grid systems. Power Africa will also continue its "Beyond the Grid" sub-initiative to bring millions of connections to African households and businesses that do not have access to the national grid.
- To remove the barriers that prevent power projects reaching financial closure and inhibit the sustainable management of the power sector, Power Africa will provide support to African governments to improve the policy, regulatory, and legal environment needed to attract private sector investments as well as to strengthen the management, planning, and regulatory capacity of the government.
- Capitalizing on Power Africa's existing momentum, the U.S. government will expand investments and reforms from the six focus countries to countries throughout SSA. This includes, but is not limited to, Angola, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.
- In addition, under Power Africa, \$4.0 million of clean energy funding will be used to provide technical assistance, transaction advisory services and project preparation facilities to bring financial closure to and increased access of renewable energy projects throughout SSA.

Promote Food and Nutrition Security

Key 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 expand opportunities for women and youth in agribusiness.
- The Africa Regional program will partner with the private sector, civil society, research institutes and trade organizations at the international, continental and regional levels to support the implementation of the African Union's Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation.
- U.S. assistance will also support innovative analyses and strategic investments 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.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Although remarkable progress has been made in reducing the mortality rates of African mothers and children over the last decade, much remains to be done. Even though a 53 percent reduction in deaths of children under five years of age has been achieved between 1990 and 2015, one in 12 children in SSA still dies before reaching his or her fifth birthday. Working with host country governments, and as part of a global effort that engages partners from multilateral, private, and civil society sectors, the USAID Africa Regional program will work to identify policy and implementation constraints as well as emerging trends that threaten or limit country and regional program performance and exacerbate problems that slow improvements to the health of African women and children. The USAID Africa Regional program will address these constraints by convening policy dialogues, conducting formative research and analysis, and applying innovative solutions to overcome challenges, particularly those with cross-border and broader regional impact. 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; engaging regional institutions to advocate for and develop local solutions to emerging trends; and strengthening the health systems that enable the effective delivery of basic services. 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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Transform African Health Systems

Key Interventions:

- **Tuberculosis (TB):** The USAID Africa Regional 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. USAID Africa Regional programs will have a particular focus on emerging issues such as addressing pediatric TB in maternal and child health programs, and addressing the cross-border and regional impact of TB among migrant workers and displaced persons.
- **Malaria:** U.S. 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 PMI's 2015–2020 objectives: to (1) reduce malaria mortality by one-third from 2015 levels in PMI-supported countries, achieving a greater than 80 percent reduction from PMI's original 2000 baseline levels; (2) reduce malaria morbidity in PMI-supported countries by 40 percent from 2015 levels; and (3) assist at least five PMI-supported countries to meet the World Health Organization (WHO) criteria for national or sub-national pre-elimination. In addition to providing direct support to countries in planning and monitoring against these objectives, USAID Africa Regional's program will allocate funding to address sustainability issues, including building stronger systems at the community level, partnering with regional institutions to advance these goals within Africa, and supporting financing systems that improve health worker performance.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** USAID Africa Regional's program will provide \$8.0 million towards the most cost-effective interventions for 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 accountability, and enhancing integrated service delivery for improved MCH outcomes in a variety of health settings, and consideration for the social determinants of health. The program builds on work in strengthening routine immunization systems 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 use in decision-making.

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RHP): USAID Africa Regional will provide \$2.0 million toward assisting countries improve FP/RH program implementation by increasing the use of effective mobile technologies, and capitalizing on the increased interest and commitment to family planning and reproductive health within many African countries. The program will also continue to support the sharing of experiences among countries, review emerging trends across the continent on FP/RH, 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 program developed a Performance Management Plan (PMP) in FY 2014 that outlined 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 2015 include:

- Data Quality Assessments were conducted for all indicators used to track and report the performance of Africa Regional security, democracy, education, water and sanitation, trade and investment, energy, agriculture, biodiversity, climate change and environment programs. The assessments identified general issues with record keeping and information sharing with development partners that are now being addressed.
- An evaluation of five years of support to the African Biodiversity Collaborative Group confirmed the success of the partnership of wildlife conservation organizations and recommendations to improve project monitoring and reporting, sustainability and outreach were incorporated into a new agreement to support the collaborative group.
- A baseline evaluation of the West Africa Cooperative Security Initiative was finalized and will become the basis for a comprehensive impact evaluation of the program in FY 2017.
- The Data for Education Research and Programming (DERP) program commissioned a number of studies investigating levels of literacy and teacher quality, and assessing teaching materials in selected SSA countries.
- The YouthMap Senegal pilot program evaluation is testing the sustainability and scalability of youth training and job creation approaches in the Senegalese context. The evaluation is designed to provide a comprehensive analysis of all elements of the project, including youth recruitment and training as well as employment creation or placement.
- A final performance evaluation of the African Strategies for Health (ASH) program identified successes, challenges, and remaining gaps uncovered by the program and its subsequent evaluation. The synthesis of these findings informed concrete recommendations for the final year of the program, and for future programming priorities, approaches, and partnerships. The evaluation also helped to identify specific areas in which collaboration with the World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa (WHO/Afro) has been most fruitful, and the types of approaches which have been most effective in strengthening WHO/Afro's own efforts as a regional institution.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID Africa Regional informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- Funding will be provided for economic growth programs that build on successes to date, strengthen linkages between businesses and entrepreneurs in Africa, and expand business and trade.
- DERP studies generated USAID Mission demand for additional research support and tools that surpass the lifespan of the program and therefore a follow-on project is planned for FY 2016 and FY 2017 funding.
- The ASH program evaluation is informing the design of a new Africa Regional flagship program and strategies for ongoing engagement with WHO/Afro.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime: 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, counterterrorism 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 (DOD) to address these regional threats and ensure that successes in a given region will be studied for lessons that can inform ongoing programs elsewhere.

Promote Accountable, Transparent and Responsive Government: 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 a gap in analytical tools that exists 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.

Improve the Management of Natural Resources and Enable Countries to Accelerate Their Transition to Climate Resilience for Low-Emission Sustainable Economic Development: In Africa, building resilience to climate change and variability, and providing affordable and equitable access to safe water and sanitation are needed to stimulate economic growth, generate wealth, and reduce poverty. The USAID Africa Regional program will support ongoing Global Climate Change, water, biodiversity, natural resources management, and environment programs to promote sustainable regional food security, economic development, and climate change agendas.

Equitable Access to and Quality of Education and Training at All Levels: The USAID 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 collaboration and knowledge building 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 Department of State, USAID 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.

Promote Regional Integration: In Africa, increasing trade and investment is needed to stimulate economic growth, generate wealth, and reduce poverty. The USAID Africa Regional economic growth program will support implementation of a trade and investment program in support of the Trade and Investment Capacity Building Initiative.

Improved Economic Governance for Trade and Investment: The Africa Regional program will support an expanded energy infrastructure response through Power Africa to expand generation and access to electricity that will promote economic development agendas. Power Africa partners with host governments, donors and the private sector to drive the necessary reforms that will accelerate energy generation and access. Increased electrification is essential to meeting U.S. government development objectives in Africa and will have a positive impact on economic growth in SSA.

Promote Food and Nutrition Security: In Africa, increasing intra-regional agricultural trade and building household and community resilience to climate and weather related risks are critical building blocks to ending extreme poverty and hunger. The USAID Africa Regional program will support ongoing Feed the Future and New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition programs to promote sustainable regional food security and economic development agendas.

Transform African Health Systems: USAID Africa Regional's program will support and work with African regional institutions such as the Africa Regional Office of the World Health Organization, the African Union, and other regional institutions that advocate for advancing African health priorities. Africa Regional's program will also continue to address emerging cross-border and regional issues, and will document, disseminate and strengthen innovative approaches to addressing emerging trends. Particular emphasis will be given to developing capacity in health financing approaches in Africa, including community and national health insurance models, performance-based financing, and other domestic resource mobilization approaches. 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.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	350,619
Promote Accountable, Transparent, and Responsive Government	10,788
Development Assistance	10,788
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,785
2.2 Good Governance	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,003
Improve Economic Governance for Trade and Investment	275,300
Development Assistance	275,300
4.4 Infrastructure	271,300
4.8 Environment	4,000
Promote Regional Integration	11,322
Development Assistance	11,322
4.2 Trade and Investment	7,001
4.3 Financial Sector	1,421
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	600
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,300
Counter Transnational Threats, Including Terrorism and Crime	8,050

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
Development Assistance	8,050
1.1 Counterterrorism	4,050
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,000
Promote Food and Nutrition Security	2,000
Development Assistance	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,000
Transform African Health Systems	14,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,000
3.1 Health	14,000
Improve the Management of Natural Resources and Enable Countries to Accelerate Their Transition to Climate-Resilient, Low-Emission Sustainable Economic Development	13,525
Development Assistance	13,525
3.1 Health	3,000
4.8 Environment	10,525
Improve Gender-Equitable Access to and Quality of Education and Training at All Levels	15,634
Development Assistance	15,634
3.2 Education	15,634

USAID Central Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Congo Basin plays a crucial role in global climate regulation, houses the world's second largest tropical rainforest and contains unique biodiversity. The region 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 deforestation, forest degradation, biodiversity loss, and other environmental factors. The goal of U.S. foreign assistance to the Congo Basin is to support Central Africa's transition to climate-resilient, low-emissions development accelerated through sustainable management of biodiverse forests. U.S. assistance will continue to support sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and sustainable livelihoods for inhabitants in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	57,800	*	26,243	-31,557
Development Assistance	47,800	*	26,243	-21,557
Economic Support Fund	10,000	*	-	-10,000

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	57,800	*	26,243	-31,557
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	4,500	4,500
Development Assistance	-	*	4,500	4,500
Other	57,800	*	21,743	-36,057
Development Assistance	47,800	*	21,743	-26,057
Economic Support Fund	10,000	*	-	-10,000

Development Assistance (DA)

DA resources will support the Congo Basin's ecological integrity by improving the management of 29 million hectares of rainforest in eight landscapes across the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Republic of Congo (ROC). U.S. government assistance will also promote environmental policy reform and forest ecosystems monitoring in six Central African countries (DRC, ROC, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Cameroon, and Central African Republic). U.S. government assistance will help conserve the forests of the Congo Basin and its wildlife, thereby preserving its unique biodiversity, mitigating global climate change, and promoting sustainable livelihoods.

The Ecological Integrity of the Humid Forest Ecosystems of the Congo Basin Maintained

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$9.0 million will mitigate forest and biodiversity loss and forest degradation threats by developing and implementing sustainable forest management approaches and wildlife management plans.
- U.S. assistance of \$4.0 million will promote sustainable livelihoods, such as agricultural intensification, fish farming, and production and sale of non-timber forest products.
- Approximately \$1.0 million will strengthen national and sub-national capacity to develop and enforce environmental laws and regulations.
- \$0.5 million will be used to train judiciary and law enforcement officials in wildlife management and anti-poaching efforts.
- Funding of \$6.0 million will strengthen national, subnational, and local capacity to successfully implement land-use management plans, protect wildlife habitats, and mitigate climate change.
- Activities valued at \$3.1 million will strengthen regional and national capacity to adopt and implement state-of-the-art forest cover, emissions, and biodiversity monitoring and management tools.
- U.S. assistance of \$0.3 million will promote the harmonization and coordination of national conservation policies and implementation plans across the Congo Basin.
- Activities worth \$2.3 million will strengthen regional and national efforts to combat wildlife trafficking by building law enforcement capacity to protect areas and facilitate international and regional law enforcement cooperation.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation activities were conducted in FY 2014 and FY 2015:

- The Central Africa Regional Mission conducted annual portfolio reviews and pipeline analysis, enabling stakeholders to reflect on lessons learned, explore ways to improve activities, and plan future initiatives.
- USAID conducted week-long strategic planning and impact assessment workshops with implementing partners in December 2013, March 2014 and November 2014, as well as work plan and performance management workshops in September 2014 and August 2015. These workshops helped stakeholders involved in the full suite of landscape-level and regional activities improve their ability to accurately monitor and 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 activities - Central Africa Forest Ecosystems Conservation and Environmental Monitoring and Policy Support - are scheduled for early FY 2016 and will provide additional findings and recommendations for FY 2017 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 2017 Request
TOTAL		26,243
The ecological and integrity of the humid forest ecosystem of the Congo Basin maintained		26,243
Development Assistance		26,243
4.8 Environment		26,243

USAID East Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

East Africa is home to many of the world's fastest-growing economies, and trade and investment opportunities from agribusiness to energy abound. Governments in the region, through the Regional Economic Communities, regional stakeholders including civil society organizations and the private sector, have demonstrated a commitment to regional integration to address sustainable development and security. Regional policies and strategies in the agriculture, trade, health and environment sectors have been approved, and the development and implementation of related agreements, protocols, and standards across the region is in progress. The challenges East Africa faces are great, though not insurmountable. These challenges require partnership and commitment across national borders. Conflict and instability trends in East Africa continue to make the region one of the most unstable in the world, with multiple trans-boundary conflicts and violent extremism from groups like al-Shabaab. East Africa continues to face daunting health challenges, poverty, and malnutrition. U.S. assistance will promote economic growth, food security, and resilience in East Africa through: enhancing regional integration; reducing barriers to and the cost of trade; increasing trade related investment; improving access to regional agricultural markets; strengthening natural resource management capacity; advancing regional collaboration in programming for resilience; expanding African capacity to effectively access global markets; and encouraging U.S. companies to invest and trade in Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	70,715	*	60,100	-10,615
Development Assistance	50,248	*	51,500	1,252
Economic Support Fund	10,667	*	-	-10,667
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,800	*	8,600	-1,200

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	70,715	*	60,100	-10,615
Power Africa	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Resilience	-	*	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	*	1,000	1,000
Trade Africa	7,254	*	-	-7,254
Development Assistance	7,254	*	-	-7,254
Trade and Investment Capacity Building in Africa (TICB)	16,250	*	25,000	8,750
Development Assistance	15,583	*	25,000	9,417
Economic Support Fund	667	*	-	-667

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	*	1,000	1,000
Other	46,211	*	33,100	-13,111
Development Assistance	26,411	*	24,500	-1,911
Economic Support Fund	10,000	*	-	-10,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,800	*	8,600	-1,200

Development Assistance (DA)

DA resources will focus on strengthening East African intergovernmental organizations and other strategic partners to manage regional conflicts, promote stability, and foster inclusive development and sustainable economic growth. Assistance will also support civil society and private sector entities to play an active role in promoting peace, human rights, and transparency.

Regional Inclusive Economic Growth, Resilience, and Integration Increased

Key Interventions:

- As part of the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative and to increase resilience in the Horn of Africa, USAID will program \$10.0 million to support the efforts of East African regional organizations and governments to refine and implement agricultural development programs. Activities will support increased and efficient trade flow of staple foods in the region, focusing on the strategic northern and central transit corridors vital to economic growth in eastern Africa and greater resilience in the Horn. Increased trade flows will link food-surplus and food-deficit areas and improve the availability of quality inputs necessary for agricultural development.
- U.S. assistance of \$9.0 million 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. Support will be provided to African regional organizations for development research, the scale-up of improved agricultural technologies, and the use of creative market and outreach strategies to increase the productivity of smallholder farmers through access to improved inputs. Resources will strengthen regional institutions and support their initiatives to harmonize sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) standards, improve animal health, and mitigate the impact of plant diseases, toxins, and pests that reduce agricultural productivity to improve food safety and food availability for consumers and reduce trade barriers.
- U.S. assistance totaling \$1.0 million will increase resilience in East Africa through support to the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) to better coordinate preparedness, drought management and pastoralist access. Collaboration, learning and adapting will include support to scale-up best practices to reduce the vulnerability of communities in 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.
- The FY 2017 request includes \$23 million for the East Africa Trade and Investment Hub which will work to 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.
- U.S. assistance totaling \$2.0 million will support the EAC and bilateral financial institutions and service providers in Partner States to deepen regional financial sector integration. Activities will help

advance regional policies to enable regional financial sector integration and growth, and enable trade across borders. Specifically, programs will focus on developing EAC technical expertise in the following areas: cross border payments and settlements; banking; non-banking financial instruments; mobile money; insurance; financial intelligence unit development; and capital markets.

- U.S. assistance will support the implementation of the Presidential Executive Order (13677) on Climate-Resilient Development through enhancing inclusive economic growth and building resilience to climate change impacts. East Africa National States' vision statements and development plans are being aligned to the principles of sustainable growth.
- Environmental programs will use \$6.5 million for biodiversity conservation and management of natural capital, including combatting trans-national wildlife crime and improving collaborative management of critical trans-boundary ecosystems and natural resources. Regional institutions will be strengthened to create knowledge management systems and to better address critical challenges to biodiversity conservation. Activities will include building regional laws and policies for addressing wildlife crime, promoting scientific research to inform decisions, and supporting the integration of sustainable natural resource management into national and regional development agendas.

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 globally shared goals: 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: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), East Africa will receive \$3.6 million to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will 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 for mobile and vulnerable populations and support knowledge sharing across the region for improved health outcomes. Resources will continue to support critical work on polio eradication to build capacity and strengthen surveillance, communication and response interventions in the region.
- 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 increase the use of services and gender-based violence programming among mobile and other vulnerable communities at cross-border sites. Activities will prioritize interventions across sectors including agriculture, nutrition and climate change. Funds will also be used to 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.

- Institutional assessments, initiated in FY 2014 and to be completed in FY 2016, include: the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa through the Integrated Partnership Assistance Agreement; the EAC; IGAD; and the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System.
- 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 the East African Trade Hub was conducted in FY 2015.
- The Cross-Border Integrated Partnership Project will initiate baseline data collection in FY 2016 to help measure the impact and performance of the project.
- The Performance evaluation of TradeMark East Africa was conducted in FY 2015 and included activities supported by USAID under Trade Africa.

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 informed the conflict management approach being used in the follow-on community peace-building program.
- The East Africa Trade and Investment Hub program will incorporate findings from the East Africa Trade Hub evaluation to improve regional integration policy implementation and expand East African export promotion, particularly under AGOA.
- A two-year post project evaluation of the Market Linkages Initiative, completed in FY 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.
- Evaluation findings on the Cross-Border Health Integrated Partnership Project will provide concrete recommendations that will inform planning and implementation of this project over the next four years and will inform future investments at cross-border and related sites by other donors and regional-intergovernmental organizations and their member states.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Regional Economic Growth, Resilience, and Integration Increased: In FY 2017, 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.

Increased Regional Capacity to Improve Quality and Access to Health Services in East Africa: Programs in East Africa will address cross-border health issues and support regional solutions to HIV/AIDS, maternal, newborn and child health and FP/RH. USAID will continue to support the region in planning and providing expertise on infectious and pandemic diseases.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	60,100
Economic Growth (EG) MISSION OBJECTIVE: Regional Economic Growth, Resilience, and Integration Increased	51,500
Development Assistance	51,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	25,000
4.5 Agriculture	20,000
4.8 Environment	6,500
Health MISSION OBJECTIVE: Increased Regional Capacity to Improve Quality and Access to Health Services in East Africa	8,600
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,600
3.1 Health	8,600

USAID Sahel Regional Program

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Sahel region continues to be prone to acute shocks and chronic stresses due to water scarcity, frequently changing weather patterns, high levels of poverty and debt, increased land degradation, population pressure, weak governance, low access to sufficient healthcare, and increased conflict and violent extremism. In order to mitigate the impact of these shocks and stresses, U.S. assistance seeks to help households and communities in targeted agro-pastoral and marginal agricultural zones to become more resilient to such adversities. U.S. assistance will strengthen the management of natural resources and reduce the risk presented by disasters; promote the use of conflict mitigation and reconciliation approaches; improve access to safe water; and promote improved nutrition and health practices. Activities will also facilitate increased income generation and asset accumulation by promoting more diverse livelihoods, as well as increased savings and access to credit.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	18,400	*	31,545	13,145
Development Assistance	15,600	*	24,845	9,245
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,800	*	6,700	3,900

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	18,400	*	31,545	13,145
Resilience	-	*	31,545	31,545
Development Assistance	-	*	24,845	24,845
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	*	6,700	6,700
Other	18,400	*	-	-18,400
Development Assistance	15,600	*	-	-15,600
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,800	*	-	-2,800

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support programs that address a myriad of factors that contribute to both chronic vulnerability and lack of resilience in the Sahel. U.S. assistance will focus on facilitating inclusive economic growth, diversifying and improving livelihood opportunities, increasing agricultural production and market linkages, 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. In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, the FY 2017 DA request for USAID/Sahel Regional will continue support for the Sahel Development Initiative (SDI). SDI has four inter-related

development objectives: countering violent extremism; strengthening vulnerable local communities; building capacity of regional, national, and subnational institutions to effectively deliver services; and interagency learning, as USAID, Department of State and Department of Defense colleagues work towards a common approach to the region.

Increased and Sustainable Economic Well-Being

Key Interventions:

- USAID will program \$3.0 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 of the Sahel. Key interventions will focus on select staple crops and livestock. Activities will support agricultural productivity; promote the efficient production, processing and marketing of agricultural goods; facilitate access to finance; and increase the productivity of micro and small enterprises. These programs will ultimately enable targeted beneficiaries to adapt to, and recover from, immediate climactic shocks and longer-term stresses.
- \$2.0 million in Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII) funding will address environmental protection and natural resource management challenges in the context of climactic shocks and climate change and variability.
- 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 target countries in the Sahel region to refine and implement country-led 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:

- \$1.0 million in FY 2017 resources will be used to promote more effective conflict mitigation tools and community-based reconciliation initiatives.
- \$5.0 million will support activities that strengthen governance and increase citizen confidence in the government by improving responsiveness to priority public needs. Activities will build on previous gains with local level governance issues related to natural resource management, disaster risk reduction, and conflict mitigation and prevention.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status

Key Intervention:

- \$3.8 million will support increasing access to water and sanitation services, improving hygiene practices, and facilitating the safe collection, transport, and storage of water.

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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Increasing access to safe water and improving health and nutrition practices are critical to building the resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the Sahel.

U.S. assistance will implement nutrition-focused interventions targeted at pregnant women and children under two to enable healthy feeding and childcare practices. Health and nutrition activities will complement livelihood and agricultural program activities to increase the availability of and access to, nutritious foods. Additionally, U.S. assistance will increase access to, and management of sources of clean water, and will promote hygienic and sanitary practices. Resources will also support efforts to

increase access to high-quality voluntary reproductive health and family planning information and services. GHP programs will address key barriers to behavior change through scaled-up innovative practices, including engaging men and using various forms of media and advertising platforms.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status

Key Interventions:

- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): \$1.5 million in FY 2017 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 will expand access to high quality voluntary family planning services and information on reproductive health care on a sustainable basis.
- Nutrition: \$1.2 million will be used to reduce rates of malnutrition by increasing use of micronutrient supplementation and fortified foods.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

MCC's work in the Sahel Region includes a threshold program designed to assist Niger with performance targets related to the policy areas measured by the Girls' Primary School Education Indicator. The threshold program focuses on improving the quality of and access to education for girls by mobilizing school governance structures to promote gender-equitable classrooms, student leadership activities, and school management committees. The program will also increase student reading achievement by implementing a new Early Grade Reading curriculum comprised of reading materials in local languages. The threshold program will run until June 30, 2016. The MCC team is also preparing a compact in Niger to increase access to water for agriculture and livestock production. USAID's multi-sector resilience activities will coordinate with MCC to share information, including training manuals, irrigation tools and the results of upcoming hydrological assessments.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2015:

- A quantitative analysis of USAID's resilience programming in the Sahel was performed in 2015 and will be used to inform future programming.
- A qualitative baseline study, conducted by an external consultant, was completed in 2015 and will inform future resilience work planning, program modifications, and out-year budget requests.
- In FY 2016 USAID will undertake an assessment to identify key gaps in the delivery of family planning information and services that could be best addressed through its resilience platform.

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 2017 budget:

- Ongoing monitoring of resilience programming implementation has revealed the need for additional programming focused on FP/RH interventions and a more comprehensive approach to livelihood diversification. As a result, USAID will scale up activities in these areas.
- Joint planning by multiple implementing partners is being applied to implementation plans across Sahel programs in response to monitoring findings.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased and Sustainable Economic Well-Being: The Sahel programs will use monitoring and evaluation findings to tailor interventions to enhance results within the resilience zone of intervention.

U.S. assistance will promote inclusive financial markets, increase the productivity of micro and small enterprises, and diversify non-agricultural livelihoods. FY 2017 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. In addition, FY 2017 efforts under the Strengthened Institutions and Governance objective will expand to include more broad-based and productive engagement between civil society organizations and formal governance structures in order to enhance legitimacy and ensure citizen priorities are highlighted.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status: FY 2017 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 2017 resources will utilize findings from assessments to 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	31,545
Increased and Sustainable Economic Well Being	15,009
Development Assistance	15,009
4.2 Trade and Investment	500
4.5 Agriculture	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,425
4.8 Environment	3,084
Strengthened Institutions and Governance	6,000
Development Assistance	6,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
2.2 Good Governance		2,500
2.4 Civil Society		2,500
Improved Health and Nutrition Status		10,536
Development Assistance		3,836
3.1 Health		3,836
Global Health Programs - USAID		6,700
3.1 Health		6,700

USAID Southern Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite substantial economic growth in southern Africa, the member states of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) continue to face challenges in achieving sustainable economic growth, eradicating poverty, addressing high HIV prevalence rates, cultivating a rule of law culture, and encouraging resource mobilization to support development. U.S. assistance seeks to promote a more integrated region for an improved quality of life for southern Africans. These investments will address the HIV/AIDS crisis, promote a regional enabling environment for economic growth and poverty reduction through increased trade, enhanced natural resource management and improved abilities to respond to climate impacts. In addition, U.S. assistance will support capacity building of key governmental institutions, civil society groups, and regional organizations. These activities will emphasize partnerships with regional organizations and institutions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	45,350	*	40,100	-5,250
Development Assistance	41,083	*	36,500	-4,583
Economic Support Fund	667	*	-	-667
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,600	*	3,600	-

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	45,350	*	40,100	-5,250
Power Africa	-	*	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	-	*	2,000	2,000
Trade and Investment Capacity Building in Africa (TICB)	16,250	*	22,500	6,250
Development Assistance	15,583	*	22,500	6,917
Economic Support Fund	667	*	-	-667
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	1,250	1,250
Development Assistance	-	*	1,250	1,250
Other	29,100	*	14,350	-14,750
Development Assistance	25,500	*	10,750	-14,750
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,600	*	3,600	-

Development Assistance (DA)

Utilizing DA funds, the U.S. government will support activities that promote a more integrated region for an improved quality of life for southern Africans.

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 southern Africa 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.
- The FY 2017 request includes \$22.5 million for the Southern Africa Trade and Investment Hub which will work to 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.
- Approximately \$3.8 million of U.S. assistance will support improved integration of science into decision-making and continued piloting of strategic adaptation strategies with local populations in select trans-boundary watersheds. These activities will strengthen capacities to deal with the effects of climate change and improved regional water management and cooperation with vulnerable populations in the region.
- \$2.0 million of clean energy funding will strengthen the enabling environment to stimulate increased private sector investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency in the region. Technical and transaction advisory services will be coupled with activities to enhance the policy enabling environment to promote renewable energy solutions to energy deficits across the region. This will include support that overcomes key constraints to investment, including weak regulation, planning and procurement for energy, lack of locally-scaled clean energy technologies and practices, and insufficient human resource and institutional capacity.
- Biodiversity programming will support the improved management and protection of globally important species, including rhinos and elephants. The program will support increased capacity, coordination and responsiveness to illicit wildlife trade with and across borders through work with enforcement and wildlife management authorities. Technical support to increase benefits from wildlife to communities and increased public and private investment will help shift incentives to more sustainable practices.

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 globally shared goals: 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:

- USAID/Southern Africa will receive \$3.6 million to support national and regional HIV/AIDS strategies and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- USAID/Southern Africa plays a significant role in performance evaluations for many USAID missions in southern Africa. 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.
- A mid-term evaluation of the Southern Africa Trade Hub was conducted in July 2014 to assess progress toward meeting program goals and identify areas of improvement for the current program's final work plan.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Lessons learned from the mid-term evaluation of the Southern Africa Trade Hub were used to inform the design of the follow-on Southern Africa Trade and Investment Hub, such as fostering greater host country engagement by embedding advisors in relevant ministries.
- USAID's Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin program provides technical assistance to improve climate adaptation strategies for vulnerable populations in the Limpopo trans-boundary watershed. An evaluation of program performance and vulnerability was used to adjust and align program budget resources to better support targeted vulnerable communities to manage climate change through adaptation and biodiversity conservation.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Sustainable Economic Growth in Targeted Areas: U.S. foreign assistance promotes sustainable economic growth by increasing agriculture productivity and trade, ensuring sound natural resource management, and addressing the impacts of climate change. Increased agriculture 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. U.S. assistance will address policy barriers to the movement of goods and services across borders, including those related to agriculture. U.S. assistance will support regional agriculture and climate change research and promote an enabling environment for agricultural sector growth and clean energy production. U.S. programs will target 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. U.S. assistance will identify opportunities to coordinate and leverage private sector and other donor resources.

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 bilateral programs in the region and addresses regional issues. Through PEPFAR funding, U.S. assistance will multiply the individual U.S. bilateral efforts in the region by leveraging complementary projects and by identifying program and project gaps affecting migrant populations, regional networks, and health system weaknesses in the fight against HIV and AIDS. The United States will continue to emphasize increased commitments of the southern African countries, the private sector, 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 in the health sector.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	40,100
Increased sustainable economic growth in targeted areas	36,500
Development Assistance	36,500
3.1 Health	750
4.2 Trade and Investment	22,500
4.5 Agriculture	7,000
4.8 Environment	6,250
Reduced impact of HIV/AIDS on the region	3,600
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,600
3.1 Health	3,600

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 region facing some of the most significant development challenges in the world. Working across 21 countries, USAID's West Africa Regional Mission implements foreign assistance programs that address regional problems that impede development. The West Africa Regional Mission serves as a regional platform for several U.S. government priorities, including countering violent extremism, Feed the Future (FTF), and Trade Investment and Capacity Building, and collaborates closely with USAID bilateral missions and offices in West Africa to achieve greater regional impact. U.S. foreign assistance in West Africa continues to focus on strengthening democracy to reduce the risk of instability and conflict across the region, expanding trade and strengthening economic ties within the region, increasing access to power, 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	95,922	*	85,214	-10,708
Development Assistance	68,067	*	70,814	2,747
Economic Support Fund	666	*	-	-666
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,400	*	14,400	-
P.L. 480 Title II	12,789	*	-	-12,789

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	95,922	*	85,214	-10,708
Early Warning and Response Partnership (EWARP) in Africa	-	*	4,714	4,714
Development Assistance	-	*	4,714	4,714
Power Africa	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Trade and Investment Capacity Building in Africa (TICB)	16,250	*	22,500	6,250
Development Assistance	15,584	*	22,500	6,916
Economic Support Fund	666	*	-	-666
Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	8,000	*	10,000	2,000
Development Assistance	8,000	*	10,000	2,000
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	625	625
Development Assistance	-	*	625	625

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Other	70,672	*	47,375	-23,297
Development Assistance	43,483	*	32,975	-10,508
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,400	*	14,400	-
P.L. 480 Title II	12,789	*	-	-12,789

Development Assistance (DA)

DA resources 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, increase access to improved water and sanitation services, and improve the conservation of biodiversity and resilience to climate change.

Systems of Non-Violent Conflict Management Strengthened in West Africa

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$10.0 million toward Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) will support and expand regional programming that builds community resistance to violent extremism in the Lake Chad Basin and Sahel countries.
- TSCTP activities will counter extremist narratives through regional strategic communication campaigns and support for positive, local counter-narratives.
- TSCTP projects will support moderate voices in communities, engage youth as critical change-makers, and bring communities and their governments closer together by supporting states and civil society to address core governance grievances in at-risk areas.
- In order to promote a more robust, regionally oriented, whole-of-government approach to addressing the challenges in the Sahel, the FY 2017 request will support the Sahel Development Initiative (SDI) with \$4.6 million in programming. SDI has four inter-related development objectives: countering violent extremism; strengthening vulnerable local communities; building capacity of regional, national, and subnational institutions to effectively deliver services; and interagency learning, as USAID, Department of State, and Department of Defense colleagues work toward a common approach to the region.
- Furthering efforts to promote peace and stability in West Africa, U.S. assistance will be used to reduce election violence and reinforce legitimate electoral processes with the objective of strengthening democratic governance.
- U.S. assistance through the Early Warning and Response Partnership (EWARP) will support the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and its member states, along with regional and national civil society organizations, to provide conflict early warning and response recommendations for actions to mitigate conflict by stakeholders and decision makers across West Africa.
- EWARP-related activities will support civil society's role in promoting peaceful elections by building their organizational and advocacy capacities.

Broad-Based Economic Growth and Resilience Advanced through West African Partners

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to increase regional integration, trade, food security, nutrition and resilience. Stronger regional organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, are 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 related to agriculture, trade, power, and natural resource management at national levels through linkages of regional programs to bilateral programs.
- USAID will promote improved regional information systems that collect, monitor, and disseminate information and data on trade flows, climate change, meteorology, and food security in order to enable more informed decision making and to build the resilience of West Africans to climate and other shocks.
- U.S. 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. This will include innovations that assist adaptation to changing climatic conditions such as expanding use of drought tolerant cereals.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, FTF, USAID will provide \$19.0 million 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. USAID will continue to work with regional intergovernmental 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.
- Activities 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.
- Activities will increase both intra-regional trade in staple foods and global trade in targeted export products, including exports to the United States under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.
- U.S. assistance will continue to support regional private sector associations to, in turn, help farmers and firms to meet relevant international grades and standards.
- Activities will improve the competitiveness of the transport sector by supporting the collection of data on trade barriers along selected borders and corridors in West Africa, and by organizing events to provide an open forum for stakeholders to discuss and address tariff and non-tariff barriers with officials.
- As part of the Trade and Investment Capacity Building Initiative, an expansion of the Trade Africa initiative, approximately \$22.5 million in U.S. assistance will assist partner countries in furthering the effective implementation of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement, 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.
- Through the Global Climate Change Initiative, approximately \$4.5 million in U.S. assistance 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 ECOWAS Environmental Policy and its forest convergence plan, as well as assist ECOWAS in monitoring and assessing how member states are meeting their commitment to international agreements, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- U.S. assistance will improve biodiversity conservation in West Africa by strengthening 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. Assistance will support the implementation of regional and international conventions such as the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity.

- Approximately \$0.6 million in U.S. assistance will support the West African Civil Society Institute, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including the Last Great Ape, and other regional organizations such as ECOWAS to build the capacity of law enforcement officials to address the use of West African ports that traffic wildlife parts and products. Activities will assist networks of advocacy NGOs to reinforce the implementation of international conventions such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and the Lusaka convention.

Utilization of Quality Health Services Increased through West African Partners

Key Intervention:

- Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): With \$6.3 million, U.S. assistance will be used to build the 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 available to the public.

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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The overall goal of regional health programs is to increase the utilization of quality health services across the region, particularly among the most vulnerable populations.

U.S. assistance 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.

Utilization of Quality Health Services Increased through West African Partners

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), USAID will receive \$3.0 million in GHP-USAID to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic reductions in the highest burden districts. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): USAID will provide \$1.0 million to support a regional center of excellence for fistula prevention, treatment and care to provide technical assistance and 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 services, and advocating for a continuum of care.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): The USAID regional health program will provide \$10.4 million to continue to support regional and global partnerships such as Family Planning 2020 that aims to reach 120 million additional women and girls with voluntary family planning/reproductive health 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 through a three-pronged approach of policy and advocacy, service delivery and commodity security. In policy and advocacy, USAID will continue to work with regional organizations, host country governments and private sector entities to address bottlenecks that hinder the delivery of quality health services.

In service delivery, USAID will continue to implement a regional family planning activity that focuses on increasing access to and use of quality family planning services, including youth-friendly services, in select urban and peri-urban areas using high-impact approaches, testing innovative models for service delivery, and engaging the private sector. In commodity security, USAID will continue to work closely with the West Africa Health Organization (WAHO), other donors, and partners to provide technical assistance and limited commodity support to ensure and sustain commodity security in West Africa.

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 FY 2015:

- USAID conducted six performance evaluations. In FY 2014, the following projects were evaluated: Sustainable and Thriving Environments for West African Development (STEWARD); Staple Crops and Institutional Support; West Africa Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. During FY 2015, the projects evaluated were: The West Africa Fertilizer Program (WAFP); Energy Portfolio; Land Use Dynamics and Climate Change Activities.
- During FY 2015, USAID held a portfolio review session for its flagship regional Family Planning project, *Agir pour la Planification Familiale* (AGIR-PF). The project's baseline study was conducted in Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo and finalized in August 2015. The survey revealed that only between 11 and 46 percent of service providers had been trained in how to provide youth-friendly reproductive health services. The project will begin addressing this issue in FY 2016.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Findings from USAID's monitoring and evaluation activities have informed the management of ongoing projects and the design of planned projects. For example, the evaluators of the WAFP recommended that the implementing partner set up a working group of program sub-partners and stakeholders to ensure the success of fertilizer provision and distribution. In response, the partner created a steering committee to review work plans, elaborate communication strategies and plan meetings.
- The evaluation of the Staple Crops and Institutional Support Program recommended that the implementing partner, a regional agriculture research organization, should more carefully define and articulate indicators and provide rationales for setting targets in their M&E framework. The partner was also advised to ensure that participating National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) were sufficiently familiar with the methodology for establishing credible baselines and help build overall NARS monitoring and evaluation capacity. These actions were started at the end of the project and will be continued during the implementation of the new follow-on award.
- The evaluation of Sustainable & Thriving Environment for West Africa Regional Development Phase III informed the design of the recently-launched flagship regional natural resources management project, the West Africa Biodiversity and Climate Change program (WA-BICC). WA-BICC is being implemented through a single contract based on recommendations made by the STEWARD evaluation, which noted that implementing a complex natural resource management project through a series of sub-agreements, or grants under contract, may not provide the degree of direction required to ensure results. The evaluation advised USAID to carefully assess the choice of instruments when using earmarked funds with very specific requirements, since partnerships, teaming arrangements, and funding instruments cannot easily be amended mid-project.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Systems of Non-Violent Conflict Management Strengthened in West Africa: Democratic governance in West Africa continues to be characterized by fragility and unmet expectations. Uneven civic engagement, weak state institutions, endemic corruption, and the spread of extremist violence threaten to undermine the gains made by many West African nations in recent years. As in the past, future elections promise to be critical turning points for countries in the region, and the threat of election violence remains high. To counter these potentially destabilizing factors, U.S. assistance will promote legitimate and credible electoral processes through which power is ceded peacefully. USAID will continue to support the implementation of the TSCTP 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. 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.

Broad-Based Economic Growth and Resilience Advanced through West African Partners: U.S. assistance will focus on three inter-related sectors of economic growth: agriculture, trade and environment. As part of Feed the Future, USAID will continue to work with regional intergovernmental organizations, such as ECOWAS and the governments of West Africa to refine and implement the ECOWAS-led comprehensive regional food security plan, harmonize policies and enhance regional information systems related to food security in order to reduce hunger and improve nutrition, and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. 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. In addition, U.S. assistance will assist West African countries in furthering the effective implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.

U.S. assistance in support of the Presidential Global Climate Change Initiative 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.

Utilization of Quality Health Services Increased through West African Partners: To increase the access to and use of quality HIV/ADS, reproductive health, and maternal and child health services in West Africa, U.S. assistance will support piloting, replication, and scale-up of innovative high impact interventions, strengthen regional health systems to be able to respond to national needs, promote evidence-based decision making and technical excellence through the generation and use of data for sound policy formulation, and harness resources from the private sector to expand health coverage in the region. 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	85,214
Systems of Non-violent Conflict Management Strengthened in West Africa	15,714
Development Assistance	15,714
1.1 Counterterrorism	10,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,714
2.4 Civil Society	2,000
Broad-Based Economic Growth and Resilience Advanced through West African Partners	48,848
Development Assistance	48,848
4.2 Trade and Investment	22,500
4.5 Agriculture	19,000
4.8 Environment	7,348
Utilization of Quality Health Services Increased through West African Partners	20,652
Development Assistance	6,252
3.1 Health	6,252
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 shaped by events and developments in the region. The FY 2017 request for East Asia and Pacific (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 sustain this rebalance, the United States will continue to be 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. activities to advance our strong relations with treaty allies to meet 21st century security challenges; build new partnerships with emerging regional powers; improve the region's multilateral institutions; expand free trade and investment; forge a broad-based military presence; and advance democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

The FY 2017 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 advance 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 that support U.S. interests and values, including health threats and global climate change.

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 advances strengthened 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 and commitment to the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	780,187	*	873,000	92,813
Overseas Contingency Operations	28,800	*	-	-28,800
Foreign Military Financing	28,800	*	-	-28,800
Enduring/Core Programs	751,387	*	873,000	121,613
Development Assistance	231,186	*	358,540	127,354
Economic Support Fund	140,084	*	128,528	-11,556
Foreign Military Financing	77,250	*	86,600	9,350
Global Health Programs - State	57,059	*	75,627	18,568
Global Health Programs - USAID	140,020	*	131,750	-8,270
International Military Education and Training	10,783	*	11,500	717
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	36,000	*	37,975	1,975
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	59,005	*	42,480	-16,525

Detailed Overview

Security and Alliances: U.S. assistance will strengthen bilateral security partnerships, increase confidence-building measures, build crucial maritime security capacities, and bolster preventative-diplomacy mechanisms to resolve grievances and advance regional stability. The FY 2017 request expands regional and bilateral assistance programs to strengthen maritime capacity-building in cooperation with our allies and partners in the Asia-Pacific, including the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Vietnam. U.S. assistance will also support military professionalization programs through the 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 ordinance 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: Conclusion of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations in October 2015 is a hallmark of U.S. leadership and commitment to the region. TPP will spur economic growth and prosperity, enhance competitiveness, and increase jobs in the United States and the Asia-Pacific. By setting high standards on labor, the environment, intellectual property, and a free and open Internet, TPP will help U.S. businesses access a level and predictable playing field in emerging markets in the Asia-Pacific region. TPP will significantly shape our economic and strategic relationships in the Asia-Pacific region long into the future. U.S. leadership in the Asia-Pacific continues to support regional economic integration, improvements in legal and regulatory frameworks, increased trade capacity, and transparent, democratic governance. More broadly, FY 2017 funds will continue to advance 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 improve competitiveness in countries that are emerging in the lower-middle income bracket and help the poorest nations in the region to reduce poverty. In Vietnam, the United States will support the Governance for Inclusive Growth program and other efforts that improve Vietnam's technical understanding and capacity to participate in the TPP. U.S. assistance to Indonesia will encourage policies that increase competitiveness across a number of sectors and encourage labor-intensive economic activities. In the Philippines, the United States will promote economic growth and investment, and continue to increase economic opportunities in Mindanao. In Cambodia and Timor-Leste, programs will support agricultural production, private sector competitiveness, and 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. Strengthened partnerships with China and Indonesia – and with other emerging partners, including Burma, Mongolia, and Vietnam – will contribute to regional stability and prosperity. U.S. assistance will support strategic multilateral and bilateral partnerships, including the TPP, the Comprehensive Partnership with Indonesia, the Philippines Partnership for Growth, and continued engagement with Burma as the country continues its democratic reforms. In Indonesia, the United States will continue to strengthen the country's capacity to manage climate change risks.

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, and the Pacific Islands Forum. These multilateral institutions and fora provide platforms for dialogue that advance regional economic and political integration, security cooperation, and humanitarian relief. The United States will also continue assistance to the Lower Mekong Delta 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 sustained 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 its avenue and 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. U.S. assistance will also expand engagement with the Pacific Islands Forum and other regional bodies to improve democratic development and governance in the Pacific islands.

Democratic Development: The United States remains committed to the expansion of democratic development and human rights, including those of women and children, to create responsible Asia-Pacific partners who share the United States' most fundamental values. The FY 2017 request to provide U.S. assistance in this area will advance the development of robust democratic institutions throughout the region, including support for the political and economic transition in Burma. The United States has a critical interest in helping the region institutionalize these democratic gains and continue on the path toward effective and transparent democratic governance, including human rights and gender equality, rule of law, and vibrant civil societies. Good governance is linked to greater economic growth and long-term stability. In Indonesia and the Philippines, programs will focus on tackling persistent issues in corruption and institution-building, including strengthening 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

Foreign assistance aims to deepen Burma's democratic reforms, advance the national reconciliation process, and improve the lives of millions left vulnerable by decades of military rule. By bolstering support for civil society, U.S. efforts aim to strengthen political reforms, advance the national peace process, expand economic opportunity, and improve the health and welfare of all the people of Burma. The signing of a Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement in 2015 has raised expectations for national reconciliation and political dialogue in order to end the conflict. While the landslide victory for Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD) party was a historic milestone for the country's trajectory toward greater freedom and opportunity, progress may be undermined by conflict, intercommunal violence, limits on constitutional reform, and weak economic foundations. U.S. assistance aims to support Burma's continued transition and respond to new opportunities critical for Burma to become a more democratic, peaceful, stable, and prosperous country.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	96,700	*	114,700	18,000
Economic Support Fund	61,700	*	82,700	21,000
Global Health Programs - State	9,000	*	9,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	21,000	*	20,000	-1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	3,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	*	-	-2,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The United States will continue to strengthen people's ability to shape Burma's reforms, build effective democratic institutions, and meet the needs of the most vulnerable. ESF will address challenges to sustaining these reforms, such as communal divisions caused by decades of fear and mistrust, weak rule of law, a flawed constitution, and the lack of an independent judiciary. U.S. assistance will provide rural communities and entrepreneurs access to technology, markets, and finance, and grow the next generation of reformers. ESF will also support the urgent work of national reconciliation following decades of conflict. The signing of the text of the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement by the government and eight ethnic armed groups in 2015 is a critical first step in a long process of building a sustainable and just peace in Burma, but the complicated and costly national political dialogue process leading to lasting peace is likely to continue beyond 2017. U.S. assistance will support this dialogue with the aim to balance the interests of the national government and ethnic minority states and aid those left vulnerable by conflict.

Influential Entities Demonstrate Increased Trust of Each Other and Confidence in the Process through Increased Dialogue and Improved Cooperation

Key Interventions:

- The U.S. will continue to engage with the government, ethnic groups, civil society, and the military to encourage the transition to peace and a transparent and consultative peace process.

- U.S. assistance will support opportunities to build trust – through dialogue and cooperation – among key stakeholders in preparation for and as part of a national political dialogue process. Activities may include provision of technical assistance and direct support to a National Dialogue Secretariat or other key stakeholder groups as part of the national political dialogue.
- Assistance will increase outreach to key religious and community actors to urge promotion of tolerance rather than exclusion.
- U.S. assistance will support local efforts of conflict resolution and reconciliation, promote democracy, build the capacity of local leaders, and empower women to participate in the peace process and national reconciliations efforts.

Communities are Willing and Capable of Supporting Peace and Resisting Inter-Communal Violence and Discrimination

Key Interventions:

- Programs will promote community participation, especially among women, in political and peace processes. Assistance may also include support for civil society engagement through the Civil Society Forum for Peace.
- U.S. assistance will foster dialogue and tolerance between civil society groups, including secular and religious communities, ethnic minorities and non-ethnic minorities, and government on a range of human rights and religious freedom issues.
- U.S. assistance will support training for civil society actors on principles of conflict resolution and non-discrimination, and provide practical skills training to enhance their capacity to mobilize support for tolerance campaigns and initiatives.
- Assistance will support local efforts, capacity, and willingness to foster peace and inter-communal harmony, democracy promotion, and participation in peace building and conflict resolution processes.
- Assistance will improve local media capacity and provide journalist training in conflict and conflict-sensitive reporting.
- Programs will provide technical assistance to judges, prosecutors, investigators and prison officials to promote rule of law and respect for human rights.

Societal Foundations—Institutions, Processes, and Mechanisms—are Respectful of Burma’s Diversity and Support National Reconciliation

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance aims to 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 the incoming government and institutions to support political and economic reforms.
- Assistance will develop the capacity of civil society to contribute effectively to the reform process by engaging in public policy development and advocacy.
- Technical assistance and training will be provided for government officials, including newly elected parliamentarians, to improve citizen services, operate transparently, develop and draft laws to be consistent with Burma’s international human rights obligations, and promote democratic norms, including a constitution that reflects a modern democratic state.
- Programs will support the development of political parties to become more representative and policy-focused.
- Technical assistance will support the Union Election Commission to continue to implement its five-year strategic plan, and conduct anticipated constitutional referenda and by-elections.
- Programs will support the development of political parties to become more representative and policy-focused.

- Technical assistance and grants to civil society organizations (CSOs) will build a partnership among communities, the government, and regional CSOs that aims to improve the delivery of services, promotes and protects rights, and mitigates community-level tensions.
- Technical assistance will provide capacity-building support to government at local, state and national levels to provide inclusive, high quality government services to all citizens.

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 transparent, accountable and inclusive political and economic reforms.
- U.S. assistance will support dialogue between government and CSOs to promote democratic reforms, civil liberties, respect for human rights, and inclusive development, and to hold the government accountable for its international commitments.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical and organizational capacity building for key reform-minded government institutions and individuals, including the Parliament and the Union Election Commission, to deepen and further key democratic reforms such as constitutional change.
- Programs will provide technical assistance and training to the minor courts to improve case management that will open the legal process to greater public scrutiny and improve access to justice.
- Assistance will support increased protection of human rights for people in Burma by assisting civil society organizations, such as the recently established Independent Lawyers Association of Myanmar, legal aid providers, and justice institutions to respect human rights and fair trial guarantees.
- Activities will increase public awareness about access to justice, and support securing the democratic transition by addressing the public's expectations for improved governance.
- Programs will support independent media and train journalists to amplify public concerns, 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 partnerships between the people of Burma and CSOs to mitigate religious extremism and protect the rights of minorities.
- Programs will train journalists and civil society leaders to provide accurate and timely reports on constitutional and legal reforms, human rights violations, the peace process, and government actions that undermine Burma's progress towards establishing a pluralistic national identity.
- U.S. assistance programs, including iPACE, will develop the technical and organizational expertise of civil society organizations and media outlets to influence policy and advocate for government accountability and transparency. Programs will also strengthen networks among civil society and media organizations, to support organizations' capability to work collectively to publicly address issues associated with democracy and free expression.
- U.S. assistance will support civil society actors, including think tanks and advocacy organizations, to press for improved respect of human rights.
- Assistance will support civil society advocacy to monitor the new Government of Burma's reform agenda and engagement in the drafting of laws and regulations across a broad range of reform issues to improve access to justice and protect the rights of the people of Burma.

- Programs will support civil society activities that provide legal aid services, strengthen paralegal networks, promote civic and public legal education, and promote and protect the rights of vulnerable populations.

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 aims to 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 that support political and economic reforms.
- Assistance will develop the capacity of civil society to contribute effectively to the reform process by engaging in public policy development and advocacy.
- Technical assistance and training will be provided for government officials, including parliament, to improve citizen services, operate transparently, develop and draft laws to be consistent with Burma's international human rights obligations, and promote democratic norms, including a constitution that reflects a modern democratic state.
- Programs will support the development of political parties to become more representative and policy-focused.
- Technical assistance will be provided for the Union Election Commission to continue to implement its five-year strategic plan, and conduct anticipated constitutional referendums and by-elections.
- Technical assistance and grants will be provided to CSOs to build a partnership among communities, the government, and regional CSOs that aim to improve the delivery of services, promote and protect rights, and mitigate community-level tensions.
- Technical assistance will improve the capacity of government at local, state, and national levels to provide inclusive, high quality government services to all citizens.

An Open Market Economy Governed by Transparent Rules that Meet International Standards and are Consistent with U.S. Interests

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will foster more inclusive and credible processes for commercial lawmaking that engage civil society.
- Programs will address constraints and streamline regulations that impact small and medium enterprises and limit broad-based job creation and economic growth.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of institutions, including local CSOs, to advocate for and implement laws and regulations on arbitration, food safety, intellectual property rights, competition, banking and financial institutions, consumer protection, and procurement.
- Programs will train civil society and the media to report on economic issues and to serve as a conduit for raising public awareness on important economic policy issues for improved and transparent economic governance.
- U.S. assistance will support Burma's compliance with commitments under the World Trade Organization (WTO) and ASEAN Economic Community.

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 provide \$14.0 million to work with the Government of Burma to implement agricultural development

programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating violent extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.

- U.S. assistance will support smallholder farmers by improving land tenure security, increasing agricultural productivity and diversification, and improving access to information, markets, and finance.
- Programs aim to enhance parliament's understanding of food security policies and effective and transparent legislation that governs land tenure.
- Programs will build the capacity of civil society and farmer organizations to engage in economic activity centered on agriculture and sustainable livelihoods.
- U.S. assistance will support networks for women social and economic entrepreneurs.
- The United States will support Burma in developing and implementing economic policy reforms that will attract domestic and foreign private sector investments.
- U.S. assistance aims to improve the ability of startups and rural small and medium enterprises to access business skills, finance, regional and international markets, information and advisory services, and technology.
- U.S. assistance will support entrepreneurs in the Information Communication and Technology Sector as a means to challenge existing industries and structures by generating and disseminating new ideas and opportunities.

Increased U.S. Trade and Responsible Investment

Key Interventions:

- Programs will support the development and implementation of progressive investment legislation that includes streamlined and transparent application and evaluation processes.
- 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 Trade Facilitation Agreement.
- U.S. assistance will build the capacity of labor unions to represent members and maintain internal democratic structures, communicate workplace grievances, and foster government-business-labor dialogue.

Communities are Equipped to Take Advantage of Socio-Economic Opportunities while Reducing their Vulnerability to Threats

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support communities to organize participatory, inclusive local governance structures that are equipped to assess the needs of their communities, mobilize resources, advocate for their needs to local authorities, and lead their own development processes.
- Working through community-governance structures, U.S. programs will assist communities to address the fundamental challenges they face: disease outbreaks, conflict, natural disasters, economic downturns, and the impacts of climate change, and improve delivery of quality government services, such as healthcare and education.
- U.S. assistance will improve livelihoods and agricultural practices in vulnerable communities while connecting them to economic and educational opportunities and improving community health and water/sanitation efforts.
- Programs will build the capacity of civil society and community leaders to advocate to the government for the needs of vulnerable communities and to hold the government accountable for the delivery of quality services.
- 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.

Institutions/Groups Have Increased Capacity to Deliver Quality Basic Services to the People of Burma

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help displaced people, refugees, returnees and communities recovering from conflict along the Thailand-Burma border and in Southeast Burma meet their basic needs by training and empowering the local groups that serve them and improving local governance structures.
- Programs will increase the ability of government institutions and 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.
- Assistance will build teacher capacity through training and by partnering Peace Corps volunteers and teachers in middle and high school classrooms to support vocational training.

Donors, Government, Humanitarian and Development Partners Strategically Coordinate Assistance in a Way that Catalyzes Sustainable Change in Communities

Key Interventions:

- The United States will leverage its contributions and leadership role in multi-donor trust funds and coordination fora to ensure that civil society and communities play a central role in their own development.
- Programs will increase access to technology and innovation to help address critical health, humanitarian, and development issues.

Strengthen the Capacity of Domestic Institutions to Address Regional Threats

Key Interventions:

- Programs will improve reintegration services for former child soldiers, strengthening government systems and processes to identify and release underage children.
- Assistance will foster greater CSO participation in anti-trafficking.
- Programs will work with communities and the government to increase trafficking awareness and prevention efforts.
- U.S. assistance seeks to further Burma's participation in regional coordination measures.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

U.S. assistance will advance health outcomes and increase accountability and transparency in the overall health system. In close coordination with civil society, ethnic health organizations, the private sector, and the GOB, the United States will support health sector reform for the inclusive, equitable, and transparent provision of health care. Investments will be designed to drive socio-economic growth and poverty reduction and support the goals of the Global Health Initiative 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 efforts will promote proven, cost-effective interventions and demonstrate models that can be adopted by the Ministry of Health, civil society, ethnic health organizations and the private sector. 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.

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 will receive \$10.0 million (of which \$9.0 million in GHP-State and \$1 million in GHP-USAID) to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis (TB): \$6.0 million will fund programs to prevent and control multi-drug resistant (MDR)-TB through a number of priority interventions, including the scaling 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 provide \$8.0 million to expand efforts to scale 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 2017 request level 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 2017 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health: \$5.0 million 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, ethnic health organization, and civil society to scale-up proven reproductive, 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, including among the new cadre of midwives who deliver much of the maternal primary care.

Institutions/Groups Have Increased Capacity to Deliver Quality Basic Services to the People of Burma

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will bolster the GOB, ethnic health organizations, and civil society in the provision of health services to support the control and prevention of HIV, MDR-TB, and malaria among 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 and support harmonization with private sector supply chains.
- Activities will provide technical assistance to the GOB, ethnic health organizations, civil society and the private sector in management, strategic planning, resource mobilization, and engagement with policy makers, development partners, and all stakeholders to upgrade public and private sector facilities and services.
- Funding will provide organizational development support and technical assistance to national civil society networks and ethnic health organizations representing at risk populations to advocate with government and the private sector for high quality health services.

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 civil society, ethnic health organizations, private sector organizations and the government to inform decision makers on policies and institute systemic reforms related to the health sector that will positively impact vulnerable communities and support

universal health coverage.

- Programs will increase Burma's access to technology and innovation to address critical health, humanitarian, and development issues.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

U.S. assistance will support counternarcotics, law enforcement, and rule of law programming, including efforts to prevent, identify, and address transnational crime in Burma.

Societal Foundations/Processes, Institutions, and Mechanisms, at the Local, State, and National Levels, Reflect the Will, Concerns, and Participation of the Burmese People

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support rule of law programming to build upon and complement existing counternarcotics and law enforcement programming in an effort to bring relevant justice sector officials together to cooperate on effective prosecutions through training opportunities for prosecutors, judges, and defense lawyers.

Institutions/Groups have Increased Capacity to Deliver Quality Basic Services to the People of Burma.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support comprehensive drug demand reduction programming in Burma. Programs will support the development of Burma's drug treatment services, the training of drug prevention and treatment professionals, and the development of public awareness campaigns on the dangers of drug use.

Strengthen the Capacity of Domestic Institutions to Address Regional Threats.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support capacity-building activities for counternarcotics law enforcement officials, including training, study tours, and exchanges in Burma, in the region, and in the United States.
- U.S. assistance will support study tours and training opportunities in Burma for Burmese law enforcement on issues such as criminal investigations, community engagement, and migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Throughout the past year, USAID gathered, verified, and analyzed monitoring and evaluation data from various sources to make programmatic decisions. In FY 2015 these included:

- An evaluation and performance audit of the rural development and local governance project, Shae Thot. The evaluation assessed performance against planned targets, examined the project's ability to adapt to changes in the operational and political environment, and made technical recommendations for future programming. USAID's Office of the Inspector General also conducted a performance audit of Shae Thot during this fiscal year.
- A mid-term evaluation of the Elections and Political Process Assistance (EPPA) project.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by Burma informed the following actions and decisions:

- Based on the Shae Thot evaluation and audit, USAID shaped the project to focus more on the sustainability of interventions, as well as local leadership, empowerment, and ownership. It was

determined that an additional assessment examining the sustainability of water and sanitation interventions should also be commissioned to inform the final year of implementation. USAID incorporated recommendations to improve project management and interventions that resulted from both the evaluation and the audit.

- Democracy and governance programming will use the findings from the mid-term evaluation of the EPPA project when designing and implementing future interventions, including civil society engagement with the Parliament, a legislative strengthening component, the development of party caucuses and alliances in Parliament, and supporting the Union Election Commission to conduct by-elections and constitutional referenda.

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 reform. The National Political Dialogue, to be initiated in 2016, will begin addressing the political issues and grievances. The United States will use its diplomatic and development resources to create and support opportunities for key stakeholders to build trust and confidence in the peace process, maintain momentum for and progress toward political solutions that address minority grievances, and pursue meaningful national reconciliation.

Communities are Willing and Capable of Supporting Peace and Resisting Inter-Communal Violence and Discrimination: The sources of conflict and inter-communal violence are complex, deep seated and long standing requiring sustained commitment to address. Foreign assistance will build public understanding of and support for reconciliation among diverse ethnic and religious groups and community resistance and response to violence through a more inclusive concept of national identity. The United States will encourage and support community efforts to prevent renewed inter-communal conflict and strengthen the capacity and willingness of communities and civil society, as well as local government and security officials, to effectively diffuse and respond to violence and support peace and reconciliation.

Societal Foundations—Institutions, Processes, and Mechanisms—are Respectful of Burma’s Diversity and Support National Reconciliation: Recently established institutions and processes will require significant support to be transparent, consultative, inclusive, and truly reflective of Burma’s diversity. The United States will support transparent and credible processes, such as the national political dialogue, designed to achieve political solutions that bridge core-periphery divides and address long standing ethnic minority grievances. U.S. assistance supports inclusive processes and mechanisms that ensure all Burma’s diverse groups – government (including the military), political parties, civil society and communities – have a voice in their political future and will create a more stable foundation for a sustainable peace. Furthermore, the United States is committed to ensuring the delivery of conflict-sensitive assistance and equitable returns of displaced persons and provision of timely and effective security, rule of law, and judicial services in support of peace and conflict mitigation.

The sources of conflict and inter-communal violence are complex, deep seated and long standing requiring sustained commitment to address. U.S. assistance will also support efforts to address discrimination and violence against minorities, in particular in Rakhine where intense discrimination against the Rohingya community has hindered the enjoyment of human rights and has undermined stability. 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 strengthen reformers, pro-democracy activists, and civil society to contribute to the democratic development of the country, and combat entrenched interests that resist reforms. The United States will seek to work with reform-minded

government entities, political parties, and civil society to deepen and sustain democratic reforms. The United States will provide assistance to build human capital within parliament, the judiciary, political parties, the Union Election Commission, and civil society. U.S. assistance will also support civil society efforts to increase public activism that holds Burma's government agencies accountable for their actions and increases transparency in public life and furthers democratic reform.

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: A vibrant civil society and media is dependent on strong communities that can advocate for community 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 advocate, and hold the government accountable, for continued reform. Assistance programs will develop the technical and organizational expertise of CSOs and media outlets to influence policy and to expand the political space available to do so. By providing assistance to independent media and local organizations in Burma's ethnic states, U.S. programming will ensure that the voices of Burma's most vulnerable populations are heard and reflected in future policy decisions. Strengthening civil society and the media will enable communities to advocate for reforms, promote and protect human rights, and engage with the new government. Supporting a stronger and more engaged civil society and media will also 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: By strengthening local organizations and institutions, U.S. assistance will support the efforts of the Burmese people to shape legal and policy frameworks that provide a foundation for the protection of their human rights. Activities will take advantage of opportunities within various central, regional, and state and local governments to strengthen and ensure the delivery of basic public sector services. Moreover, limited engagement with the Burmese military will be linked to specific, measurable, and meaningful progress by the GOB toward democratic reform, respect for human rights, national reconciliation, and the suspension of defense ties to North Korea. The United States will focus military-to-military engagement on promoting civilian control of the military and sharing lessons about how militaries operate in a democratic framework.

An Open Market Economy Governed by Transparent Rules that Meet International Standards and are Consistent with U.S. Interests: After decades of isolation and military rule, Burma has initiated reforms to transition from a dysfunctional closed economy to market-oriented growth. However, economic policy making remains opaque, and the structural transformation of the economy that might create more jobs has yet to happen. Civil society groups, such as the consumer protection unions and women's entrepreneurship networks, are beginning to organize and demand better protection and policy. The United States will work with civil society and the private sector to better equip them to engage in policy discussions with the GOB and to hold the GOB accountable. Using international treaties on commercial law as an entry point, assistance programs will promote the development of a transparent and participatory legislative process to help alleviate constraints to new economic actors. Continued U.S. foreign assistance will create real competition and facilitate the growth of a more dynamic private sector that creates jobs, raises incomes, and challenges existing economic realities to the benefit of all the people of Burma.

Economic Growth that Benefits All Regions of the Country and Segments of Society: While GDP growth remains strong at 8.5 percent, it is mostly from gas exports, is thinly spread among cronies, and does not reflect sustainable and inclusive economic growth. Agriculture, which accounts for 70 percent of employment, offers the most direct route to improve the lives of people in rural areas, but restrictive

government policies, low investments in crop research, a crippled financial sector, skewed land distribution, and a bias toward rice have all contributed to productivity levels that are half of the South-East Asian average. Developing the agriculture sector has the potential to bring immediate benefits to the majority of the population, and is heavily dependent on development of local civil society organizations, ranging from commodity groups and women's associations to savings and credit societies. These organizations provide a base for collective action and a voice for small farmers and other vulnerable groups. To foster inclusive economic growth, U.S. assistance aims to increase agricultural production and incomes in rural areas through improved access to markets, information, credit, and technology. Activities will build the capacity of civil society to generate evidence and advocate for agriculture and land reforms and enhance public awareness of and inclusion in discussions of ongoing economic reforms.

Increased U.S. Trade and Responsible Investment: The majority of foreign direct investment still goes to extractives and profits Burma's elite. Examples of responsible investment that benefits the people are needed. As U.S. companies take greater interest in 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 efficient implementation of investment laws 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.

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. In addition, programs will help 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 be underpinned by supporting efforts that will strengthen community governance and leadership structures, and empower communities to hold the government accountable for the delivery of basic public sector services, thus increasing government responsiveness and country stability. U.S. assistance will improve management of HIV/AIDS 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. Activities will improve community access to, and the quality of, basic and higher education, thus increasing accountability and trust in the new government. Vulnerable communities will be supported with interventions to improve their livelihoods and household incomes, access to financial services, and training on financial literacy and micro-enterprise development.

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 systems for delivery of health, requiring intensive coordination within the government, and with the private sector and other donors. U.S. assistance will improve the capacity of public and private groups to provide high quality health services for key populations pertaining to maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS, MDR-TB, and malaria. Communities and civil society organizations will be equipped and empowered to hold government accountable for the provision of health, education, and other critical services. 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 livelihoods, food security, financial, and water/sanitation service providers to expand coverage and quality of services for internally displaced persons, returnees, and communities recovering from conflict.

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 international 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 enable the United States to identify the best approaches to advance U.S. objectives. As reforms progress and new opportunities arise, the U.S. government will provide proactive, principled engagement to support Burma's reform trajectory.

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 and counterterrorism and will advance respect for human rights. U.S. assistance will also support key Burmese institutions to more effectively combat transnational crimes such as money laundering, illicit narcotics trade, and trafficking in persons.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	114,700
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	3,500
Economic Support Fund	3,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,500
Societal foundations— institutions, processes, and mechanisms— are respectful of Burma's diversity and support national reconciliation	12,500
Economic Support Fund	12,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,000
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	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,500
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	8,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
accountable, and 2) represent and advance citizen interests in pursuit of democratic ideals at all levels of society	
Economic Support Fund	8,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500
2.2 Good Governance	3,500
2.4 Civil Society	2,500
Societal foundations /processes, institutions, and mechanisms, at the local, state and national levels, reflect the will, concerns, and participation of the Burmese people	10,400
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	400
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	2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000
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 promotes inclusive economic development, contributes to the welfare of the Burmese people, assists regional integration, and benefits U.S. companies' bottom line	2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000
Burmese communities are equipped to take advantage of socio-economic opportunities while reducing their vulnerability to threats	13,498
Economic Support Fund	3,498
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,498
Global Health Programs - State	3,000
3.1 Health	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,000
3.1 Health	7,000
Burmese institutions/groups have increased capacity to deliver quality basic services to the people of Burma	14,556
Economic Support Fund	3,806
3.2 Education	856
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,950
Global Health Programs - State	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
3.1 Health	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,300
3.1 Health	6,300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,450
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,450
Donors, government, humanitarian, and development partners strategically coordinate assistance in a way that catalyzes sustainable change in communities	14,641
Economic Support Fund	4,941
3.2 Education	1,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,941
Global Health Programs - State	3,000
3.1 Health	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,700
3.1 Health	6,700
Strengthen the capacity of domestic institutions to address regional threats	2,150
Economic Support Fund	1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,150

Cambodia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Through partnerships with the Cambodian government, civil society, and the private sector, the United States aims to improve regional security and help the Cambodian people by addressing a broad spectrum of needs. The United States foreign policy priorities for Cambodia are to support the development of sustainable democratic institutions, foster respect for human rights, promote broad-based, sustainable economic growth, reduce food insecurity, and increase access to quality healthcare. In the run-up to the 2017 commune council elections and the 2018 parliamentary elections, the U.S. government is focusing on promoting political competition, strengthening civil society, and fostering transparency in election administration. After 20 years of economic growth, Cambodia is poised to join the ranks of the world's lower-middle income countries, but inequality and corruption still limit economic opportunities for the country's rural majority. Despite impressive achievements in reducing maternal mortality and expanding access to HIV treatment, health and nutrition challenges remain. Inadequate education and poor literacy rates are an impediment to sustainable growth. Porous borders facilitate transnational criminal activities. Programs supporting the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Global Health Initiative (GHI), the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), Feed the Future (FTF), and the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII) will further reduce health and human development constraints, improve food security and resiliency, help Cambodia adapt to climate change, and conserve the country's natural resources.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	76,526	*	78,312	1,786
Development Assistance	31,250	*	36,250	5,000
Economic Support Fund	3,500	*	1,500	-2,000
Global Health Programs - State	5,122	*	5,122	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	30,500	*	28,500	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	464	*	750	286
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,690	*	6,190	500

Development Assistance (DA)

DA will help to advance democracy and governance reforms, promote food security and dietary diversity for the most vulnerable Cambodians, enable Cambodians to conserve their natural resources and adapt more effectively to climate change, and improve children's reading skills. In the run-up to the 2017 commune council elections and 2018 parliamentary elections, U.S. assistance will help expand voter education, improve political competition, and increase the transparency and accountability of the National Elections Committee. Assistance programs will also support the dissemination of civic and voter education messages through broadcast and social media to all segments of the population as well as strengthen emerging civil society networks engaged in advocacy for democratic and electoral reforms. To assist citizens' demands for reforms and ensure the protection of human rights, U.S. assistance will help civil society groups to (1) advocate more effectively for citizen needs; (2) reduce their dependence on foreign assistance; and (3) operate in a

more strategic and effective manner. U.S. assistance will also emphasize civic education and political participation for youth and women in order to build the next generation of political leaders.

DA will improve food security, incomes, and job growth within targeted provinces of Cambodia that have the highest rates of poverty and malnutrition and the greatest potential for improved agricultural productivity. U.S. assistance will support small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises and improve nutrition, incomes and resilience of poor rural households through diversified crop production and better linkages between farmers and markets. Programs will help conserve significant parts of Cambodia's forest lands, promote biodiversity, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by promoting effective natural resource management, adaptation to climate change, low emissions growth, and biodiversity conservation.

DA will also support basic education efforts in Cambodia, focusing on improving early grade reading skills among children.

Strengthened Democracy and Governance Accountability, and Enhanced Respect for Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide legal aid to protect the human rights of activists and marginalized populations.
- Programs will provide media and advocacy support to local NGOs and grassroots organizations promoting human rights, including labor rights and land access, and strengthen administrative, organizational, and technical skills of these organizations.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen organizations that support and advocate for increased political participation of youth and women.
- U.S. assistance will promote issue-oriented debate and political competition at the national and subnational level.
- Programs will provide targeted technical assistance to groups involved with electoral reform.
- U.S. assistance will support civic education trainings, including follow-on mentoring opportunities, for women and youth.
- U.S. assistance will promote genocide education and support the archives of Khmer Rouge period records.
- Programs will expand the development and use of social media and other technologies for civic education, advocacy, and social mobilization to create a more informed and connected society.
- U.S. assistance efforts will shelter trafficking victims and train social workers; support anti-trafficking messages and provide vocational training and support for communities and individuals vulnerable to trafficking; strengthen police capacity to investigate human trafficking cases; and assist the National Committee and Provincial Committees on preventing trafficking in persons.

Reduced Poverty among Targeted Populations

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will complement the efforts of the Government of Cambodia to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and poverty, and improve nutrition through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural productivity.
- U.S. assistance will support a commercial value-chain approach in horticulture by enhancing market participation among producers, agribusinesses, and other value chain actors, increasing private sector

engagement in the commercial horticulture market system, and improving government policies that will allow market-driven growth of the agriculture sector.

- U.S. assistance will improve nutrition among the poor through education, diversified commercial and home garden produce, and improved fisheries management. Interventions will engage the private sector to increase access to and the use of agriculture, water, sanitation, and hygiene products, and provide financial tools to ensure that poor families have access to these products.
- 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-emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.
- U.S. assistance will help Cambodia increase resilience to climate change by integrating innovative adaptation interventions into agriculture, fisheries, and forestry activities. Illustrative interventions include the promotion of sustainable practices and diversification of crops and sources of incomes.
- U.S. assistance will increase incentives for investment in sustainable land use practices by strengthening land and resource tenure.

Improved Health and Education Status of Vulnerable Populations

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will improve reading skills for first- through third-grade students in public schools by improving instruction, increasing parent and community involvement, and strengthening education policies.
- The United States will also support the introduction of assessment tools to identify and help children who are not meeting reading benchmarks.
- U.S. assistance will support outreach efforts to encourage a culture of reading and to make reading materials easily available for children at home. Furthermore, early grade reading activities will be integrated into the early child care development curriculum within the formal Cambodian education system.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF will continue 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. assistance supports the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) in the conviction of senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge regime for crimes against humanity. The successful completion of such 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 Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the operations and court proceedings of the ECCC that will help bring to justice those responsible for crimes during the Khmer Rouge period.
- U.S. assistance will support post-conflict reconciliation through the ECCC's public outreach efforts including expanding the public's awareness of the rights of the accused, of fair legal procedures, and of equality under the law.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

U.S. assistance will improve the health status of Cambodia's vulnerable populations by strengthening the Cambodian health system and increasing Cambodian government accountability and responsibility for the health sector. U.S. programs will increase domestic revenue for health care, improve the use of health resources, and expand health insurance and other health protection plans to minimize out of pocket expenditures for healthcare. U.S. assistance will also strengthen the regulatory environment for health care by increasing the use of data for decision-making in both the public and private health sectors. U.S. assistance programs will create more patient-centered services and improve the performance of the health care workforce. Programs will boost maternal health, reduce neonatal and infant mortality, support the expansion and use of quality family planning and reproductive health services, 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.

Cambodia is poised to achieve its ambitious goal of virtual elimination of all new HIV infections in Cambodia by 2025. The PEPFAR program will support this goal while supporting a sustainable transition to the Cambodian government's ownership of the national HIV response. U.S. assistance will combat other diseases that are global threats, such as tuberculosis and drug-resistant malaria and continue to help prevent future pandemic disease outbreaks.

Improved Health and Education Status of Vulnerable Populations

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the health insurance scheme for the poor and expand coverage to other vulnerable populations. The program will strengthen governance for health financing by building local autonomous institutional capacity to monitor and collect feedback on health service quality and performance. U.S. assistance will support the Ministry of Health and professional health councils' efforts to register, license, and regulate professional healthcare providers in Cambodia. U.S. assistance will also improve the quality and use of health data information by government authorities for planning and the mobilization of resources.
- HIV/AIDS: As a part of PEPFAR, Cambodia will receive \$12.1 million (of which \$5.1 million are in GHP-State and \$7.0 million are in GHP-USAID) to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts. 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 efforts by the Cambodian National Tuberculosis Program to improve and expand TB case detection and treatment through community-based public and private health networks for high-risk populations such as children, prisoners, and the elderly. Activities will also support innovative approaches to improve the detection of new TB cases including multi-drug resistant TB.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance of \$4.5 million will support Cambodia's national malaria control program to prevent, test, and treat malaria with a focus on high-risk and mobile populations. Activities will also enhance the surveillance of and response to malaria cases in order to improve treatment and to track malaria's resistance to drug treatment.
- Maternal and Child Health: U.S. assistance of \$5.5 million will reduce maternal and neonatal mortality by improving the quality of care provided in health facilities. Community-based efforts will improve local governance in the health sector, institutionalize the use of community health volunteers in the government health system, and improve communities' awareness of health problems and solutions.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million will improve the quality, access and coverage of public and private healthcare services and family planning options. Programs

will increase female garment factory workers' access to quality reproductive health knowledge and services in targeted factories.

- Nutrition: U.S. assistance of \$1.5 million 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 on proper nutrition, diversified diets, financial literacy, and better hygiene and sanitation practices. Programs will improve monitoring of children's growth in health centers and improve hospitals' referral systems for severely malnourished children for appropriate care. U.S. funded partners will work with the private sector to expand the supply of agriculture, water, sanitation, and hygiene products and services to vulnerable populations with a special emphasis on ensuring that the most needy gain access to these products and services.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

U.S. assistance aims to help Cambodia's military become better equipped to address transnational and global threats, support and sustain democratic institutions, respond to humanitarian crises, and ensure the safety of U.S. citizens visiting or living in Cambodia. U.S. assistance will model U.S. military training, doctrine, professionalism, and values, including civilian control and accountability, to Cambodian defense personnel, demonstrating by example how an apolitical, rights-respecting military improves national security and international credibility. The United States will build professional capacity to address mutual security priorities and create lasting military-to-military relationships to improve the interoperability of our forces to respond to regional and global security challenges, including terrorism, piracy, illegal fishing, trafficking in drugs and persons, and humanitarian disasters. To help Cambodia increase its troop commitment to international peacekeeping missions, the U.S. government will support Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) participation in senior and mid-level professional military education courses, with a key focus on English language and human rights training.

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 provide English-language training for RCAF personnel.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Despite years of progress clearing mines and returning agricultural land to productivity, 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. By increasing our focus on addressing U.S.-origin UXO in the eastern part of the country and in waterways, U.S. assistance will promote human safety and economic development.

Cambodia's developing seaports in Sihanoukville and Phnom Penh and its highly porous borders make 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 assistance totaling \$6.0 million will support the clearance of explosive remnants of war (ERW) in high priority areas to reduce casualties and advance Cambodian national clearance goals, process explosive materials retrieved from ERW for use in safely destroying mines and other ERW, as well as provide training and education programs.
- Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance totaling \$210,000 will train Cambodian officials in nonproliferation and strategic trade management skills. EXBS will improve enforcement capabilities through targeted training and limited equipment donations, enhancing Cambodia's ability to control the movement of sensitive items through its territory.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Embassy Phnom Penh maintains a robust inter-agency development coordination system that monitors progress towards U.S. government goals across all agencies and resources. The Department of Defense conducts on-site monitoring of military training programs and regular evaluations of participants' utilization of their newly acquired skills.

USAID uses performance and impact evaluations to identify best practices, refine existing activities, and design new interventions. USAID used the findings from the mid-term performance evaluation in FY 2015 of its Supporting Forests and Biodiversity program to inform existing approaches as well as design a new project. In FY 2015 USAID also continued data collection on one ongoing impact evaluation and designed two new impact evaluations, of a nutrition, water, and sanitation program and a civic education program.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID integrates a learning agenda into all activities that inform USAID and foster a community of learning in Cambodia that promotes transparency by providing lessons learned to the broader stakeholder community. USAID recently conducted financial reviews of implementing partners' internal control systems and shared lessons learned with all implementing partners to help them to improve their management controls. The results of USAID's mid-term performance evaluation of Supporting Forests and Biodiversity prompted an expansion of the activity's small grants program to include additional grantees and a longer grant period.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthened Democracy and Governance Accountability, and Enhanced Respect for Human Rights:

The United States' top foreign policy goal in Cambodia is to support and encourage Cambodia's transition to a sustainable and lasting democracy that respects human rights, encourages civic participation, and practices more accountable governance. While controversies over land tenure and labor rights continue to be a trigger for many human rights violations, a more engaged and participatory citizenry will increase demand for accountable governance and respect for human rights. When citizens build strategic partnerships; develop issue-based campaigns, alliances, and coalitions; and use the power of the media to express their views and mobilize others, they can influence public opinion and their government's policy decisions. Cambodia is a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking and continues to be on the Tier Two Watch List in the 2015 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report. Many Cambodians continue to experience physical and psychological effects from the Khmer Rouge period and the subsequent era of political instability.

Reduced Poverty among Targeted Populations: Approximately one-quarter of Cambodia's rural population lives below the poverty line and is at risk of being food deprived. 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, perpetuating malnutrition and slowing poverty reduction and food security efforts. 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.-assisted farmers have dramatically increased their incomes and business sales.

U.S. program focus on sustainable management of agricultural land, fisheries, and forests, aims to promote livelihood opportunities for rural Cambodians, which are limited by intensive logging, unsustainable fishing practices, hunting, dam construction, and climate change. U.S. assistance in agriculture and natural resource management has improved the management and condition of more than one million hectares of Cambodia's forests and helped more than 19,000 households derive increased economic benefits from sustainable forest management and conservation. Cambodia is impacted 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 continue to 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 Cambodian capacity to counter transnational crimes and environmental security will increase interoperability with U.S. law enforcement and military forces, facilitate Cambodia's participation in multilateral responses to regional crises and international peacekeeping missions, and improve Cambodia's ability to respond to natural disasters and man-made crises. The United States will encourage the Cambodian government to increase its own investments in its national infrastructure and to increase cooperation with the United States and other partners on responses to threats. U.S. military assistance will demonstrate by example that a professional apolitical, rights-respecting defense force is key to sustainably protecting national security and projecting international credibility.

Improved Health and Education Status of Vulnerable Populations: The quality of education remains poor in Cambodia, and literacy rates are accordingly low. Barriers to quality education in Cambodia include a lack of skilled administrators, systemic corruption, a shortage of classrooms, an outdated and irrelevant curriculum and a lack of qualified teachers. At the primary level there are on average 47 students per teacher reflecting a critical need for more qualified teachers and more classrooms. Teachers are also overwhelmed and inadequately trained to teach. By the time students reach high school, approximately 80 percent have dropped out. U.S. government assistance to the education sector complements and leverages the Ministry of Education's ambitious efforts for reform. U.S. assistance will substantially improve the quality of early grade reading instruction, increase parent and community support for reading, and strengthen country policies and oversight for early grade reading.

Cambodia has the highest infant and under-five mortality rates in the region, with many children dying from easily preventable and treatable causes. 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. Though adult HIV prevalence was estimated to be 0.7 percent in 2012, high prevalence is still evident in sub-populations 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 highest-burden countries for tuberculosis, with 64 percent of Cambodians having active or latent tuberculosis. Furthermore, resistance to the world's cheapest and most effective malarial treatment has historically originated along the Cambodian-Thai border and continues to increase, threatening to spread to the region

and other parts of the world. U.S. assistance will improve the health status of Cambodia's vulnerable populations by strengthening the Cambodian health system and increasing Cambodian government accountability and responsibility for the health sector.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	78,312
Strengthened Democracy and Government Accountability, and Enhanced Respect for Human Rights	17,750
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	1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500
Improved Health and Education Status of Vulnerable Populations	35,622
Development Assistance	2,000
3.2 Education	2,000
Global Health Programs - State	5,122
3.1 Health	5,122
Global Health Programs - USAID	28,500
3.1 Health	28,500
Reduced Poverty Among Targeted Populations	18,000
Development Assistance	18,000
4.5 Agriculture	8,000
4.8 Environment	10,000
Cambodia Acts as a Responsible Bilateral, Regional, and International Partner	6,940
International Military Education and Training	750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,190
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	190
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,000

China

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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 strengthen cooperation on combatting the spread of HIV/AIDS and other pandemic and emerging diseases as well as rule of law programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	12,225	*	6,800	-5,425
Economic Support Fund	11,400	*	4,500	-6,900
Global Health Programs - State	-	*	1,500	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	825	*	800	-25

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will help preserve Tibetan cultural traditions and promote sustainable development, education and environmental conservation on the Tibetan plateau. These USAID-managed 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, healthcare associated infections, multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, influenza, hepatitis B and C, and emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases. 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 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: The U.S. Department of State will manage \$1.5 million in PEPFAR funds 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.

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; preventing the use of 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: In FY 2015, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducted site visits on activities in China. Rule of Law programs were found to have significant impact, building upon years of USAID investment. Local partners, in particular, were found to be performing high quality work, which has been both successful and influential in advocating scale-up of program results more broadly.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of monitoring, areas for improved cooperation among U.S. government agencies and international organizations were identified. Funding was increased for successful programming to support Tibetan cultural preservation and a new potential partner was identified.

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 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 2017 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
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

Fiji

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Fiji contributes a substantial number of soldiers to Global Peacekeeping Operations, such as those in the Golan Heights and the Sinai, and announced intentions to continue supporting future overseas peacekeeping deployments. After the credible elections of September 2014, U.S. security assistance program activity resumed focused on providing a training platform to develop civilian control of the military, bolster disaster response capabilities, and advance core military skills for future peacekeeping deployments. Foreign assistance programs will assist the Republic of Fiji Military Force (RFMF) in becoming a responsible and capable military partner once again and increase their readiness to participate in international peacekeeping operations. The RFMF also remains an important political institution in Fiji as the country builds a strong democratic foundation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	213	*	200	-13
International Military Education and Training	213	*	200	-13

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, 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:

- Programs will improve professionalization of the RFMF and train personnel with the aim of improving national security, capacity to respond to natural and man-made crises, and successfully participate in peacekeeping operations.
- IMET educates, trains, and influences junior, mid-level, and senior military personnel and promotes appropriate civil-military relationships. It improves the readiness and joint war fighting capability and increases RFMF's operational flexibility.
- The IMET programs intend to influence the RFMF to become a professional military which respects civilian authority, while reestablishing their participation in multilateral peacekeeping operations. These programs aim to bolster Fiji's capability to detect, monitor, and interdict terrorist and transnational crime activities, ultimately developing long-term positive relations between Fijian government, military, and security authorities.

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 skills needed for successful peacekeeping and security operations, particularly within the non-commissioned officer and

junior officer corps. IMET-funded programs will deepen U.S.-Fiji relations and increase cooperation in coalition, peacekeeping, and stability operations. U.S. programs will familiarize RFMF leaders with the U.S. military's method of operating within a democratic society, thereby reducing risks that threaten Fiji's ongoing democratic transition.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
TOTAL		200
The U.S. strengthens ties with Pacific Island countries to promote security and stability through diplomatic and security assistance and engagement		200
International Military Education and Training		200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		200

Indonesia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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 one of the largest greenhouse gas emitters, the United States has an interest in its continued success. Despite its progress, success is not assured and challenges still remain. In the framework of the U.S.-Indonesia Strategic Partnership, United States development assistance partners with Indonesians to improve the quality and relevance of higher education and delivery of priority healthcare, strengthen governance and democracy, sustain the environment, manage disasters, and create an environment for science, technology, and innovation to thrive.

Priorities and goals for U.S. assistance will need to be flexible to accommodate potential changes in the Government of Indonesia (GOI)'s own development plans, including a new 2015-2019 National Development Strategy, which was finalized in early 2015. The U.S. foreign assistance resources in Indonesia support two Presidential Initiatives. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) implements activities to build capacity for communities to adapt to climate change, promote low emissions development, and encourage sustainable management of natural resources in support of the Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative. USAID also works to reduce maternal and child mortality and strengthen Indonesia's response to infectious diseases in support of the Global Health Initiative (GHI).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	136,914	*	179,125	42,211
Development Assistance	60,756	*	109,400	48,644
Economic Support Fund	2,750	*	-	-2,750
Foreign Military Financing	14,000	*	10,000	-4,000
Global Health Programs - State	300	*	2,250	1,950
Global Health Programs - USAID	41,020	*	38,750	-2,270
International Military Education and Training	2,513	*	2,650	137
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,025	*	10,625	600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,550	*	5,450	-100

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	136,914	*	179,125	42,211
Maritime Security	6,950	*	10,000	3,050
Foreign Military Financing	6,000	*	9,000	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	950	*	-	-950
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Other	128,964	*	169,125	40,161
Development Assistance	59,756	*	109,400	49,644
Economic Support Fund	2,750	*	-	-2,750
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	*	1,000	-7,000
Global Health Programs - State	300	*	2,250	1,950
Global Health Programs - USAID	41,020	*	38,750	-2,270
International Military Education and Training	2,513	*	2,650	137
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,025	*	9,625	-400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,600	*	5,450	850

Development Assistance (DA)

Activities will strengthen democratic governance by promoting government accountability and protecting citizen rights. DA funds will improve essential human services for the poorest and most vulnerable by expanding access to clean water and sanitation services. In addition, funding will help improve the quality and increase the capacity of workforce development services. Activities will target global development priorities such as conservation of marine and terrestrial biodiversity and climate change mitigation measures and resilience.

Strengthen Democratic Governance

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support public accountability and rule of law, broad and robust civil society participation, and the protection of the rights of all its citizens. Work on governance and accountability extends to basic health services from government, NGOs, and the private sector to improve access of the poorest and most marginalized in targeted districts in Eastern Indonesia.
- Programs will build capacity for partner civil society organizations (CSO) and think tanks to hold the national and local governments accountable to citizens, provide an advocacy function that articulates the interests of constituent groups for specific goals, and educate the population and equips civil society to serve as a laboratory for democracy.
- USAID will enhance community awareness of human rights complaint systems and the operation of the legal systems, improving access to legal services, and increasing use of paralegal and community-based advocacy services for marginalized persons, including women, religious minorities, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender communities.
- Programs in Eastern Indonesia (Papua, West Papua, Maluku, and North Maluku) are designed to improve citizen voice on key local service delivery and policy issues, and are particularly focused on empowerment of women who have been survivors of gender based violence to reduce levels of Gender Based Violence.
- USAID supports efforts in the fields of rule of law, human rights, and anti-corruption through a

number of programs that assist key Indonesian institutions – including the Attorney General’s Office, Supreme Court, Corruption Eradication Commission, Supreme Audit Institution, as well as civil society. USAID also supports the efforts of Indonesia to implement Open Government Partnership action plans and enhance civil society’s ability to promote transparency.

Improve Essential Human Services for the Poorest and Most Vulnerable

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will expand access to clean water and improved sanitation for Indonesians, improving job-related educational attainment, and building capacity of sub-national government, civil society, and private partnerships.
- 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.
- USAID seeks to provide educational training to the poor/vulnerable groups aligned with market labor demands. These programs aim to increase the capacity and competency of educators, administrators, and institutions to deliver instruction to poor and vulnerable populations through e teacher training institutes, polytechnics, education departments at local universities, quality assurance boards, schools, and key units at the education ministry.
- Programs will 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.

Advance Global Development Priorities of Mutual Interest

Key Interventions:

- Technical assistance will help provide stronger incentives to improve the national, provincial, and district governments’ capacity to manage terrestrial and marine biodiversity, and address wildlife trafficking and protect key species.
- Activities will engage communities in a more transparent and participatory decision making process as well as partner with the private sector and other key actors to reduce non-sustainable exploitation of biodiversity. These efforts will ensure the longevity of Indonesia’s biodiversity while facilitating the use of natural resources – including fish and forest products – to promote social and economic growth.
- Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII) funding will include participating in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emissions Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Indonesia 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
- Programs will facilitate clean energy initiatives and support the GOI in promoting renewable energy developments 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.
- USAID will develop financing approaches, tools, and products that will unlock Indonesian government, private sector, and donor funding to facilitate investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency.
- USAID programs will delink palm oil production from deforestation and reduce its impact on greenhouse gas emissions. Interventions include exploring the key drivers of palm expansion on

forested lands, improving enforcement and/or compliance with existing policy frameworks, using U.S. policy to encourage change, promoting land swaps and utilization of degraded land, and building consumer demand for sustainable certified products.

- U.S. assistance will help governance authorities and Indonesian citizens cope with a changing climate and become more resilient to the impacts of floods, droughts, rising sea levels and natural disasters. Technical assistance will be provided to increase understanding of climate change and disaster impacts, and actions necessary to mitigate the severity of those impacts on Indonesia's economy, society, and environment.
- South-to-South and Triangular Cooperation activities aim to strengthen Indonesia's capacity to provide coordinated development assistance in two key areas: 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 the Government of Indonesia 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 science, technical, engineering and math 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 focus on expanding the supply of Ph.D. level researchers and encouraging collaborative university-to-university partnerships, thereby increasing Indonesia's ability to apply innovative approaches to addressing development challenges. To this end, USAID programs will support the 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.
- Activities will provide the technical support to develop consensus policy reports, strengthen CSO advocacy, and establish a multi-stakeholder platform for knowledge/data exchange. 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.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF resources will continue to emphasize building Indonesian maritime security capabilities, including maritime domain surveillance capacity and maritime aviation, to bolster security and stability in the South China Sea. A greater focus on the maritime domain is important because Indonesia is comprised of over 17,000 islands, abuts the South China Sea, and straddles the Pacific and Indian Oceans. FMF funding also will support institutional development and capacity-building for Indonesia's newly-established Coast Guard, which will play a critical role in securing Indonesia's territorial waters and maritime boundaries, interdicting illicit trafficking, piracy, and other maritime crime, and enabling the Indonesian National Defense Forces (TNI) to focus maritime resources on external threats. Funding will also 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. FMF will support Indonesia's military professionalization through technical and tactical training programs, non-commissioned officer development, and an English language program.

Encourage and Facilitate Security Sector Transformation in Support of Democracy

Key Interventions:

- Professional Military Education, including English language, will support TNI/GOI transformation into 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 professional military education, civilian control of a professional Indonesian military, and core management processes within the military and defense departments.
- FMF resources will also support training for Ministry of Defense personnel in resource management and strategic planning as a means to strengthen civilian defense oversight and improve the transparency and efficiency of defense procurements and resource management.

Assist the TNI forces to Build Capabilities in Order to Contribute to Regional and Global Security

Key Interventions:

- FMF funding to increase maritime surveillance capacity, improve maritime security operations & training efficiency, promote interagency sharing of Maritime Domain Awareness information, and enhance maritime aviation capabilities will increase the TNI's ability to detect and counter piracy, narcotrafficking, human smuggling, and transnational terrorism.
- Technical assistance for maritime aviation will enhance TNI maintenance capabilities, thereby increasing effectiveness, sustainability, and reliability of current and future aviation assets while strengthening U.S.-GOI force interoperability.
- FMF will support humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR) contingency responders' capabilities to establish C2, assess, and start necessary movement in natural and man-made disaster events by purchasing mobile command centers and the requisite C2, communications, mobility, medical, and sustainment resources. HADR training will focus on C2 and communication technical skills, SAR, first responder medical training, and mobility (vehicular, rappel), along with institution CMO/HADR augmentation.
- FMF projects will support Indonesian efforts to prioritize transnational threats that coincide with U.S. strategic objectives such as cyber-security, and WMD proliferation prevention.
- Capacity building efforts will include assistance to better define requirements; develop effective doctrine; equipping and resource management; training for all implementer levels including senior leader/executive officer; program managers, technicians, operators and responders.
- FMF will address safety and interoperability of the Indonesian Air Force's strategic airlift, including for humanitarian assistance missions.
- Technical assistance for Army aviation will enhance Indonesian maintenance capabilities, increasing effectiveness, sustainability, and reliability of aviation assets, including in support of humanitarian assistance missions.
- Maritime aviation capacity-building will improve Indonesian Navy and Air Force maritime domain awareness and strengthen the ability of the TNI to counter regional and transnational security threats
- FMF support for the new Indonesian Coast Guard will boost maritime capacity within Indonesia's territorial waters, enabling the Indonesian Navy and Air Force to focus maritime security resource on regional and transnational 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 Indonesian military access to advanced defense platforms while boosting U.S.-GOI force interoperability.
- Equipping and training for maritime aviation will improve Indonesian maritime domain awareness by ensuring both current and future assets are utilized and sustained to the fullest possible extent.

- Funding will also provide technical assistance and other support for the Indonesian Defense University, with a focus on improving defense management and strategic planning that will yield institutional improvements in acquisition and sustainment of defense articles.
- Training for the Air Force and Navy will provide technical and professional training in support of maintenance programs, new equipment purchases, and operational capabilities.
- Training for the Army will cultivate strategic planning, programming and acquisition capabilities, and core technical skills emphasizing aviation safety/maintenance and airborne and mechanized operations.
- English Language Capacity Programs will provide subject-matter experts embedded at the unit level to support focused and technology-specific language training needs for TNI personnel who operate and maintain U.S. defense articles.
- FMF support for the Indonesian Defense University funds in-residence seminars at Naval Postgraduate School, Mobile Education Teams, curriculum development, and an English language program as part of the Ministry of Defense's long term strategy to build a professional defense establishment.
- Newly established Ministry of Defense FMF support will fund seminars in defense management, Defense Institution Building DV speaker series, Mobile Education Teams, and an English language program as part of the Ministry of Defense's long term strategy to build a professional, well-managed, and sustainable defense establishment.

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. Key areas GHI align with the globally shared goals of ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation and protecting communities from other infectious disease.

Strengthen Democratic Governance

Key Intervention:

- Support implementation of government services by strengthening the administration, build transparency, and strengthening human resource management, supervision, and capacity at the local level. 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:

- 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. Access to the appropriate level of care will also be increased through more efficient referral networks and more equitable access and use of public health insurance through improved administration of this process.
- Activities will focus on reducing the barriers to accessing quality health services for the poor and most vulnerable, including addressing social barriers, improving the functioning of referral systems and identifying and addressing any unintentional barriers as a result of implementation of insurance and health funding schemes.
- USAID will support the GOI's efforts to monitor and improve implementation of the new Universal Health Coverage system to ensure positive impact on maternal and child health. Where malaria is endemic, targeted technical support will be provided to include the integrated maternal and child health prevention of malaria in pregnancy intervention.

- To further improve the quality of care USAID will provide targeted technical support to the Indonesian Ministry of Health to strengthen the accreditation process of health care facilities.
- 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:

- U.S. government will continue to partner with the Government of Indonesia to help improve and expand programs to prevent, diagnose, and treat infectious diseases in Indonesia and facilitate the Indonesian Government's engagement in regional and global efforts to control the spread of infectious diseases and prevent epidemic outbreaks, notably HIV/AIDS, TB and multi-drug resistant TB, pandemic influenza, emerging pandemic threats, and neglected tropical diseases.
- U.S. assistance directly supports nine of the eleven GHSA Action Packages through technical and financial assistance to the Government of Indonesia and key stakeholders. For example, USAID helps to improve a cohesive national laboratory system in the animal and human health sectors, including specimen transport networks that are able to conduct priority tests, assure quality, safely refer specimens to reference laboratories as needed and share timely information as warranted by Indonesian Government policies and practices. This support ensures reliable and coordinated cross-sector surveillance systems that enable early detection of emerging infectious diseases and inform actions and policy.
- Activities will support and strengthens 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. This includes improved implementation of programs according to international standards, expanded partnerships with the private sector for laboratory capacity building, and introduction of innovative technologies and approaches.
- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Indonesia will receive \$10 million (of which \$2.25 million in GHP-State and \$7.75 million in GHP-USAID) to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Assistance 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 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.

Increase Collaborative Achievement in Science, Technology, and Innovation

Key Interventions:

- GHP funds will support research partnerships in infectious disease and maternal/child health,

including improving the evidence base and use of evidence for program and policy decisions; programmatic research to improve implementation of programs and to identify and address barriers to access for those most vulnerable; and the introduction of innovative approaches and technologies.

- Activities will promote partnerships among U.S. and Indonesian universities and research institutions to expand collaboration and improve the capacity for research and peer review in Indonesia. GHP resources will also enable Indonesians to earn master's degrees in public health, veterinary studies, and related health topics in the United States and Indonesia.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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. IMET forms the foundation of U.S. government support for TNI professionalization and institutional reform, and is the primary vehicle for developing strategic, positive, and enduring military-to-military relationships with future TNI leaders. IMET training programs help ensure Indonesian partners have the skills and capabilities needed to become effective partners in ensuring regional security and stability. These courses also expose Indonesian defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine to promote democratic values, institutionalize respect for human rights, build management and leadership capacity in key technical and organizational areas, increase the professionalization of the GOI armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The current senior TNI leadership were mid-level officers during a period of U.S. military sanctions on Indonesia that ended in 2005. IMET is our most important vehicle for institutional military engagement, and it remains essential that this program expand not only as a means to address capability gaps through training and education, but to rebuild the foundation of the overall defense relationship.

Encourage and Facilitate Security Sector Transformation in Support of Democracy

Key Interventions:

- Professional military education, including English language, will support TNI/GOI security reform efforts to institutionalize the defense establishment under civilian control, promote the rule of law, and increase transparency.
- Professional military education, including English language, will enable the continued development of a professional officer and NCO corps comprising reform-minded leaders.
- IMET training and exchanges will increase our access to the generation of Indonesian officers now serving in senior positions who were not able to participate in U.S. education and training programs during the U.S. government sanctions in place during the final years of the Suharto regime.
- The human rights component of IMET professional military education will help motivate NCOs and officers at all levels of TNI to respect human rights in their military operations.

Assist the TNI to Build Capabilities in Order to Contribute to Regional and Global Security

Key Interventions:

- Professional military education and technical training, including English language, support efforts to modernize and professionalize TNI.
- Professional military education, including English language, will strengthen further interoperability and build TNI capacity to respond to transnational challenges and threats including piracy, refugee migration, transnational crime, and WMD proliferation & transit.
- Participation of TNI personnel at all levels in U.S. training on maintenance, operations, safety, strategic planning, and defense resource management will boost U.S.-TNI interoperability and ability to generate joint responses to natural disasters and other regional contingencies.

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 promote strategic planning and develop core proficiencies needed to improve institutional processes including defense resource management and defense acquisition.
- Increased defense cooperation between the U.S. and Indonesia in development, production, research and development, and testing and evaluation will help address neglected TNI modernization requirements while fostering U.S.-TNI interoperability.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE funding represents the core source of foreign assistance to help build Indonesia's law enforcement capacity. 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 Indonesian Judiciary, the Ministry of the Environment and 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 INP Use of Force policy by providing technical, developmental assistance for the socialization of the policy and for the continued implementation of the INP distance learning education initiative.
- Work with Indonesian judges to address issues related to the public perception of the judiciary and to promote greater transparency in how criminal cases are handled in country.

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 Intervention:

- 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, including supporting counternarcotics, and trafficking in persons prevention and enforcement capacity-building events. Additional programs have focused on pursuing organized criminal groups, cybercrime, and related topics.

- U.S. assistance will increase the infrastructure and ability to monitor Indonesia's maritime domain by providing an intel/information fusion center from which intelligence-led operations can be robustly conducted. Fusion-center development will include equipment support, coordination workshops for maritime security stakeholders, and the provision of training and equipment to the Indonesian Marine Police and/or other maritime stakeholder agencies.
- U.S. assistance will encourage counterparts to more aggressively "follow the money" by investigating and tracking illicit flows and pursuing asset forfeiture, a critical component of combatting transnational organized crime.
- U.S. assistance will promote high-impact prosecutions by working closely with the Attorney General's Office's Transnational Crime and Terrorism Task Force to help develop the skills of prosecutors, ensure their better understanding of electronic evidence, and that they aggressively pursue offenders, while preserving essential rights. The U.S. also seeks for this taskforce to become a permanent agency within the AGO to ensure there are sustainable resources to combat transnational crime in the future.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

U.S. assistance will build GOI official capacity to investigate national and regional criminal acts of terrorism and to deter proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). U.S. assistance will help the GOI fulfill its obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 including the passage of an export control law and adoption of a dual-use items list.

Strengthen Law Enforcement and Justice Sector Institution Professionalism in Order to Increase Citizen Confidence

Key Intervention:

- NADR resources will heighten application and understanding of the Use of Force Policy, increase communications between law enforcement and the community and increase Indonesia's ability to monitor their maritime domain.

Assist Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Judicial Organizations/Agencies to Interdict, Investigate, and Prosecute Transnational Crimes

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; providing police media relations officers with skills and strategies to work more effectively with the public and mass media; and promoting Indonesia's cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts.
- Assistance for programs through the Regional Strategic Initiative will tackle issues in Southeast Asia that transcend borders, including 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 effectively monitoring trade activity and ensure the integrity of their borders.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The MCC and Indonesia signed a Compact in November 2011 to provide \$600.0 million in resources over a five year period to work on nutrition, green prosperity, and procurement modernization. The MCC compact became effective April 2, 2013. In FY 2011, MCC finalized a \$12.0 million pre-compact grant [known as a 609(g) grant], which was used to pay for detailed project development and feasibility studies for five or six potential projects in three thematic areas including green prosperity, increasing access to economic opportunities, and governance. USAID continues to work closely with the MCC to ensure complementarity in programming. To this end, USAID/Indonesia's Health and Environment offices are coordinating with MCC country representatives on the design of future activities and MCC does not envision a democracy and governance component, aside from work on procurement (no overlap). In addition, MCC's health/nutrition activities will have a different geographic focus and several MCC-funded activities were initiated after complementary USAID programs began. Finally, MCC is leveraging several of USAID's ongoing activities in Indonesia to strengthen the Compact's areas including in the area of renewable energy, climate change, land use planning, and maternal and child health.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/Indonesia has a strong commitment to a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) with the creation of an ME unit in 2012. The office has a full time M&E U.S. Direct Hire officer, and a full time Foreign Service National (FSN) Geographic Information System (GIS) specialist, Gender Specialist, and Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist. The Mission has completed a Performance Management Plan to track results and measure progress toward the objectives outlined in the 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 2015, 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.
- USAID conducted a strategic level portfolio review that examined progress toward achievement of relevant Mission Objectives and expectations regarding future progress as well as the status of critical assumptions underpinning the objectives and the role and potential issues with the collaboration of other development stakeholders. This is part of USAID's regular monitoring process and is mandated in the Automated Directives System that governs USAID's program cycle.
- USAID recently completed a data quality assessment of the Expanding Maternal and Neonatal Survival project. The assessment examined several factors: 1) strengths/weaknesses of the existing data collection system; 2) how different performance indicators were defined; 3) how data was collected at hospitals and health facilities; 4) how results were checked and confirmed at the district and provincial levels; and 5) how the data was stored across the project as a whole. The assessment sampled four key performance indicators and found that the data collection system was reliable and information was accurate.
- USAID conducted a series of programmatic evaluations during FY 2015 to examine the characteristics and outcomes of programs and projects as a basis to improve effectiveness, and inform decisions about current and future programming. USAID planned and conducted evaluations according to the USAID Evaluation Policy (2011).

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, approximately three percent of USAID program funds are set aside for evaluations. The

following are examples of current evaluation results and Mission responses:

- As a result of an audit of the Higher Education Leadership and Management project, USAID revised the activity monitoring and evaluation plan to better define key performance indicators. This change will improve accountability of the implementing partner for results.
- A mid-term evaluation of the Higher Education Leadership and Management project examined how project activities built capacity of higher education leaders and managers across 50 public and private institutions. The evaluation focused on the extent to which project had made progress and achieved milestones at the mid-point, what could be done to ensure success and results by the end of the project and ensure sustainability. Recommendations included holding an intensive workshop to focus on consolidation of results from activities, sustainability and institutionalization of reforms, revising the professional development materials and curriculum for higher education leadership and managers, and producing a gender and social equality analysis to ensure that Women in Leadership action plans are successfully initiated in all 50 higher education institutions.
- As a result of an Organizational Capacity Assessment conducted under a local governance project in Papua, USAID found the approach to building capacity of district health systems had very positive effects and strengthened sub-district health clinics and their teams of health workers. However, it was less successful in building up capacity of district level staff. As a result, the project shifted its focus from sub-district level to training district level staff.
- During FY 2015, USAID completed an impact evaluation of a local governance improvement project. The evaluation was based on an experimental design comparing data from treatment and control districts implementing a series of School-Based Management reforms in primary schools. The evaluation found that transparency improved in treatment schools, that school management documents were more available and more widely disseminated, and that parents and communities had more information on student activities and opportunities for involvement. While the evaluation found that strengthening linkages between communities and their service delivery providers improves satisfaction with service delivery, it did not find a definitive link between the activities and higher level outcomes such as enrolment and educational attainment. The evaluation findings will inform design of further projects to improve essential service delivery in maternal and child health, and water and sanitation.
- The final assessment of the Indonesia Forest and Climate Support project examined the extent to which project activities helped to assist the GOI to reduce the country's greenhouse gas emissions from forest degradation and loss. It focused on several different interventions: Strategic Environmental Assessments and Low Emissions Development Strategies, Multi-Stakeholder Fora, and Community Conservation and Livelihood Agreements. The evaluation found that while the activities helped more people to participate in making sustainable land use decisions, there was only anecdotal evidence of change at a higher level. The evaluation's recommendations were incorporated into the design of the follow-on forestry sector project. These included not only retaining multi-stakeholder fora, land use planning and community conservation and livelihood agreements, but also a focus on tracking the implementation of spatial plans and developing a wider range of capacity-building tools to foster change at the highest levels of government.
- USAID conducted a Marine Resources Program final evaluation from March-April 2015 to assess the five-year program's achievement of its objectives and goals to restore and enhance ecosystem productivity, biodiversity and resilience for food and economic security as well as increase adaptation to climate change. The activity evaluated three projects: Indonesia Marine and Climate Support project, Marine Protected Area Governance and Inter Agency Agreement with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Two key recommendations have been incorporated into the new follow-on marine resources project; emphasizing the importance of conservation and sustainable fisheries objectives and how to design these two aspects successfully under one integrated project, establishing biophysical indicators for the project.

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 have 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 percent 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 percent 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, 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. S&T programs will place an emphasis on university engagement, gender equality in science, and co-design and ownership of activities, all of which will maximize long-term sustainability and benefit to Indonesia.

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 not surveilled. 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, 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 2017 Request
TOTAL		179,125
Increase Collaborative Achievement in Science, Technology, and Innovation		27,900
Development Assistance		27,100
3.2 Education		27,100
Global Health Programs - USAID		800
3.1 Health		800

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
Advance Global Development Priorities of Mutual Interest	58,200
Development Assistance	37,700
4.8 Environment	37,700
Global Health Programs - State	2,250
3.1 Health	2,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	18,250
3.1 Health	18,250
Strengthen Law Enforcement and Justice Sector Institution Professionalism in Order to Increase Citizen Confidence	7,480
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,980
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	880
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,500
1.1 Counterterrorism	4,500
Improve Essential Human Services for the Poorest and Most Vulnerable	28,300
Development Assistance	9,100
3.1 Health	9,100
Global Health Programs - USAID	19,200
3.1 Health	19,200
Strengthen Democratic Governance	36,000
Development Assistance	35,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	19,500
2.4 Civil Society	13,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	500
3.1 Health	500
Encourage and Facilitate Security Sector Transformation in Support of Democracy	9,217
Foreign Military Financing	3,333
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,333
International Military Education and Training	884
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	884
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000
Assist the TNI to Build Capabilities in Order to Contribute to Regional and Global Security	3,333
Foreign Military Financing	3,333
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,333
Assist Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Judicial Organizations/Agencies to Interdict, Investigate, and Prosecute Transnational Crimes	4,478

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
International Military Education and Training		883
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		883
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		2,645
1.4 Counter-Narcotics		375
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		2,270
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs		950
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		950
Cooperate in Defense Trade and Development in Order to Address Neglected Requirements and Increase U.S.-TNI Interoperability		4,217
Foreign Military Financing		3,334
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		3,334
International Military Education and Training		883
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		883

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, support public health efforts to combat child malnutrition and improve maternal and newborn health, increase primary school graduation rates, promote legal and regulatory systems reform, combat drug flows from Laos to other countries, 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	18,297	*	29,550	11,253
Development Assistance	2,750	*	18,100	15,350
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	-	-200
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	*	-	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	347	*	450	103
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	12,000	*	10,000	-2,000

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will advance three major objectives: stronger health and education systems; a strengthened legal sector; and the adoption of rules-based, high-standard regional economic and trade architecture in Laos. The U.S. government will leverage other donor and private sector resources to advance Laos' efforts toward more sustainable health and education outcomes by strengthening and improving the quality of services offered by health and education systems. U.S. assistance will strengthen the legal sector in Laos to promote better legal practices and to help the Government of Laos (GOL) achieve its goal of being a Rule of Law State by 2020, as set out in the Laos Legal Sector Master Plan. Activities will promote trade liberalization to improve compliance with and implementation of trade agreements, and increase the ability of the GOL, the National Assembly, and the judiciary to effectively develop, implement, and adjudicate economic laws and regulations consistent with international best practices. U.S. assistance will encourage the GOL to invest financial gains from economic growth into human capital development for its citizens.

Laos Enhances Good Governance and Respect for Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the legal sector in Laos to promote better legal practices and open a productive dialogue on human rights.
- Activities will support Laos' goal of becoming a Rule of Law State and contribute towards progress on the Laos Legal Sector Master Plan; this may include supporting legal education and strengthening the capacity of Village Mediation Units.

Laos Achieves More Sustainable Health and Education Outcomes through Strengthened 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 feeding practices of infants and young children.
- Activities will support the operationalization of the Ministry of Health's Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Strategy by strengthening the ability of maternal and newborn health care providers to roll out the Early Essential Newborn Care package.
- 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.
- U.S. support will increase primary school graduation rates and address literacy and learning disparities between boys and girls.
- U.S. assistance will develop alternative livelihoods to poor opium farmers, thereby both reducing opium production and contributing to the eradication of poverty.

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:

- Activities will provide technical assistance on trade facilitation, including legal gap analysis, policy reform, and international standards.
- Activities will provide technical assistance on drafting laws and implementing regulations, policy study and analysis, and legal comments.
- Activities will provide technical assistance on intellectual property rights, technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phytosanitary standards, environmental compliance, trade in goods, trade in services, competition, transparency, investment, and consumer protection.
- U.S. assistance will support workshops, training, study missions, and conferences on implementation of trade reforms.
- U.S. assistance will provide advisory services through resident advisors.
- Activities will provide technical assistance to the Lao National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Lao Women's Union, and business associations for trade policy advocacy.
- U.S. assistance will support workshops and conferences on needs and prioritization.

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 Interventions:

- 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.
- U.S. assistance will continue to build the Lao military's English language and medical capacities.
- 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 rule of law makes the country vulnerable to various forms of illicit activities, including the trafficking of humans, wildlife, and drugs. 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. As a result, U.S. assistance continues to prioritize counternarcotics programming including drug prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation activities. U.S. assistance also supports law enforcement and rule of law programming.

Laos Enhances Good Governance and Respect for Human Rights

Key Intervention:

- In support of the Lao government's "Master Plan on the Development of the Rule of Law in the Lao PDR toward the Year 2020," the United States will fund basic legal education projects for rural communities and training opportunities for prosecutors and judges.

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 support comprehensive drug demand reduction programming in Laos. The United States will provide support for community based treatment efforts and training for Lao drug treatment professionals to improve the quality and access to drug care in Laos.

The U.S. and Laos Enjoy a Positive, Constructive Relationship

Key Intervention:

- The United States will support training for Lao counternarcotics law enforcement, customs agents, and environmental police both in country and in the region.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Clearance of unexploded ordinance (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 return land to productive use, alleviating poverty and improving food security while strengthening the capacity of the Lao government UXO abatement agencies. U.S. assistance supports innovative survey methods that better define the highest priority areas for clearance assets. These new survey methods will enable the United States to clear UXO faster and to hasten the completion of our efforts to make Laos safe from UXO.

Removal of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Enables Economic Development, Expands Agricultural Capacity, and Prevents Acute Injury

Key Interventions:

- Conventional Weapons Destruction funding of \$10.0 million will support ongoing UXO survey and clearance projects that will help the GOL prioritize clearance efforts in areas most contaminated by UXO and most viable for agricultural development.
- Funds will specifically support an expanded national evidence-based survey designed to provide baseline UXO contamination data.
- 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 under Development Assistance programming, the U.S. government 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.

- In mid-2014, the United States conducted a site visit in Vientiane to identify potential areas of engagement for nutrition-related activities.
- Between September 2014 and January 2015, the United States conducted an inclusive growth diagnostic study to assess the actionable strategies for trade and investment opportunities that facilitate inclusive growth in Laos.
- A mid-term evaluation of the Lao PDR –U.S. International and ASEAN Integration (LUNA II) project is scheduled for Fall 2016.

To assess INCLE programs, the U.S. government conducted visits and is planning an assessment.

- An end use monitoring visit was conducted in FY 2014 to assess the program, inspect non-expendable assets and meet with local agencies who conduct work in the field.

To monitor NADR programs, multiple program assessment visits (PAVs) occurred in Laos in FY 2014 and FY 2015.

- The U.S. government conducted PAVs in January 2014, November 2014, and February 2015 by program management staff with grants officer representative (GOR) and/or government technical monitor (GTM) responsibility over the UXO program in Laos. PAVs included meetings with the GOL National Regulatory Authority (NRA) and other international donors; site visits; and visits to all grantee and contract implementing partners.
- GOR/GTM used quarterly reports and metrics to analyze whether or not projects were on track to achieve stated goals and objectives. PAVs showed that projects were on track.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on findings from the evaluation efforts noted above and ongoing project monitoring efforts, the U.S. government adjusted the FY 2017 budget as follows:

- The nutrition assessment identified the need to design a more comprehensive nutrition activity that addresses long-term GOL health priorities.
- An intensive Rule of Law assessment was conducted to determine key constraints and opportunities

for potential programming to advance U.S. government goals in the sector.

- The Lao PDR –U.S. International and ASEAN Integration (LUNA II) project will end in September 2018. Results from the mid-term LUNA II evaluation will be used for a new economic growth program design.
- End Use Monitoring visits of drug enforcement programs showed the importance of continuing to provide equipment for drug enforcement programming in Laos, as most of the police posts are underfunded, and the equipment, such as body armor can be lifesaving.
- PAVs led to the recommendation to conduct a comprehensive review of the UXO program in Laos against the Department's UXO strategy for the region. This will be conducted by a senior conventional weapons destruction (CWD) advisor in 2016.
- PAVs also recommended an evaluation of Mine Risk Education (MRE) delivery modes, which will be conducted in 2016.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Laos Enhances Good Governance and Respect for Human Rights: Laos established the goal of becoming a Rule of Law State by 2020 and adopted the Legal Sector Master Plan aiming to develop a coherent, credible legal framework. The goal of U.S. assistance is to strengthen the legal sector, promote better legal practices and open a productive dialogue on human rights. To achieve this goal, activities will contribute to advance aspects of the Laos Legal Sector Master Plan; this may include supporting legal education and strengthening the capacity of Village Mediation Units.

Laos Achieves More Sustainable Health and Education Outcomes through Strengthened 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 years dying each year from diarrhea, malnutrition, and respiratory diseases. U.S. nutrition assistance aims 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.

Functional illiteracy is higher than 27 percent in Laos, and is especially concentrated among women and girls. To ensure that all girls have the opportunity to gain the skills, knowledge and confidence to break the cycle of poverty, raise healthier families, and help build their communities, programming will increase primary school graduation rates and address literary and learning disparities between boys and girls.

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. Using regional funding, U.S. assistance aims to mitigate the social and environmental consequences of economic development by promoting sustainable infrastructure projects, develop a greenhouse gas inventory and management system that can report accurately on a regular basis, and improve enforcement of existing restrictions on the wildlife trade. In addition, the United States will continue to provide support to the GOL in disaster response mitigation.

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 promotes 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. 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 bilateral trade agreement, WTO and ASEAN Economic Community (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 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. Use of these methods has increased the amount of UXO found and destroyed from an average of 5 per hectare to 20 per hectare, enabling us to accelerate our progress toward making Laos substantially safe from UXO.

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 in which we can work together.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	29,550
Laos enhances good governance and respect for human rights	1,300
Development Assistance	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300
Laos achieves more sustainable health and education outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that can deliver quality treatment and care	14,150
Development Assistance	13,900
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,000
3.1 Health	9,900
3.2 Education	3,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	250
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	250
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	3,200
Development Assistance	3,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,200
Removal of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) enables economic development, expands agricultural capacity, and prevents acute injury	10,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000
The U.S. and Laos enjoy a positive, constructive relationship	900
International Military Education and Training	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450

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 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 America's security. Counterterrorism (CT) assistance builds capacity within Malaysian law enforcement and judicial organizations; supports activities to improve Malaysia's border security; and strengthens networks between civil society, the government, and the private sector to counter violent extremism (CVE). 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 and promotes a positive and lasting transformation of the U.S.-Malaysian relationship to further shared goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,252	*	2,270	18
International Military Education and Training	982	*	1,000	18
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.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Malaysian government elevated its counterterrorism efforts, including strengthening legislation against foreign terrorist fighters and prosecuting suspects in court. The Malaysian government is

formally part of the Global Coalition to Counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, and played a leading counterterrorism role in Southeast Asia through its 2015 chairmanship of ASEAN. Engagement with Malaysia using NADR funds helps 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. NADR funds support Malaysia's involvement in regional counterterrorism capacity-building activities, including through hosting programs on foreign terrorist fighters, CVE, and terror finance. The CVE Local Grants Program utilizes NADR funds to strengthen relations between law enforcement and communities vulnerable to violent extremist influences, as well as to identify new approaches to countering violent extremist propaganda. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program provides training and opportunities for regional interaction to policymakers, Royal Malaysian Customs officers, and officers in the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (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 and foreign terrorist fighters from entering or transiting through Malaysia. The NADR-ATA program 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 assessed the effectiveness of training, collected student demographics, and gathered information on the overall training experience so that continuous improvements may be made to enhance the program.

The Embassy's Regional Security Officer (RSO) works with the Department of State's Regional Counterterrorism Coordinator based in Embassy Kuala Lumpur and the 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.

Malaysian authorities have made progress in implementing the licensing and industry outreach requirements of its Strategic Trade Agreement (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, U.S. 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 maintaining awareness across their maritime domain in order to detect and 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 MMEA to anticipate risks in the effort to prevent crimes and to investigate a wide range of criminal activities and threats to national security. Continuing training of prosecutors will help to bring 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	2,270
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	1,270
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,270
1.1 Counterterrorism	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 an area of nearly 70 square miles 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 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) strengthening preparedness and emergency information dissemination, and pre-positioning climate-resilient designs and implementation methodologies for housing, selected public infrastructure and utilities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, USAID continued to routinely monitor activities in RMI through regular reporting and site visits. Important lessons learned from the monitoring activities include the opportunity to increase knowledge sharing and capacity building between RMI and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). For example, USAID trained RMI personnel on the installation and operation of reverse osmosis water filtration systems during the 2013 drought disaster response. In FY 2015, USAID supported a previously trained individual from RMI to train communities in FSM on the reverse osmosis technology. This activity contributed to overall sustainability by building local capacity of both countries and supporting localization of approaches. Monitoring activities also revealed the need to build emergency resilience at all levels, particularly of island communities so they

can better cope with the effects of disasters. In FY 2015, USAID implemented a multi-tiered approach to disaster preparedness by creating and testing well-coordinated disaster management plans from the community to the national level. For example, USAID supported an outer island workshop to help RMI communities in disaster planning. In FY 2015, USAID also coordinated with FEMA to deliver its first large-scale reconstruction assistance in FSM in response to Typhoon Maysak. USAID's experience with Typhoon Maysak reinforced the above key lessons and will further inform RMI's reconstruction contingency plan.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the monitoring activities, USAID will continue to explore options to take advantage of cross training opportunities between RMI and FSM. USAID is also increasing efforts in RMI to build the disaster preparedness capacity of atoll/island communities. USAID is working with the host government to strengthen radio broadcasting, the most accessible form of information source for the island communities in the country. In addition, activities will explore broadening engagement with volunteer institutions in RMI, who can be very effective in working directly with communities to strengthen their knowledge and capacity on emergency relief and reconstruction.

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; strengthening preparedness and emergency information dissemination; and conducting training exercises to coordinate disaster response efforts and test existing systems. U.S. development and humanitarian assistance will maintain disaster response preparedness mechanisms and also cover limited expenses related to emergency response during the period between a disaster event and a Presidential Disaster Declaration and in cases where a forecast or actual disaster does not result in a Declaration. 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 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 2017 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 storm surges (waves). 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 the FSM's capacity to quickly respond to and manage disasters.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	500	*	500	-
Development Assistance	500	*	500	-

Development Assistance (DA)

Given the exposure of the FSM to natural disasters and the inability of many island communities to adequately 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 activities: 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-positioned goods and materials for emergency relief operations; 3) conducting table-top exercises that simulate and test the understanding of available climatological, hydrological, and meteorological related information; and, 4) strengthening preparedness and emergency information dissemination and pre-positioning climate-resilient designs and implementation methodologies for housing, selected public infrastructure, and utilities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, USAID coordinated with FEMA to deliver large-scale emergency relief and reconstruction assistance in response to Typhoon Maysak. To assess the progress of disaster assistance, USAID conducted various monitoring visits from May to December 2015. While activities are still on-going, an important lesson learned is the need to increase emergency resilience and capacity of island communities so they can better cope with the effects of disasters. Given their remote location and limited transportation options, it is difficult to expedite disaster response and reconstruction assistance to island communities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the monitoring visits, USAID is increasing efforts to build the disaster preparedness capacity of island communities. To better disseminate disaster preparedness and emergency information to island communities, USAID is working with the host government to improve radio broadcasting, the most accessible form of media in the country. In addition, USAID is broadening engagement with Peace Corps Response Volunteers, who can be very effective in working directly with communities to strengthen their resilience.

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. development and humanitarian assistance will maintain disaster response preparedness mechanisms and also cover limited expenses related to emergency response during the period between a disaster event and a Presidential Disaster Declaration and in cases where a forecast or actual disaster does not result in a Declaration. 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 2017 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. After several years of double-digit economic growth, Mongolia's natural resource-based economy faltered in 2014 as government missteps aggravated the effect of falling commodity prices on global markets. Foreign direct investment into Mongolia came to a virtual halt in 2015 and economic growth declined precipitously. 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 in 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.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,134	*	4,350	-2,784
Development Assistance	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	2,500	*	-	-2,500
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	*	1,600	-400
International Military Education and Training	1,384	*	2,000	616
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	500	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	*	250	-

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 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; promote democracy; build capacity in key areas; increase the professionalization of the armed 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 these challenges 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, a crucial enabler for Mongolian participation in international peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance efforts.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

As Mongolia's economy develops and its communications with the outside world improve, the people of Mongolia are confronted with growing and increasingly sophisticated criminal threats along with the changing needs of a society undergoing rapid urbanization. The Mongolian government has requested U.S. law enforcement and justice sector expertise, training, and operational ties to support their efforts and strengthen their capacity to deal with these complex challenges.

To address the prevalence of domestic violence in Mongolian society and new criminal threats, and to bring Mongolia's capabilities up to international best practice standards, the Government of Mongolia (GOM) places 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. INCLE assistance will support these efforts, including support to build the Mongolian justice sector's capacity to address domestic and transnational criminal activities and deliver fair and equitable justice services to citizens.

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 will help build capacity of the Mongolian criminal justice sector, permitting Mongolia to better provide fair and equitable justice services to its population, defend itself from growing trans-national criminal threats, and work 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 effective 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 improve GOM capacity to interdict contraband of proliferation concern 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 that was conducted 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. After entry into force in 2008, the compact completed its planned five-year program on September 17, 2013 with the successful implementation of its projects. In December 2014, MCC's Board approved Mongolia for development of a second compact starting in FY 2015 and reaffirmed that support for FY 2016. Preparations for the second compact began in early 2015 including constraints to growth analysis which identified four binding constraints: 1) a weak and unstable macroeconomic environment; 2) inconsistent laws and policies, resulting in an unpredictable business environment; 3) health impacts of air pollution in Ulaanbaatar; and 4) costly access to water and sanitation in productive sectors and poor communities. Based on this analysis the GOM will submit concept notes proposing focus areas for the compact program. The GOM has committed to producing its required financial contribution that will allow a second compact to go forward.

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 2015, 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 2016, EXBS will focus on parliamentary outreach to build understanding and support for the adoption of a draft law and conduct parliamentary workshops to explain the importance of a strategic trade control law. In the event of passage, EXBS will conduct 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 and the changing needs of a society experiencing rapid urbanization. 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 rule of law sector capabilities. This will permit Mongolia to better defend itself from growing trans-national threats, provide needed legal services to its population, and work 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 effective 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	4,350
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	3,600

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
contribute to shared goals for regional and international peace and security		
Foreign Military Financing		1,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		1,600
International Military Education and Training		2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		2,000

Papua New Guinea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance in Papua New Guinea (PNG) supports inclusive, sustainable, and transparent economic growth by focusing on the priority issues of health and security. Health programs will strengthen health systems to address PNG's troubling HIV/AIDS epidemic and the outbreak of multiple drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) in the National Capital District. 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	6,498	*	6,400	-98
Global Health Programs - State	3,700	*	3,700	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	*	2,500	-
International Military Education and Training	298	*	200	-98

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Papua New Guinea (PNG) continues to be plagued with high prevalence rates of HIV among key population groups. Poor surveillance and lack of capacity at all levels exacerbate the enormous challenge HIV/AIDS poses to the nation's already weak health system. In addition, PNG has the highest rate of TB in the Pacific Islands region and high rates of MDR-TB. FY 2017 GHP funds will support government and civil society efforts to reduce HIV prevalence and prevent its further spread by targeting high-risk populations and strengthening critical diagnostic and surveillance systems. 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. Key areas of GHI are aligned with the globally shared goal of creating an AIDS-free generation.

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 the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), PNG will receive \$6.2 million (\$3.7 million in GHP-State and \$2.5 million in GHP-USAID) to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts. 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)

The Papua New Guinea Defense Force (PNGDF) is slated to increase border security and participation in international peacekeeping operations. International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs play a critical role in broadening the exposure of the non-commissioned officer and officer corps to U.S. training and doctrine to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, support professional development and interoperability, and develop peacekeeping and humanitarian response capability.

Papua New Guinea Contributes Constructively to Regional Stability and Security, and Develops the Capacity to Contribute Constructively to International Peacekeeping Operations

Key Interventions:

- Programs will improve professionalization of PNGDF and train personnel with the aim of improving national security, national capacity to respond to natural and man-made crises, and peacekeeping operations.
- IMET is important to educate, train and influence senior, mid-level, and junior military personnel and foster the proper and appropriate civil-military relationship. It is fundamental in improving the PNGDF's readiness and to increase their operational flexibility. U.S. forces tangibly benefit from interacting with the smaller and diverse PNGDF.
- IMET aims to promote stability while ensuring alignment with U.S. objectives by promoting PNG leadership and management capability to effectively control their border, increase cyber and maritime security, participate in international peacekeeping, and increase their interoperability with U.S. regional and global partners. IMET also assists in develop long-term positive relations with government, military, and security authorities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During the FY 2015 Country Operational Plan process, the U.S. government inter-agency Health Working Group conducted a comprehensive review of PEPFAR's portfolio in PNG. The review revealed that in order to achieve epidemic control, limited PEPFAR resources should focus on saturation of prevention, care, and treatment services in the highest burden areas and highest burden populations. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will explore using clinic and laboratory quality improvement to address the low rates of TB/HIV testing and to impact MDR-TB in the National Capital District.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the FY 2015 Country Operational Plan review, the U.S. government inter-agency Health Working Group made a strategic pivot in PNG's PEPFAR portfolio. The pivot involved a geographic and demographic refocus of resources, from implementing activities in 24 sites across five provinces, to concentrating on provision of services to key populations in ten sites, all of which will be located in the highest burden area – the National Capital District. In addition, CDC will explore redirecting its limited resources within its present PEPFAR budget to address the low rates of TB/HIV testing and to impact MDR-TB in the National Capital District.

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 Working Group. USAID builds the capacity of the PNG government and local organizations to target key populations, using a recognized continuity-of-care model that links prevention, care, support and treatment services. CDC provides technical assistance and capacity building in strategic information, field epidemiology, clinical quality improvement including TB-HIV, and laboratory quality assurance and improvement to the National Department of Health and in clinics in the National Capital District 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 the PNG Defense Force leadership, preparing non-commissioned officers and officers for multinational operations, and improving maritime and border security. Focused on helping the Defense Force improve control of PNG's maritime boundaries, IMET-funded courses will broaden the exposure of PNG's non-commissioned officer and 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 2017 Request
TOTAL		6,400
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		200
International Military Education and Training		200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		200

Philippines

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance priority programs in the Philippines will broaden and deepen the U.S. partnership with the Philippines, while enabling the country to become a more capable ally in enhancing regional security, stability, and economic prosperity. The programs will support the Philippines' military modernization, improve counterterrorism and law enforcement capabilities, deter transnational crime, and improve the Philippines' capability to monitor and secure its vast maritime domain. Development resources will harness the Philippines' economic growth trajectory to foster conditions for inclusivity, promote effective democratic governance and rule of law, and strengthen public institutions. They will also enable the country to undertake reforms needed for possible participation in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). U.S. assistance will help the country achieve sustainable, broad-based growth, while addressing the root causes of terrorism in Mindanao and mitigating the threats of climate change and environmental degradation that undermine the country's prosperity and stability.

The FY 2017 Request supports regional climate change programs across 12 Pacific Island countries. With some areas only 15 feet above sea level, these countries are among the most vulnerable to climate change, as well as the least able to respond effectively. The USAID/Philippines' Office for the Pacific Islands will implement strategic interventions to build the capacity of people to adapt to climate change, as well as their resilience to climate impacts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	176,123	*	188,020	11,897
Development Assistance	75,730	*	102,430	26,700
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Foreign Military Financing	50,000	*	40,000	-10,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,000	*	31,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	2,293	*	2,000	-293
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,000	*	9,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,100	*	3,590	-2,510

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	176,123	*	188,020	11,897
Maritime Security	50,590	*	39,000	-11,590
Foreign Military Financing	50,000	*	38,000	-12,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,000	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	590	*	-	-590
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	115,033	*	139,520	24,487
Development Assistance	65,230	*	92,930	27,700
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	2,000	2,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,000	*	31,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	2,293	*	2,000	-293
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,000	*	8,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,510	*	3,590	-1,920

Development Assistance (DA)

DA resources will build on Partnership for Growth (PFG) successes and sustain U.S. government investments to accelerate inclusive economic growth. U.S. assistance will: support reforms by the Philippine government to improve revenue generation in order to raise public expenditures for infrastructure and social services; reduce court delays and docket congestion; improve the country's corruption perception score and competitiveness rankings; and increase export growth and foreign direct investment. It will also develop and strengthen ties and partnerships with local governments in second-tier cities that will spur them to become engines of growth to address investment constraints and optimize resource use. DA will help enhance the legitimacy of local governments in conflict-affected areas through capacity-building to deliver services, and increase transparency and accountability to counter the spread of transnational terrorism in these areas. To promote sustainable economic growth, assistance will strengthen the human and natural resource bases of the country by upgrading the performance of education, health, and environment institutions.

Increase Levels of Inclusive and Broad-Based Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will finance a number of activities, including continued support to the Government of Philippines for policy reforms that will allow it to meet the requirements for membership in the ASEAN Economic Community and possibly participate in the Trans-Pacific Partnership.
- In support of the Cities Development Initiative, assistance will be used to stimulate economic growth in secondary cities by supporting urban and regional planning and governance, as well as the provision of reliable and affordable power, water supply and sanitation services, transport networks, and other road and port facilities. Public-private collaboration in the target cities will foster a competitive business climate, facilitate investments, enhance human capital, and strengthen urban planning and disaster risk reduction.
- Assistance will sustain improvements in doing business and encourage business-friendly cities; support small and medium enterprise expansion by reducing transaction costs, supporting business

start-ups, and improving access to capital; promote local business start-ups and innovation through entrepreneurship, while advancing citizen advocacy for greater accountability and integrity; and continue improvements in local land tenure security and land information management.

- U.S. assistance will support activities that will promote greater efficiency and increased transparency in government financial transactions and local tax collections through broader use of electronic payments.
- Assistance will also sustain Government of Philippines' commitment to the Open Government Partnership and continue support for reforms in revenue administration and public expenditure management.
- Higher education: The United States will provide \$9.1 million to continue facilitating partnerships between U.S. universities and the Philippines' science, technology, research and innovation network on faculty exchange, scholarships, collaborative research, and development and application of intellectual property for wealth creation. Assistance will leverage private-sector investment in higher education to enhance faculty development and exchange, develop relevant curricula, and strengthen management to ensure appropriate skills training.

Improve Peace and Stability in Conflict Affected Areas, Primarily in Mindanao

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will promote good governance through strengthened local government capacities in delivering basic social and economic services, creating own-source revenue, and implementing civic participatory mechanisms to advance local socioeconomic development.
- Activities will also promote civil society's active participation in social and political topics, including voter education, peace and security, youth, and gender.
- Basic education: The United States will provide \$1.9 million to support programs that will deliver education and training for vulnerable populations in crisis and conflict-affected areas, and support initiatives to address last-mile challenges to education. USAID will also partner with the U.S. Peace Corps to strengthen youth leadership and promote peace-building in crisis and conflict-affected areas.

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 to the Philippine judiciary will improve judicial efficiency through measures to reduce docket congestion and minimize court delays, and promote initiatives to strengthen contract enforcement, protect intellectual property rights, and support integrity and confidence-building measures for the justice system.
- Activities will also support initiatives to combat financial crimes, such as corruption, money laundering, tax evasion, and smuggling, and empower local governments and civic organizations in the areas of participatory governance, and budgeting and planning.
- Sub-grants to local implementing partners will build more effective investigative, prosecutorial, and victim protection tools to combat trafficking in persons.
- Assistance will continue support for peaceful and orderly electoral processes through improved electoral administration and management, and advocacy and monitoring.

Promote Sustainable Bilateral Development Outcomes in Biodiversity, Education, Health, and Water and Sanitation

Key Interventions:

- Biodiversity: Assistance will support marine and terrestrial conservation activities, including

combating wildlife trafficking in key biodiversity areas. This funding will expand the local academic base for research, training and extension services in fisheries reform and ecosystem approaches to fisheries management. Activities will enhance the competencies of national agencies and local governments to enforce biodiversity conservation-related laws and policies, as well as increase private and public sector involvement in biodiversity conservation and conservation financing.

- Water: Assistance will to strengthen the enabling environment for water supply and wastewater treatment; improve water and climate data collection, analysis and communication; and improve long-term environmentally resilient water security in key areas.
- Basic Education: The United States will provide \$5.7 million for programs that will improve basic education under the K-to-12 system, with a focus on early grade reading, strengthen education governance at both national and local levels, and increase host government capacity.

Support Philippines' Work to Mitigate the Impact of Natural Disasters and Increase Resilience to Global Climate Change through Natural Resource Management and Disaster Risk Reduction

Key Interventions:

- Clean Energy: Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII) 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.
- Sustainable Landscapes: Assistance will build the capacity of national and local entities responsible for forestry and natural resources management. These funds will support climate change mitigation by increasing carbon sequestration and reducing carbon emissions from natural resources, such as forests. These interventions will also help the Philippines maintain important ecosystem services.
- Climate Change Adaptation: U.S. assistance will support the development of sustainable "green" urban development plans that will be informed by vulnerability and risk assessments under the Cities Development Initiative. Assistance will also build the resilience of vulnerable communities to withstand more intense and frequent weather events and ecosystem degradation by building capacity for disaster risk reduction, integrated climate resilient policies and practices, and sustainable urban planning.

USAID/Philippines' Office for the Pacific: Climate change poses a significant threat to the development of the Pacific Island countries, particularly for low-lying island states. Pacific Island countries 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 that affect the biodiversity and livelihoods throughout the region.

Key Interventions:

- Climate Change Adaptation: U.S. assistance will help to build the resilience and capacity of twelve vulnerable countries to withstand increasingly intense and frequent weather events that will help to protect the vast biodiversity throughout the region. Activities will also provide policy support and technical assistance to build the capacity of regional institutions and national governments to engage on climate-change issues.
- Assistance will enhance climate resilience in existing policy frameworks and development plans, strengthen local policy and scientific capacity, and improve implementation of adaptation measures. Programs will also provide and monitor grants to local civil society organizations to build their capacity in implementing climate adaptation measures at the national and regional levels.

- Climate-change adaptation funds will support U.S. Peace Corps volunteers to promote environmental awareness; train communities and other key stakeholders in adaptation measures and disaster risk reduction; and support community projects that demonstrate climate change principles.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF programs support the Administration's and the Philippines' increasing emphasis on regional maritime security. U.S. assistance will significantly improve the ability of the Philippines government to understand what is happening in its territorial waters in real time and to effectively target its operational resources. It will boost ongoing steps by the Philippine government, the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to expand ability to patrol and prevent illicit activities in the Philippines' extensive maritime domain, by providing, for example, sensors, communications, and network equipment. In addition, training and exercise programs will improve monitoring, detection, and interdiction capabilities. These programs will not only increase AFP capacity to respond to natural disasters and provide humanitarian assistance but also PCG capacity to execute its law enforcement mandate throughout its often contested exclusive economic zone.

Develop Partner-Nation Territorial Defense Capability to Deter Aggression and Encourage Peaceful Resolution of Territorial Disputes

Key Interventions:

- Foreign Military Financing will provide equipment, institutional development, and training to increase the maritime domain awareness and operational capability of the PCG, to enable it to maintain an effective presence in Philippine territorial waters.
- Programs will support AFP defense modernization to facilitate regional freedom of navigation. These may include unarmed, mid-sized unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), to enable persistent monitoring of maritime interests and events; small, twin-engine, long-endurance turboprop aircraft for long-range maritime intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR); air search radars to provide the Philippines with an enhanced capability to monitor its maritime domain; amphibious aircraft to enable the Philippines Naval Air Group to access isolated garrisons and populations more effectively within the Philippines' vast archipelagic territory; and additional mobile coastal radar monitoring stations.
- Assistance will also support command and control intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance programs to enhance the command and control of military assets, and to provide a common operational picture for senior civilian and military 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 Interventions:

- Programs will promote interoperability in bilateral exercises, such as BALIKATAN, CARAT, and PHIBLEX; and encourage Government of Philippines engagement in multilateral maritime security conferences and exercises and with other bilateral partners, such as Australia, Japan, and South Korea.
- Assistance will develop and enhance training venues for rotational U.S. military elements, improving interoperability with AFP forces and affording the Government of the Philippines an improved disaster response capability.

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. Key areas GHI align with the globally shared goals of ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation and protecting communities from other infectious disease.

Promote Sustainable Bilateral Development Outcomes in Biodiversity, Education, Health, and Water and Sanitation

Key Interventions:

- Tuberculosis: Assistance will scale up tuberculosis care, including the decentralization of multi-drug resistant-tuberculosis management, support quality tuberculosis treatment, expand public-private mix treatment, strengthen tuberculosis laboratory capacity and network, and improve logistics and information management.
- Through the Partnership for Enhanced Engagement in Research, assistance will develop the Philippines' scientific capacity in tuberculosis research, improve collaboration between Philippine researchers and their U.S. counterparts, and address tuberculosis in children.
- 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 that deliver important health information, and promote birth planning and delivery assisted by skilled birth attendants and exclusive breastfeeding.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: Activities will expand high-quality, voluntary family planning through increased access to information and a wide range of services. Assistance will also support family planning services to postpone sexual debut, prevent unwanted pregnancy, and promote appropriate spacing of pregnancy for those already pregnant. Technical assistance will strengthen the Government of the Philippines' overall supply chain management, from the national level to service delivery points.

Improve Peace and Stability in Conflict Affected Areas, Primarily in Mindanao

Key Intervention:

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health, Tuberculosis, and Maternal and Child Health activities in the target conflict-affected areas in Mindanao will strengthen the capacities of local governments in health planning, financing, and effective delivery of reproductive, maternal and child health, and tuberculosis control services.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET 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 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 deliver professional military education and technical training, focusing on the areas of maritime security, information technology, and air defense.

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 professional military education, and improve maritime security capability through courses on information technology, intelligence, and counterterrorism.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE 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 the capacity and capabilities of several law enforcement agencies such as the Philippine National Police (PNP), the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), and the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR). PNP programming will aim toward the continued effort to see the PNP take greater responsibility for internal security in the southern region. INCLE funding will aim to sustain the capabilities of the PNP Maritime Group and to significantly expand the capacity of the PCG and BFAR to operate with effectiveness in the domain of maritime law enforcement. Through U.S. assistance, Philippine law enforcement institutions will be able to better address transnational criminal threats, including cybercrimes, money laundering, corruption, environmental crimes, and trafficking in persons, wildlife, narcotics, and other illicit goods. Programs will support combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing by providing greater assistance to BFAR and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) while also continuing to assist the PNP, PCG and NBI with this same effort. Finally, INCLE funding will assist in revising 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.

Strengthen the Capability and Capacity of Partner Nation to Enhance National and Regional Security and Rule of Law and Continue to Participate in International Peace Keeping Operations

Key Interventions:

- Provide technical assistance to enhance the capacity of the Philippine National Police (PNP) organization, to include the Department of Human Resources Doctrine Development, PNP Headquarters, and all PNP training and development institutions; the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG); the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR); and the Department of the Environment and Natural Resources.
- Strengthen law enforcement capacities in both maritime and terrestrial law enforcement to patrol, interdict, and enforce laws in key areas of critical concern related to smuggling, potential threats of terrorism, other transnational crimes.
- Build more effective law enforcement institutions and skills through basic, in-service, and leadership training, while continuing to use a trained cadre of Philippine national instructors for self-sustained training initiatives; by instituting and furthering an ability to accurately assess and address training deficiencies, supporting the modernization of training and management tools; and, by facilitating the development, delivery, and maintenance of standardized and effective curriculum and supporting materials while establishing, and then monitoring instructor, curriculum, and training unit certification standards.
- Assistance will continue to develop modern forensic capabilities by supporting crime laboratories and training crime scene investigators and forensic analysts, as well as develop and institutionalize national crime data systems.
- Further enhance training police operations, investigations, and intelligence training via sustainable training projects that are consistent with international standards and address local needs.

Improve Peace and Stability in Conflict Affected Areas, Primarily in Mindanao

Key Interventions:

- Train law enforcement officers in countering violent extremists, collection of evidence at terrorist crime scenes, investigations into criminal and terrorist organizations, and executive development.
- Strengthen PNP, PCG and BFAR maritime capabilities through training, infrastructure development and provision of equipment.
- Continue developing modern forensic capabilities by supporting crime laboratories, 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:

- 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, including extra-judicial killings, cybercrime, drug-trafficking, and other transnational crimes.
- Support institutional reform and improved training methods at the Office of the Ombudsman and the Department of Justice, and help facilitate the reform of criminal procedures to strengthen the criminal justice system and encourage enhanced police/prosecutor cooperation.
- Support Philippine measures to implement legislation and programs in key areas, such as anti-money-laundering, forfeited asset management, electronic evidence, cybersecurity, and cybercrime.
- Improve criminal conviction rates by strengthening national evidence management techniques and storage systems, and increase the effectiveness of cooperation between Philippine rule-of-law authorities and their neighbors.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The State Department's Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will focus on counterterrorism 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 significantly scaled back ATA program will center 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 susceptible to illicit trafficking of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and WMD precursors. The Philippines is an emerging proliferation concern because of its strategic location, high-volume ports, maturing industrial base, chemical sector, and nuclear research facility. The Export Control and Related Border Security program (EXBS) cooperates with the Government of the Philippines to ensure that 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 Philippine capacity to prosecute future terrorism cases.
- Technical assistance will enhance civilian security forces through counterterrorism training and

equipment on Cyber, Anti-Kidnapping, and Special Operations; Explosive Ordnance Detection/Disposal; and counterterrorism curriculum at the PNP Training Service.

- Programs will deliver Train the Trainers/Mentorship components as part of the Crisis Response Team, Explosive Incident Countermeasures, Post-Blast Investigation, Protection of National Leadership, Tactical Command, and Cyber training courses.
- To enhance the PNP's capacity and capabilities, and promote regional security, assistance will support specialized counterterrorism training courses and related equipment grants to PNP Offices in Regions 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao.
- The EXBS program will provide a comprehensive suite of training in licensing, interagency organization, industry outreach, and enforcement to help the Philippines implement and enforce its comprehensive strategic trade management act.

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 and capacities for regional civilian security forces and the PNP, and develop their core capabilities, cyber forensics, and special operations.
- Assistance will develop self-sustaining counterterrorism-related programs for the PNP Special Action Force in the transition from military to civilian control in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao.
- Equipment grants will help address the critical shortage of Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel in Mindanao.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The \$434.0 million 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 Partnership for Growth's goal to improve fiscal management, Compact funding supports reforms and modernization within the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR). Compact funding launched the electronic tax information system (eTIS) and utilization of automated auditing tools in the large taxpayer unit in six Revenue District offices, as well as the acquisition and customization of case management software at the Department of Finance. The MCC Compact has also mobilized partnerships with the International Monetary Fund and the United States Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance, providing technical guidance to BIR for actions 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 projects 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 contributed to the completion of nearly 2,100 small infrastructure and community-led development projects, with more than 650 additional projects in the pipeline. Also, a 270-km segment of the 444-km Secondary National Road Development Project on the island of Samar has been completed.

A second MCC Compact Program is being developed. A recently completed update of constraints analyses, which informed the current MCC Compact, the Partnership for Growth, and the Philippine

Development Plan, identified four key constraints that impede economic growth: complex government bureaucracy, high cost of transport logistics, electricity costs, and land and market failure.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, USAID completed one performance evaluation and one assessment:

- The internal assessment of the Scaling Innovations in Mobile Money (SIMM) activity documented achievements reached and partnerships established; initiatives 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; and lessons learned that are being applied to the scope and work plan for USAID’s new electronic payments activity. The assessment noted that SIMM’s inter-operability study and National Retail Payment System workshops facilitated collaboration among competitors.
- The final performance evaluation of the Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSO) in the Philippines activity documented CSO-CSO co-mentoring as an emerging best practice to sustain the gains from USAID’s capacity strengthening investments. Civil society organizations have mainstreamed the capacity assessment tool to monitor CSO performance and are entering into collaborative alliances to learn from each other. As a result, CSOs were able to achieve qualifications to directly compete for assistance from USAID and other donors.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Full operationalization of the bilateral Partnership for Growth demonstrated that good governance is key to accelerating growth. From 2011 through 2014, the Philippines recorded impressively high growth rates. However, the experience also demonstrated that accelerated growth does not automatically result in inclusivity or in poverty reduction. Sixty-two percent of the country’s growth was generated in Metro Manila and surrounding areas, and the prevalence of poverty remains unchanged. Deliberate assistance is needed to spread the location and beneficiaries of growth. The design of the Cities Development Initiative incorporates this lesson: USAID’s national-level interventions to improve policies, strengthen institutions, and fight corruption will be accompanied by similar interventions at the secondary city level to spread growth outside Metro Manila and reduce poverty in secondary-cities and surrounding rural areas.
- The internal assessment of the SIMM activity documented achievements reached and partnerships established, as well as lessons that are being applied to the scope and work plan of USAID’s new electronic payments activity, e-PESO. SIMM’s successful partnerships with local governments highlighted their need to drive change, modernization, and innovation through mobile money. This strategy will continue to be implemented under e-PESO. This includes modernizing payment systems using electronic technology, such as mobile money; and scaling up and expanding the application across a wide range of areas involving payments to governments by private citizens, payment by citizens to government, and citizen payment for services.
- Since launching climate-change programs in the Pacific in 2012, USAID’s experience has highlighted the challenges of working in the region. USAID covers a vast area, with limited transportation options, unreliable communication and information technology, low human and institutional capacity, and diverse conditions in each country. With very limited USG resources and on-the-ground staff, significant challenges arise to implementing community-level activities.
- Based on lessons learned, USAID is broadening its approach for the Pacific by increasing policy, strategy and capacity-building engagement at the national and regional levels. This new approach will align objectives with available resources, provide national and regional frameworks for improved design and implementation of climate-change activities, better facilitate implementation and monitoring, and enhance diplomacy impact.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increase Levels of Inclusive and Broad-Based Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will support interventions to achieve broad-based, inclusive, and resilient growth, foster higher investment, and increase economic opportunities and productive employment for a critical mass of cities and regions outside Metro Manila. Programs will support national and local governments to mobilize resources and partners, improve technical capacity, and sustain long-term commitment to development priorities. Assistance will continue to support reforms that will elevate the Philippines' international standing through effective engagement in key existing and emerging trade agreements. Support to second-tier cities seeks to strengthen land-use planning, improve land-tenure security, reduce disaster risks, and support climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures. Programs will accelerate the transition to electronic payments systems, to simplify government transactions and business operations, enhance transparency and accountability, and continue to support improvements in public revenue administration and expenditure management. To further improve competitiveness, particularly in the manufacturing and industry sectors, U.S. assistance will boost human capital development through strengthened science, technology, research, and innovation capacities of Philippine higher-education institutions. It will promote scholarships for faculty qualifications upgrading, joint research between industry and universities, and collaborative research between U.S. and Philippine universities, scale-up of university patent offices, and development of Professional Science Master's courses in high-growth economic sectors. Engagement with local partners will 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: Security and law enforcement programs will assist the Philippine government in combating terrorism by expanding the counterterrorism and law enforcement capacity of the PNP and other law enforcement agencies, as well as to strengthen the capabilities of the AFP. These programs will help counter the spread of transnational terrorism and be complemented, by development assistance to enhance the legitimacy of local governments in conflict and crisis-affected areas through capacity-building to deliver services, and increase transparency and accountability. They will also support civil society organizations to enable them to advocate for reforms and engage with government and other sectors on relevant social and political issues. Assistance will help improve education outcomes through life skills, work readiness, and workforce development programs. Engagement with local governments and private sector health providers will improve health outcomes through strengthened service delivery networks to communities. Despite a serious clash in January 2015 that set back the peace process nationally, the Philippine Government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front continue to work together to complete the Bangsamoro Peace Agreement, including the passage of the Bangsamoro Basic Law. If the Bangsamoro Peace Process is completed, the United States will expand assistance to include all Bangsamoro areas.

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. foreign assistance will continue to support enhanced engagement with 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 diversified training and technical support, programs will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the courts, Philippine Department of Justice, the Office of the Ombudsman, and the Commission on Human Rights. U.S.-funded training and capacity-building will improve awareness among law enforcers of extra-judicial killings, human trafficking, and environmental crime, and will encourage stronger interagency collaboration to prevent human rights violations, investigate and prosecute cases, and protect victims. Ongoing law enforcement cooperation strengthens the ability of the Philippines to combat the trafficking of illicit drugs, money, and goods;

deprives criminals of proceeds from illicit activities; and supports the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement entities, and the increased use of technology to investigate and prosecute crimes. Strengthening the national elections body and supporting international and domestic election monitoring, supporting anti-corruption legislation, and enhancing local governance capacity will improve government performance and application of the law. Development resources will continue to focus on controlling public-sector corruption, improving judicial efficiency, and promoting transparency and accountability.

Promote Sustainable Bilateral Development Outcomes in Biodiversity, Education, Health, and Water and Sanitation: Foreign assistance will promote a healthy and productive population by continuing to pursue a three-pronged approach of: improving the supply of integrated family health services; increasing the demand for these services; and strengthening health systems and governance to ensure sustainability. Capacity-building assistance will help the Philippines improve its objectives of reducing morbidity and mortality of mothers, newborns and children; reducing unmet need for voluntary family planning; and detecting, treating, and controlling tuberculosis, especially multidrug-resistant tuberculosis. It will also improve access to clean water and sanitation services. To develop a solid base for human capital, U.S. assistance will improve basic education outcomes, with a special focus on reading, increasing access to quality education for vulnerable populations and improving governance. As the Philippines' high biodiversity index and level of species endemism are greatly threatened due to poor management, poor valuation of their contribution to the economy, and wildlife trafficking, U.S. assistance will use science, technology and innovation in conservation; reduce illegal wildlife trade and poaching; and improve ecosystem services that are critical for environmentally sustainable economic growth.

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: Climate impacts and environmental and socio-economic shocks underscore the need to increase environmental resilience through natural resource and environmental management, including disaster risk reduction. Programs will seek to strengthen the resilience and sustainable development of communities and cities against climate-change impacts. They will also support sustainable urban planning and development that integrate vulnerability and risk assessments into climate-smart investments for second-tier cities. On the climate change mitigation side, U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacities of national and local Philippine institutions to implement low-emissions development strategies; encourage low-emissions development in second-tier cities with high growth potential; and sustain a center of excellence in energy policy. Assistance will also support activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase sequestration across all land uses.

Develop Partner-Nation Territorial Defense Capability to Deter Aggression and Encourage Peaceful Resolution of Territorial Disputes: The Philippines is a strategically located major non-NATO ally, an important U.S. partner in regional and global initiatives, and a pivotal nation for Asia-Pacific security. Security programs will focus on assisting Government of Philippines measures to improve its maritime security and maritime domain awareness by working with the PCG and AFP. Activities will build the Philippines' capability to monitor, secure, and prevent illicit activities in its territorial waters. Foreign assistance will continue to strike a balance between procuring new equipment for the Philippines maritime law enforcement agencies and AFP, with proper sustainability and training activities. This will ensure optimum employment and service life of both new and existing equipment. Complementary steps through the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, Global Security Contingency Fund, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement, and the Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training and Assistance Program will also help to strengthen maritime security and domain awareness in the Philippines.

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 Philippines transitioned its focus from internal security operations to territorial defense, but remains on the front lines in combatting international terrorism and violent extremism. Several terrorist organizations remain active in the southern Philippines. The ability of these organizations to export terrorism has been reduced, but still poses a threat to western targets and the peace and stability of the southern Philippines. To address these longstanding challenges, security-sector assistance will help the Philippine Government in combating terrorism by expanding the counterterrorism and law-enforcement capacity of the PNP, particularly the Maritime Group and Special Action Force, and the PCG. It will also seek to build the capacity in both the Philippine National Bureau of Investigation and the AFP in helping the PNP and NBI assume responsibility for internal security. Security and law enforcement programs will counter the spread of transnational terrorism and be complemented by programs from the JIATF-W, DHS, DTRA, and CT Bureau. As Countering Violent Extremism increases in global importance, joint steps to provide capability enhancement and training with law enforcement and security forces will assist in tracking, interdicting, and prosecuting support for international extremist groups from the Philippines. Continued development of counterterrorism and internal stability operations will also better prepare the AFP for its ongoing global peacekeeping operations.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	188,020
Develop partner-nation territorial defense capability to deter aggression and encourage peaceful resolution of territorial disputes	21,000
Foreign Military Financing	20,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000
International Military Education and Training	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
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	27,090
Foreign Military Financing	20,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000
International Military Education and Training	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,090
1.1 Counterterrorism	1,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	590
Improve peace and stability in conflict affected areas, primarily in Mindanao	11,250
Development Assistance	4,750
2.2 Good Governance	100
2.4 Civil Society	2,500
3.1 Health	250
3.2 Education	1,900

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000
3.1 Health	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	1,500
1.1 Counterterrorism	1,500
Increase levels of inclusive and broad-based economic growth	54,630
Development Assistance	54,630
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	7,400
3.2 Education	9,130
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000
4.4 Infrastructure	12,000
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	8,100
Development Assistance	6,100
1.5 Transnational Crime	600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000
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	22,000
Development Assistance	22,000
4.8 Environment	22,000
Promote sustainable bilateral development outcomes in biodiversity, education, health, and water and sanitation	43,950
Development Assistance	14,950
3.1 Health	4,250
3.2 Education	5,700
4.8 Environment	5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	29,000
3.1 Health	29,000

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 aids Samoa by providing increased capacity for maritime policing, coastal defense, and emergency response.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	82	*	100	18
International Military Education and Training	82	*	100	18

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.

Promote International, Regional, and National Security through Training and Cooperation on Maritime, Transportation, and Law Enforcement Matters

Key Intervention:

- A robust training plan has been developed for Fiscal Year 2017. The training plan includes a combination of continental United States-based leadership, management and Cyber Awareness training and a U.S. Coast Guard Maritime Law Enforcement Mobile Training Team (MTT). The MTT will further develop knowledge, skills, and experience of the current Maritime and Fisheries personnel, and introduce new personnel to effective and safe Boarding Operations.

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 2017 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 and outreach programs to assist Singapore's customs and law enforcement authorities, as well as its Coast Guard, 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 a highly advanced and electronic strategic trade control system with a reputation for low corruption, significant gaps remain in Singapore's technical capabilities in identifying dual-use technology and illicit transfers. Specifically, a lack of monitoring and license exemptions for transit and transshipment cargo makes Singapore vulnerable to exploitation as a critical link in proliferators' supply chain. Pursuing this objective also achieves wider U.S. foreign assistance goals of fostering peace and security both in Southeast Asia and internationally.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	240	*	200	-40
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	*	200	-40

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 Interventions:

- EXBS program activities will help Singapore improve its capabilities to combat terrorism and proliferation by strengthening Singapore's comprehensive export control regime, especially targeting and risk management and other enforcement mechanisms.
- 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.
- EXBS program activities will strengthen cooperation with broad spectrum of industry representatives involved in the export of strategic goods.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Develop Singapore's Capacities and Capabilities to Jointly Counter Terrorism and Proliferation:

Singapore remains the world's largest transshipment hub, handling over 33 million containers on an annual basis. Stopping the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to and through Singapore is one of Embassy Singapore's top security objectives. Singapore is an earnest and willing partner in global counterterrorism operations, and as a global trade and transportation hub, also has tremendous capacity to monitor the straits and counter terrorism. Singapore has taken steps to help deter border security threats and 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 2017 Request
TOTAL		200
Develop Singapore's capacities and capabilities to combat counter terrorism and proliferation		200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs		200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		200

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 engagement in priority areas with U.S. support for good governance and transnational rule of law. 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	6,220	*	8,170	1,950
Development Assistance	3,000	*	5,000	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,900	*	1,900	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,320	*	1,270	-50

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will continue to develop the capacity of citizens, civil society organizations and media to participate and constructively engage with the government. U.S. assistance programs will promote civil society's role in advocating for a political culture of checks and balances, policy development, and constructive dialogue rather than street protests and violence. Specific issues will vary based on in-country development needs but will likely include those related to human rights, combating human trafficking, health and government transparency. Programming will continue to promote civic engagement and support capacity building for the civil society and non-profit management sector in Thailand.

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 Trafficking in Persons, Public Health, the Environment, and Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will educate Thailand's youth and other vulnerable populations, including migrant communities, 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.

- U.S. assistance will ensure trafficked persons are identified and have access to shelter, security, counseling, legal assistance, as well as integration, repatriation, and/or reintegration services. Activities may include support to change discriminatory social norms and attitudes that allow exploitative labor practices and human trafficking; strengthening support networks among migrants in destination countries to ensure they have updated information on migratory policies, legal protections, and access to services; and support for Thailand to comply with and implement regional counter-trafficking in persons frameworks and standards, including the ASEAN Convention on 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 Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will enhance the capacity and professionalism of civil society organizations, and encourage constructive dialogue between citizens and the government in an effort to increase the participatory role of citizens in civic engagement.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Thai law enforcement falls well below developed nations' standards, presenting challenges both for Thailand's political and economic development, as well as for cooperation with the United States. Through collaboration 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.
- U.S. assistance 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.
- INCLE funds will be used to support the International Law Enforcement Academy which is jointly administered by the United States and the Thai government. The academy will continue to train law enforcement officials from across the region and promote regional law enforcement cooperation.

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 of \$600,000 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 of \$670,000 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 2015:

- INCLE funds rely on participant survey results and discussions with participants, trainers, and the law enforcement community to evaluate the effectiveness of assistance activities and the usefulness of the content of a given training course. The Department of State receives direct responses in the form of questionnaires from participants of training courses as well as indirect evaluations from their leaders regarding the course's impact on the performance of the participants. For some training programs the Department of State administers knowledge based tests before and after the training to assess attendees' progress as a result of the training.
- 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 percent 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: Monitoring and evaluation activities informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- 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.
- Thailand remained at Tier 3 in the U.S. Trafficking in Persons (TIP) report in 2015 for the second consecutive year, after being downgraded from the Tier 2 Watch List in 2014. While Thailand made a number of legal reforms to better combat TIP, the Royal Thai Government did not meet minimum standards to eliminate trafficking under U.S. law. For FYs 2015 and 2016, assistance has been provided pursuant to a national interest waiver. U.S. assistance educates youth and other vulnerable populations about trafficking so they can migrate safely, ensure fair work environments, and report suspected exploitation given this context. The U.S. government continues to work with Thai law enforcement, judicial, and prosecutorial officials to build capacity to more effectively address trafficking-in-persons.

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 2015 Trafficking in Persons report, Thailand remained at Tier 3, highlighting the need to increase victim identification; increase prosecutions and convictions of perpetrators; and combat corruption. 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 continue to educate and raise awareness about trafficking-in-persons among vulnerable adolescents, migrants, and other at-risk demographics as well as among the general public. The U.S. government also supports efforts to provide protection, rehabilitation, and legal services to victims. The U.S. government will also work to build the capacity of Thai law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice system to arrest and convict traffickers. The United States will also work closely with the government of Thailand to address environmental crimes in order to help Thailand play a leading role in the region in combatting wildlife trafficking.

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 by law, 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.

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. Technical assistance, organizational development, and training will be provided to strengthen the capacities of the Royal Thai Police, the 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 and justice sector authorities and nongovernmental entities involved in rule of law. The United States will continue to promote increased citizen participation in political processes, improved governance oversight, and increased respect for human rights through support to independent government agencies and civil society organizations. The United States will also strengthen the capacity of Thailand's independent government agencies to promote a political culture of checks and balances, and accountability.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	8,170
The United States and Thailand continue and expand security and law enforcement cooperation to contribute to regional and global stability	3,170
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	1,270
1.1 Counterterrorism	600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	670
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	1,352
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 hydrocarbon and mineral wealth and a degree of peace and stability, this young nation still faces daunting development challenges, including the world's highest rate of stunting and Southeast 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 its human and institutional capacity and reducing extreme poverty. Building these capacities will ensure greater peace and security; foster democratic, accountable, and transparent governance; strengthen health systems; and establish the conditions for inclusive economic growth. The upcoming 2017 elections will test the ability of Timor-Leste to transition to a stable, successful post-conflict nation after fifteen years of independence and will either signal a new stage of political maturity or reveal lingering fissures, which could threaten the nation's hard-won peace. U.S. assistance will also support the Government of Timor-Leste's (GOTL) top foreign policy goal of joining the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to better engage in the regional economy and political infrastructure. A more stable, prosperous, regionally 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,794	*	16,900	5,106
Development Assistance	-	*	13,700	13,700
Economic Support Fund	8,200	*	-	-8,200
Foreign Military Financing	300	*	-	-300
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	*	2,000	-
International Military Education and Training	494	*	400	-94
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	*	800	-

Development Assistance (DA)

Maintaining peace and stability and achieving broad-based economic growth remain the most pressing development issues in Timor-Leste. In order to improve and sustain the conditions necessary for such growth, U.S. assistance will support the GOTL in 1) ensuring post-election stability; 2) implementing the reforms necessary for improving the quantity and quality of public service delivery; and 3) diversifying the economy beyond oil and gas to provide jobs for the rapidly growing population.

Human and Institutional Capacity for Development Grows to Improve the Lives of Timor-Leste's Citizens

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help strengthen GOTL's procurement systems and improve parliamentary effectiveness in the post-2017 election period.
- U.S. assistance will directly support capacity building of village and municipal governments in executing their oversight and governance responsibilities, and improving and standardizing access to

informal justice systems. This will further the GOTL's decentralization objectives.

- U.S. assistance will help the GOTL meet some of the technical food safety and sanitary/phyto-sanitary standards of ASEAN members.
- 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.
- U.S. assistance will focus on developing the private sector and creating jobs by expanding horticultural value chains, developing agriculture processing, and exploiting tourism potential.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

While significant improvement has been made in the health sector, Timor-Leste's health system still struggles to provide adequate maternal and child care, family planning, and emergency care in the more remote and mountainous areas where 70% of the population lives. Maternal and child mortality rates are declining but are still one of the highest in the region. Over 50 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 strengthen administrative and financial management processes, resource management, and health services and procurement. Assistance will also increase the MOH's management, operational, and technical capacity of health workers in order to improve the health status of vulnerable women and children in the rural areas. 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. Key areas of GHI aligned with the globally shared goals of ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Human and Institutional Capacity for Development Grows to Improve the Lives of Timor-Leste's Citizens

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will support the MOH to improve maternal and newborn health outcomes through training, follow up after training (FUAT), mentoring of health workers, and where possible, providing support to address malnutrition.
- Assistance will support the MOH to enhance health facilities and the referral process to be able to deliver reproductive, maternal and child health services.
- U.S. assistance will improve the MOH's ability to deliver high quality, voluntary family planning and sexual and reproductive health services through training, FUAT, and mentoring of health workers.
- Assistance will support the MOH in undertaking crucial health systems reforms to improve long-term health sector performance.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training and doctrines 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 Defense Force (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 U.S. Professional Military Education (PME) courses. Basic officer courses will promote the appropriate role of military officers in a civilian-led democracy and provide 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. U.S. assistance will also support effective and efficient military planning and civilian oversight with support for the relatively new institution of the Ministry of Defense.

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 Interventions:

- 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.
- Interventions will support strategic planning and civilian oversight through the Ministry of Defense in addition to the F-FDTL.

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 offenses or define essential terms. 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. Additionally, activities will support Timor-Leste to address potential vulnerability to transnational crime in the maritime domain by improving capacity to conduct law enforcement operations at sea and police its maritime borders.

Timor-Leste Has More Accountable and Representative Democratic Governance with Improved Rule of Law and Access to Justice

Key Intervention:

- 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, public defenders, law enforcement personnel, and other justice sector actors.

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:

- INCLE funds will build the capacity of the Timorese police to combat crimes, particularly on the maritime and land borders.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy in Timor-Leste conducted several monitoring and evaluation efforts in FY 2014 and FY 2015:

- 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.

- In FY 2015, USAID/Timor-Leste funded an independent evaluation of the 1207-funded Supporting Police, Sustaining Peace Program (“SPSP”), the objective of which was to assist in mitigating the potential for violence and instability post-UNMIT. The primary beneficiary of the program was the Timor-Leste National Police (PNTL). Among key findings of the evaluation were the program’s successes in furthering the institutionalization of community policing in Timor-Leste and demonstrating the positive role that traditional systems can play in meeting human security needs.
- In FY16, USAID/Timor-Leste will conduct a midterm evaluation of the Ba Distrito program, which aims to improve service delivery at the local level. Findings will inform the program’s ongoing implementation as well as support strategy development for future decentralization support efforts.
- USAID’s Avansa Monitoring and Evaluation activity plans to conduct a mid-term evaluation of the USAID Avansa Agrikultura activity.
- 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.

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 fragility to long-term resilient economic and political development by accelerating inclusive economic growth, increasing the GOTL’s ability to deliver responsive services at the national and sub-national levels, and supporting greater regional integration through membership in ASEAN. U.S. assistance will also ensure sustainability of these investments by supporting improved governance and stability in the post-2017 election period and addressing 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, improve public access to information for increased government transparency, and support the monitoring and protection of human rights.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	16,900
Security forces in Timor-Leste are increasingly professional and responsible, enjoying the confidence of the local population and capable of engaging with international partners	500
International Military Education and Training	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100
Timor-Leste has more accountable and representative democratic governance with improved rule of law and access to justice	700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	700
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	15,700
Development Assistance	13,700
2.2 Good Governance	4,610
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,090
4.8 Environment	4,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000
3.1 Health	2,000

Tonga

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Tonga contributes 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 law enforcement (shiprider) agreement with the U.S. Coast Guard. Foreign assistance programs provide training to maintain His Majesty's Armed Forces (HMAF) viability as a strong and capable military partner and participant in international peacekeeping operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	248	*	250	2
International Military Education and Training	248	*	250	2

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses will continue to expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, 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 will improve the professionalization of HMAF and train personnel with the aim of improving national security, bolstering national capacity to respond to natural and man-made crises, and supporting peacekeeping operations.
- IMET is important to educating, training and influencing junior, mid-level, and senior military personnel and fostering a democratic civil-military relationship. IMET is fundamental to improving the readiness and joint warfighting capability and to increase HMAF's operational flexibility. U.S. forces tangibly benefit from interacting with the very small, diverse, yet highly professional and disciplined HMAF.
- IMET intends to influence Tonga to be a positive contributor to regional stability, while expanding its ability to participate in multilateral operations and ensuring Tongan alignment with U.S. interests and objectives. The desire is to bolster Tonga's capability to detect, monitor, and interdict terrorist and transnational crime activities. IMET aims to develop long-term positive relations with the Tongan government, military, and security authorities.

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 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, these programs will familiarize HMAF leaders with the U.S. military's method of operating within a 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 2017 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

U.S. assistance will support governance reforms that broaden economic participation, make growth more sustainable, improve labor conditions, facilitate engagement by the private sector and civil society, promote respect for human rights and the rule of law, and expand accountability and transparency. U.S. assistance will help the government address climate change and remediation of contaminated sites, promote biodiversity conservation, combat HIV/AIDS, and make significant investments in higher education and health to improve the livelihoods and well-being of vulnerable groups, particularly persons with disabilities (PWDs). U.S. assistance will also promote regional stability and security by increasing bilateral military cooperation on maritime security, maritime law enforcement, border security, and counterterrorism; 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	89,090	*	131,912	42,822
Development Assistance	18,250	*	50,250	32,000
Economic Support Fund	21,500	*	10,000	-11,500
Foreign Military Financing	10,750	*	10,000	-750
Global Health Programs - State	31,605	*	48,142	16,537
International Military Education and Training	1,465	*	1,500	35
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	*	4,450	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,070	*	7,570	2,500

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	89,090	*	131,912	42,822
Maritime Security	10,570	*	11,850	1,280
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	*	10,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,850	1,850
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	570	*	-	-570
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	2,500	*	2,500	-
Development Assistance	2,500	*	2,500	-
Other	76,020	*	117,562	41,542
Development Assistance	15,750	*	47,750	32,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	21,500	*	10,000	-11,500
Foreign Military Financing	750	*	-	-750
Global Health Programs - State	31,605	*	48,142	16,537
International Military Education and Training	1,465	*	1,500	35
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	*	2,600	2,150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,500	*	7,570	3,070

Development Assistance (DA)

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. The ratification of the United Nations' Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (CRPD) in 2014 was a critical step toward improving the legal framework to ensure the rights of PWDs and complements U.S. assistance at both the national and local levels. While Vietnam has made significant progress in increasing inclusive governance and economic growth, more needs to be done to create social and economic opportunities for vulnerable populations, especially PWDs. These efforts will help bridge Vietnam's growth gap. Critical trade efforts will include investment, economic inclusion, and innovation activities related to the Trans-Pacific Partnership trade agreement. 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. As Vietnam is a tier one priority country under USAID's Biodiversity Policy, U.S. assistance will strengthen biodiversity conservation with a focus on synergies between global climate change, conservation and combatting wildlife trafficking.

Governance Enhanced to Facilitate Broader-Based, Sustainable Growth

Key Interventions:

- Activities funded at \$21.75 million will support the Government of Vietnam's efforts to implement institutional reforms and capacity building to meet the requirements of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement with the United States and ten 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 improve the legal framework and operational environment for civil society organizations (CSOs), foster organization development and participation, and expand network capacity of CSOs.
- U.S. assistance will support work force development through private sector-university partnerships linking American and Vietnamese institutions 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.
- 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 nongovernmental 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 emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.
- Activities will increase the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods in areas affected by climate change through investments in adaptation and disaster risk management.
- Activities will focus on landscape/seascape-scale conservation planning and implementation, community-based engagement to improve natural resource management outside protected areas, protected areas management and targeted anti-poaching, and behavior change and improved law enforcement to reduce wildlife crime.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. assistance addresses war legacies in Vietnam, including dioxin contamination, to facilitate improving relations with Vietnam's government and people. Working in coordination with the Vietnamese government, U.S. assistance will continue the dioxin cleanup at the Danang Airport.

Legacies Addressed to Advance the U.S.-Vietnam Partnership

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the final stages of excavation, hauling, stockpiling, and related management of soil and sediment, In-pile Thermal Desorption (IPTD) structure repairs, thermal treatment installation and operation (with optimizations based on lessons learned from Phase 1), and related utility costs.
- U.S. assistance will provide overall construction management and oversight of remediation activities at the Danang Airport, including environmental monitoring and confirmation sampling to ensure project objectives are achieved.
- U.S. assistance will build Vietnamese government capacity to assess and evaluate approaches for dioxin remediation, and 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, including the Coast Guard, to monitor the maritime domain, deter aggression, defend the freedom of navigation and overflight, 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 boats and associated maintenance and training support to the Vietnamese Coast Guard.
- Programs will improve English language training in the armed forces.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

GHP assistance supports the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes. Key areas of GHI aligned with the globally shared goals of 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 receive \$48.1 million to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts. 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 to include the Coast Guard.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide broad-based professional military education to strengthen the next generation of Vietnamese military leaders' ability to lead and develop Vietnam's defense service in a manner consistent with 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 and other regional and international partners.
- U.S. assistance will provide English language training to Vietnamese Peacekeeping officers, enabling them to participate in UN Peacekeeping Operations training and missions.

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, search and rescue, and other operations in Vietnam's maritime territory through improved at-sea operational capabilities and maritime domain awareness.

U.S. assistance will also build the capacity of Government of Vietnam (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 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 Vietnam 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 and capacity within justice sector institutions and relevant law enforcement organizations to enhance accountability within those institutions and the criminal justice sector writ large.
- U.S. assistance will build the capacity and increase the professionalization of law enforcement entities, including national police, maritime police, counternarcotics police, border security forces, and law enforcement training institutions, through technical assistance and targeted in-country training.

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:

- Programs will improve Vietnam Coast Guard's training and institution-building, as well as provide infrastructure and equipment to better enforce the rule of law in the maritime domain, including countering narcotics trafficking, trafficking in persons, and other transnational crimes; peacefully resolve at-sea disputes; and more effectively conduct search and rescue and other humanitarian missions.

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 unexploded ordnance 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 totaling \$12.0 million will support nongovernmental partners to conduct technical unexploded ordnance survey and clearance activities, train Vietnam's explosive ordnance disposal teams to international standards, provide assistance to victims of accidents, and deliver mine risk education.

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 totaling \$700,000 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 2014 and FY 2015:

- USAID conducted a disability program evaluation, which informed programming for new disability activities. The evaluation recommended that for future projects, USAID develop a strategy to engage the GVN in evidence-based discussions on how best to support government-led disabilities assistance projects that employ inclusive practices and policies and that are consistent with the CRPD.
- USAID's Sustainable Management of the HIV/AIDS Response and Transition to Technical Assistance (SMART TA) program conducted a mid-term evaluation that highlighted the importance of long-term HIV capacity building. It specifically identified the need to institutionalize life-long professional development streams to increase local capacity. The evaluation also recommended working with GVN institutions to develop a provincial level road map for transitioning USAID-managed direct service delivery to local partners to help maintain the quality of service delivery post-transition in Vietnam. These lessons learned were applied to USAID's forthcoming HIV/AIDS program in FY 2016.
- A mid-term performance evaluation of USAID's Vietnam Forest and Delta (VFD) program is underway, which will inform the design of a new sustainable landscapes and adaption program in FY 2016.
- Under the umbrella Monitoring and Evaluation Services mechanism, three rigorous and independent evaluations have been planned for programs in economic governance, higher education, and HIV/AIDS in FY 2016.

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 2017 budget:

- Based upon the disability program evaluation, USAID will engage key GVN implementation agencies and provincial governments to develop and use effective mechanisms to coordinate action plans, ensure equality for PWDs in their plans and services, and supervise the effective and comprehensive implementation of legal provisions for PWDs at the central level and in targeted provinces.
- Findings from the midterm evaluation are being used to inform SMART TA activities. SMART TA continues to hold communications with the provinces, and periodic workshops specific to transition issues with Vietnam Administration for HIV/AIDS Control and provincial HIV/AIDS Committees to highlight site transitioning directions, lessons learned, and remaining challenges.

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. U.S. assistance will support institutional reforms and capacity building to meet the requirements of the TPP trade agreement between the United States and 11 other countries, including Vietnam. The assistance will focus on a variety of issues, including such areas as labor, the environment, intellectual property rights, rules of origin, and customs administration. 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. Partnerships with the private sector, educational establishments, and NGOs will improve the environment for trade and investment, economic inclusion, and innovation, especially as it pertains to the execution of the TPP.

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.

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 final stages of the dioxin cleanup at the Danang Airport. Unexploded ordnance contaminates an estimated twenty percent of Vietnam's territory, endangers the safety of a large portion of the population, and hinders economic growth. The United States and Vietnam signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2013 to better coordinate U.S. humanitarian demining resources with the objectives of Vietnam's 2010-2025 National Mine Action Plan. U.S. assistance will remove and destroy dangerous unexploded ordnance, support education activities that raise mine risk awareness, provide assistance directly to victims of accidental explosions, and increase Vietnamese capabilities to address explosive remnants of war. 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/AIDS. 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 respect for the rule of law and promote the protection of human rights. U.S. assistance will support the reform of a number of laws, strengthen the National Assembly's law drafting capabilities, and improve compliance with international human rights obligations and anti-corruption efforts. 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	131,912
Governance enhanced to facilitate broader-based, sustainable growth	34,250
Development Assistance	34,250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	6,500
2.4 Civil Society	2,000
3.2 Education	2,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	11,250
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,500
4.8 Environment	2,500
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	1,750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,750

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
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		14,770
Foreign Military Financing		10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		10,000
International Military Education and Training		1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		2,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		2,700
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		17,000
Economic Support Fund		10,000
4.8 Environment		10,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs		7,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		7,000
Strengthened Host Country Ownership of a Sustainable HIV/AIDS Response		48,142
Global Health Programs - State		48,142
3.1 Health		48,142
Increased Adoption of Approaches to Achieve Climate-Smart Development and Disaster Mitigation		11,000
Development Assistance		11,000
4.8 Environment		11,000
Expand Opportunities for Vulnerable Populations		5,000
Development Assistance		5,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations		5,000

State East Asia and Pacific Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs' (EAP) regional programs support the Asia-Pacific's remarkable transformation to a major engine of global economic growth while advancing U.S. trade and investment opportunities and promoting adherence to international rules and norms. These programs fulfill the President's commitment to deepen the United States' strategic relationship with the region by strengthening its political, economic, and security architecture and funding regional initiatives that address key development challenges. The United States will conduct programs that strengthen regional security and economic architecture, including the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	79,249	*	62,418	-16,831
Overseas Contingency Operations	28,800	*	-	-28,800
Foreign Military Financing	28,800	*	-	-28,800
Enduring/Core Programs	50,449	*	62,418	11,969
Economic Support Fund	21,934	*	24,828	2,894
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	25,000	25,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,000	*	5,900	-3,100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	19,515	*	6,690	-12,825

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	79,249	*	62,418	-16,831
ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)	400	*	775	375
Enduring/Core Programs	400	*	775	375
Economic Support Fund	400	*	775	375
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	6,100	*	7,539	1,439
Enduring/Core Programs	6,100	*	7,539	1,439
Economic Support Fund	6,100	*	7,539	1,439
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	7,439	*	8,138	699
Enduring/Core Programs	7,439	*	8,138	699
Economic Support Fund	7,439	*	8,138	699

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI)	6,500	*	6,431	-69
Enduring/Core Programs	6,500	*	6,431	-69
Economic Support Fund	6,500	*	6,431	-69
Maritime Security	28,800	*	26,900	-1,900
Overseas Contingency Operations	28,800	*	-	-28,800
Foreign Military Financing	28,800	*	-	-28,800
Enduring/Core Programs	-	*	26,900	26,900
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	25,000	25,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,900	1,900
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Enduring/Core Programs	5,000	*	-	-5,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Other	25,010	*	12,635	-12,375
Enduring/Core Programs	25,010	*	12,635	-12,375
Economic Support Fund	1,495	*	1,945	450
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000	*	4,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	19,515	*	6,690	-12,825

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The Department of State leverages U.S. assistance and engagement with host governments through multilateral institutions and fora to strengthen the region's security and economic architecture, prevent conflict by encouraging diplomatic dispute resolution, increase trade and investment, and promote adherence to international rules and norms. U.S. assistance strengthens good governance, democracy, and the rule of law by providing training on international human rights standards and encouraging accountability for past and present human rights violations.

Enhanced Regional Connectivity Facilitates Trade and Investment Flows with the United States and within the Asia-Pacific Region

Key Interventions:

- APEC programs will reduce barriers to trade and investment and support regional economic integration, including through development and implementation of sound regulatory reforms. These programs will support trade capacity building for Trans-Pacific Partnership signatory countries.
- APEC programs will also promote sustainable economic growth through addressing climate change and environmental issues, combatting corruption, improving disaster resiliency and food security, and strengthening health systems, and inclusive economic growth through education and women's economic empowerment.

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 Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will facilitate online connectivity for millions of additional Internet users and will help countries secure their digital, commercial infrastructure.

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

Key Interventions:

- Within ASEAN, programs will strengthen the executive functioning of the ASEAN Secretariat in areas of public outreach and project management.
- Cooperative programs under the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI) will support information and communications technology, and people-to-people exchanges through the Connect Mekong platform that will 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 advance U.S. security interests in the region, by promoting diplomatic resolution of conflict as the norm and improving the ability of government officials to respond to natural disasters.
- U.S. assistance will support the ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security, an annual meeting that facilitates regional coordination and exchange of best practices among maritime agencies on maritime security issues, including search and rescue, safety of navigation, marine environmental protection, and piracy. This will encourage communication and cooperation among governments that operate in close proximity, including in areas of overlapping maritime claims.
- The Department of State will work with ARF members to encourage them to implement stronger security and management practices to address growing cybersecurity risks.
- Funding will promote the development of good governance in the Lower Mekong sub-region by promoting international transparency standards, rule of law, and public participation in national planning via training and capacity building.
- LMI capacity-building programs include the Connecting the Mekong Through Education and Training, Public-Private Infrastructure Best Practices Exchange series, and Third Country Training Programs co-coordinated with Singapore to provide expertise on health, trade facilitation and investment, urban planning, and other fields.
- U.S. assistance will help LMI member governments to jointly address cross-sectorial issues, such as the water, energy and food security nexus of development challenges, sustaining economic growth and protecting natural capital, women's economic empowerment, shared management of water resources, impacts of regional infrastructure development, emerging pandemic threats, and workforce development.
- U.S. assistance will support regional initiatives like the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership, which advances market development, natural gas, renewables and cleaner energy, including reducing fossil fuels subsidies, and sustainable development, and the U.S.-ASEAN Expanded Economic Engagement Initiative, which advances economic cooperation through joint activities focused on trade facilitation, improving market access, and promoting internationally accepted standards for transparency, investor protections, and other business practices.

Countries in the Region Increase Resilience to Global Climate Change through Integrated Natural Resource Management and Reinforced Disaster Risk Reduction

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support local and regional small-scale environmental projects and provide the ninth year of funding for the tri-nation Heart of Borneo Initiative jointly led by Brunei, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Regional FMF will increase the maritime domain awareness capacity and interoperability of key states and facilitate programs to support participation in peacekeeping operations by building English language capabilities and military professionalization.

U.S. Allies and Partners Adopt Key Civilian, Military, and Law Enforcement Tools and Capabilities, Especially in the Maritime Space, and Demonstrate Political Will to Manage Regional Stability and Address Shared Security Challenges in Asia and Globally

Key Interventions:

- Programs will improve the maritime domain awareness capabilities of allies and partners through the transfer of maritime-focused assets and equipment, training, and exercises.
- Programs will encourage improved maritime domain awareness interoperability between maritime security agencies within key national governments and between partner nations.
- Programs will support participation in peacekeeping missions by building English language capabilities and military professionalization, particularly among emerging NCO corps.

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 deliver programs to improve law enforcement capacity to address national and transnational crimes across the EAP region. Program activities strengthen cooperation among law enforcement and other criminal justice sector professionals in the areas of security sector reform, maritime security, counternarcotics, information sharing, transnational crime, and rule of law.

U.S. Allies and Partners Adopt Key Civilian, Military, and Law Enforcement Tools and Capabilities, Especially in the Maritime Space, and Demonstrate Political Will to Manage Regional Stability and Address Shared Security Challenges in Asia and Globally

Key Interventions:

- Programs will improve police skills and increase cooperation among 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 EAP countries to combat narcotics production and trafficking. Activities support host country efforts to implement drug control policies, legislation, and demand reduction efforts.
- Programs will 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)

EAP regional NADR support a range of important regional security objectives, including regional anti-terrorism programs, export control and border security (EXBS) and conventional weapons destructions (CWD).

U.S. Allies and Partners Adopt Key Civilian, Military, and Law Enforcement Tools and Capabilities, Especially in the Maritime Space, and Demonstrate Political Will to Manage Regional Stability and Address Shared Security Challenges in Asia and Globally

Key Interventions:

- Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) of \$2.0 million will 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 funding of \$370,000 will improve licensing systems, 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.
- CWD funding of \$4.3 million will fund landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) survey and clearance operations and improve indigenous capacities for these activities to ensure that host nations are equipped to deal with residual landmine and UXO contamination. The funding may also support programs that improve the physical security and stockpile management of small arms and light weapons stockpiles.

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. The Department is also currently conducting an evaluation of its Lower Mekong Initiative Program in an effort to better understand the bilateral and regional effects of this program, improve efficiency while reducing redundancies, and better communicate the outcomes of our programming to stakeholders in the United States and the Lower Mekong sub-region.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: EAP is restructuring and strengthening its approach to program design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation to improve U.S. foreign assistance initiatives. In FY 2016, the Bureau hired a new Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to work with EAP offices and embassies to develop and implement effective benchmarks, results, and measurement frameworks for foreign assistance and public diplomacy programs. The officer is designing a best practices toolkit to communicate better program design, monitoring, and evaluation methods. In addition, the Department of State and USAID are supporting the evaluation of ongoing programs and initiatives to verify that each program's requirements have been met. Both agencies conduct monitoring and evaluation exercises to collect information on program implementation and to evaluate and analyze program effectiveness and shortcomings, and to provide recommendations to improve program implementation. Both agencies incorporated findings into the design of the follow-on ASEAN programming, including the ASEAN Connectivity through Trade and Investment project and ASEAN-U.S. Partnership for Good Governance, Equitable and Sustainable Development and Security project. U.S. assistance to the region is based on a demand-driven approach for ASEAN programming and increasing communication within the U.S. government interagency in Washington and in the field.

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 Globally and in Asia: The United States envisions a region in which countries have capable militaries and law enforcement agencies that enable them to defend from external threats, tackle territorial and maritime disputes peacefully, and deter provocation from a diverse array of state and non-state actors in alignment with U.S. interests. Wider threats of terrorism, transnational crime, and nuclear, chemical, and biological proliferation transcend borders and the power of individual nations, and thus require effective local, national, and multinational responses. To address these transnational challenges, the U.S. government encourages countries in the Asia-Pacific to develop the capacity to deter and mitigate these threats and work through internationally recognized legal frameworks and organizations.

Enhanced Regional Connectivity Facilitates Trade and Investment Flows with the United States and within the Asia-Pacific Region: The development of trade and transit links between South, Southeast and East Asia has been hampered for decades by poor regional infrastructure connectivity, the isolation of the Burmese government, and political mistrust between India and its neighbors. However, Burma's recent political and economic reforms along with the continuing efforts by India and Bangladesh to improve bilateral relations and enhance trade, have generated new opportunities to promote U.S. business interests and regional economic development. Leveraging improved bilateral relationships and deeper engagement with key multilateral institutions and fora, and in partnership with the U.S. business community, the U.S. government will pursue efforts to enhance regional connectivity and improve trade flows, while ensuring regional adherence to secure trade norms.

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: A strong partnership between the United States and regional economies that helps produce sustainable, robust and balanced growth is in the United States' interest as its economic well-being is increasingly linked to the prosperity of the Asia-Pacific. Broad-based economic growth is also in the United States' political and strategic interest since substantial, inclusive growth helps promote more stable and prosperous societies and expand U.S. export markets.

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 can effectively tackle transnational challenges enhance interoperability, and build regional confidence. As a centralized body, multilateral institutions such as ASEAN and LMI can help develop consensus among policymakers and encourage regulatory standardization to reduce barriers to trade and the movement of goods and capital across borders. This improves the investment climate for U.S. business and increases economic opportunity in the region. The United States will actively engage regional political, security and economic institutions and fora to strengthen their effectiveness. These engagements advance U.S. interests in the Asia-Pacific and lend credibility to our long-term commitment to the region.

Countries in the Region Increase Resilience to Global Climate Change through Integrated Natural Resource Management and Reinforced Disaster Risk Reduction: Global climate change and the impact of natural disasters pose a threat to sustainable development. U.S. assistance improves countries' ability to adapt to global climate change through disaster risk reduction efforts and the ability to mitigate the impacts of global climate change through integrated natural resource management, including biodiversity conservation, which provide climate co-benefits. Biodiversity conservation reinforces climate change mitigation efforts by creating core refuges for important tree species and ecological processes that help

sustain broader landscape functioning and ecosystem services like clean water, pollinators, and carbon sequestration. Fostering regional cooperation through LMI and ASEAN facilitates knowledge sharing related to adaptation and energy efficiency, enables sustainable management of trans-boundary resources, and encourages proactive action to limit greenhouse gas emissions.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	62,418
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	37,590
Foreign Military Financing	25,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	25,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,090
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,310
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,690
1.1 Counterterrorism	2,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	370
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,320
Enhanced regional connectivity facilitates trade and investment flows with the United States and within the Asia-Pacific region	7,539
Economic Support Fund	7,539
2.2 Good Governance	209
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,530
4.8 Environment	500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	300
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	500
Economic Support Fund	500
2.2 Good Governance	500
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	16,414
Economic Support Fund	16,414
1.5 Transnational Crime	525
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	280
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
2.2 Good Governance	8,469

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
3.2 Education		2,400
4.2 Trade and Investment		3,640
5.2 Disaster Readiness		600
Countries in the region increase resilience to global climate change through integrated natural resource management and reinforced disaster risk reduction		375
Economic Support Fund		375
4.8 Environment		375

USAID Asia Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The USAID Asia Regional Program implements activities and provides technical assistance to strengthen regional and bilateral programs in East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) and South and Central Asia (SCA), two regions in which the USAID Bureau for Asia operates through Washington headquarters and its field missions. FY 2017 resources for the Asia Regional program will help USAID conduct sector analyses; plan, design, and evaluate programs; and comply with regulatory requirements. Asia Regional will assist USAID missions in the implementation of USAID reforms as well as the three Presidential Initiatives: Feed the Future (FTF), Global Health (GHI), and Global Climate Change (GCCl). Asia Regional will also fund technical and subject-matter experts who can advise USAID missions on the sectors of health, education, agriculture, environment, economic growth, and democracy and governance. U.S. assistance programs will strengthen partner governments and civil society with particular attention to youth, gender equality, and women's empowerment.

In FY 2017, Asia Regional will address U.S. government priorities in the region, including transboundary challenges, regional trade and investment, economic integration, education, and global climate change. USAID will also strengthen civil society and address youth and gender issues. In addition, Asia Regional will provide surge capacity in targeted areas, assisting with specific program and technical expertise in the field and delivering support to countries that have experienced democratic breakthroughs, such as Burma and Sri Lanka.

In light of the expanding political, economic, and social opportunities presented by the President's strategic rebalance to Asia, Asia Regional will provide an effective platform for advancing U.S. government policy and program objectives across the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,796	*	11,939	143
Development Assistance	7,046	*	6,689	-357
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,750	*	5,250	500

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support inclusive economic growth, improved food security and natural resource management, and sustainable health and education outcomes in Asia. DA funds will also promote the development of resilient democracies that are increasingly inclusive and representative, ensuring adequate space for civil society. Partnerships will be leveraged wherever possible in order to amplify the development impact of Asia Regional funding.

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 and private sector policy in Asian countries to improve USAID programming in the region and to inform U.S. government consultations on strategic planning and programming with policymakers, private sector leaders, and donors.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will work with governments in East Asia and the Pacific to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals.

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 that have recently experienced democratic breakthroughs, including analytic support to political reform strategies and programs.
- U.S. assistance will continue to support analysis, evaluation, exchange of best practices, and strategic design to provide technical leadership and expertise to USAID Asia missions 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:

- U.S. assistance will support technical and cross-sectoral support in key Agency priorities, including: countering violent extremism; civil society strengthening; closing spaces; non-permissive environments; and democracy, rights, and governance integration. Technical experts will provide continued engagement with the inter- and intra-agency on these issues.

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 analytical tools and assessments that enable USAID missions in East Asia and the Pacific to implement effective programs in basic education.
- U.S. assistance will also provide technical expertise to ensure that USAID missions have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.
- 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 that enable USAID missions in South and Central Asia to implement effective programs in basic education.

- U.S. assistance will also provide technical expertise to ensure that USAID missions have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.
- 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 support agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals.

Increased Resilience to Global Climate Change through Integrated Natural Resource Management and Reinforced Disaster Risk Reduction

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support improved science and analysis for decision-making by providing information and tools on the changing hydrology in high mountain regions in Asia due to glacial retreat.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through GHP funds 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 in the region are grappling with how to deliver on their pledges to provide Universal Health Coverage and how to regulate the burgeoning private health sector. U.S. assistance will support the implementation of country strategies and programs that advance gender equality programming, policy implementation, and the monitoring and evaluation of activities in the areas of maternal and child health and family planning across Asia. USAID technical experts will also ensure that U.S. field programs have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.

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:

- U.S. assistance in maternal and child health and in family planning and reproductive health will address health policies and implementation approaches that will impact maternal and newborn mortality.
- USAID will give health officers intensified training in health systems strengthening to provide them with the tools to navigate country landscapes focusing on the implementation of universal health coverage, domestic resource mobilization and other financing strategies as well as private sector investment.
- Program support will continue for the Global Health Security Agenda, which addresses trans-boundary infectious disease control and prevention, such as the rise of Multi Drug Resistant TB in Asia, to diminish the threat to economic productivity in the region.
- Program support will also fund secondary analysis of Demographic Health Surveys in Laos and Burma, leading to policy briefs that will frame future health interventions in nutrition and maternal and child health and helping to prioritize effective assistance.
- The Asia Regional Program will conduct policy and secondary analyses of recent Demographic

Health Surveys (DHS) to understand and address programmatic barriers that are contributing to stagnating modern contraceptive prevalence rates in countries like Nepal and Indonesia and backsliding in modern contraceptive prevalence, as in Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic. These analyses will help pinpoint contributing factors and shape the conversation with other donors on how to best revitalize family planning efforts in each country. Funding will also continue small grants throughout Asia in support of a wide variety of family planning activities. Lastly, India's recent DHS demonstrated a decline in family planning services, resources will be used to address this re-emerging problem.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, Asia Regional conducted assessments and established mechanisms that improved program design, implementation, and evaluation across the region:

- A mid-term evaluation 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 findings were used to adjust work planning for the final years of the project, allowing Asia Regional to focus and concentrate on the most impactful activities.
- A mid-term evaluation was completed of Asia Regional's support for Interpol's Project Predator. The findings of the evaluation were used to inform programmatic and budgeting decisions.
- The impact evaluation of the School Dropout Prevention Pilot was completed in 2015 and will be used to inform future education program interventions.

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 2017 budget:

- The mid-term evaluation of Asia Regional's climate change adaptation and wildlife conservation programming will inform FY 2017 work plans.

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 the 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 focus on issues of inclusive economic growth and private sector development, incorporating technology and innovative partnerships. U.S. assistance seeks opportunities to leverage private capital through strategic partnerships within Asia. Additionally, technical experts will provide support to USAID missions on economic growth assessments, program evaluations, project design, and regional trade 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 Asia region are backsliding or in crisis. U.S. assistance will fund bilateral and regional 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. Asia Regional supports missions in program design; assessments, strategic planning, program design, and evaluations; provision of technical guidance and information; liaison with other USAID bureaus; policy discussions and coordination with the interagency; analysis and dissemination of trends and best practices; and addressing other implementation, legal, and legislative issues.

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 that support USAID Education Strategy goals in the East Asia and Pacific region. This approach supports professional development in basic education, youth and workforce development, and higher education based on regional and global best practices. While the region is successfully reducing the threat of HIV, TB, Malaria and other pandemic infectious diseases remain a threat to productivity. U.S. assistance will support countries in the region to develop road maps for improving surveillance and response to these disease burdens.

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 that support USAID Education Strategy goals in South and Central Asia. 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 the effects of 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. U.S. assistance will advance several strategic priorities: strengthening research and adaptation to glacier retreat and integrating climate change resilience throughout the Asia development portfolio.

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, integration, and enhanced human security by addressing critical risks that transcend borders. USAID's (RDM/A) 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) forum, and the Mekong River Commission. U.S. assistance will address key regional and global challenges including promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth; mitigating wildlife trafficking; working to end human trafficking; strengthening the capacity of civil society and non-profit leaders; and supporting the goals of the President's Global Health, Global Climate Change (GCC), Lower Mekong (LMI), Coral Triangle, Counter-Wildlife, and Feed the Future (FTF) initiatives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	59,382	*	42,323	-17,059
Development Assistance	37,450	*	22,410	-15,040
Economic Support Fund	5,600	*	5,000	-600
Global Health Programs - State	7,332	*	5,913	-1,419
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	*	9,000	-

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	59,382	*	42,323	-17,059
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	1,600	*	2,600	1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	*	2,600	1,600
Economic Support Fund	600	*	-	-600
Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI)	5,000	*	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	*	5,000	-
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	6,250	*	-	-6,250
Development Assistance	6,250	*	-	-6,250
Other	46,532	*	34,723	-11,809
Development Assistance	30,200	*	19,810	-10,390
Global Health Programs - State	7,332	*	5,913	-1,419
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	*	9,000	-

Development Assistance (DA)

DA assistance will promote stable and sustainable growth within the Asia-Pacific region by supporting programs that help individual countries to promote sustainable and inclusive economic integration based upon scientific research, improved access to information, and more harmonized practices and regulatory and legal approaches. DA will support capacity development of civil society organizations at national and regional levels to better advocate for and support improved governance, perform watchdog functions for better accountability and transparency, and advocate for the protection of human rights and public services. Finally, given that Asian countries are among the top global emitters of greenhouse gases (GHG), 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 and help vulnerable populations better address the effects of climate change.

Regional Institutions' Ability to Promote Sustainable and Inclusive Growth Increased

Key Interventions:

- USAID will support the connection and integration of the national customs windows of ASEAN member states into a single window system, enabling the electronic exchange of customs data and lowering the cost of doing business.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will promote the adoption of new technology by smallholder farmers in order to increase incomes, sustainably manage natural resources, and support SME development through private sector leverage, technology testing and information sharing, and effective gender engagement.
- USAID will improve the enabling environment for agricultural policy reform by developing data for policy makers, strengthening regional private sector associations and building their capacity to advocate, and providing opportunities for experiential learning and best-practice sharing across the region.
- Programs will support capacity building for civil society leaders and non-profit management in targeted sectors in the region.
- Programs will strengthen the ability of governments to incorporate environmental and social safeguards into billions of dollars of planned infrastructure construction and improve their natural resource management decision-making processes by using geo-spatial data, science, and analytical tools to increase sustainability.
- Proposed GCC initiative funding will support governments in the Lower Mekong and more broadly throughout Asia to develop and implement national low emission action plans, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment in profitable projects that reduce GHG emissions and increase clean energy production.
- Programs will reduce the threats to the critical marine and freshwater fisheries in the region, which are an important source of jobs, foreign exchange, economic growth, and food security, by reducing illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing and destruction of coral reef ecosystems.
- Programs 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 coordination and cooperation platforms.

Vulnerable Populations More Able to Address Risks that Transcend Borders

Key Interventions:

- Programs will provide technical assistance to governments and institutions within the region to increase their access to climate change adaptation financing and foster the exchange of practices and innovations among countries through regional learning networks.
- Programs will support Asian governments' efforts to obtain financing and implement activities that

increase resilience and support inclusive adaptation to the increasing impacts of climate change. This support will focus on preparing high density urban areas for increasingly severe and frequent storms.

- Programs will advance the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people by strengthening 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 and knowledge of and shift attitudes and behavior regarding trafficking in persons 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 enhance the rights of persons with disabilities.
- Programs will support 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. USAID activities under LMI are 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 Intervention:

- Programs will improve infrastructure planning in the Lower Mekong region by strengthening social and environmental safeguards, providing direct technical assistance to governments, and supporting institutional strengthening of civil society organizations.

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 of preventing infectious diseases. Overall, Asia has made great progress in combating tuberculosis (TB), HIV and 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. Key areas of GHI aligned with the globally shared goals of ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. USAID will promote GHPs by providing technical expertise for activities being implemented throughout the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS), an area that includes three non-presence countries (China, Thailand, and Laos) as well as the Burma, Cambodia, and Vietnam USAID bilateral missions. Furthermore, U.S. assistance will help vulnerable populations throughout the GMS, particularly with respect to cross-border spread of diseases 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), USAID will invest about \$11.0 million (of which \$5.9 million in GHP-State and \$5.0 million in GHP-USAID) to build partnerships that promote integrated prevention, care and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Programs will provide technical assistance for scaling up the comprehensive model of multiple-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) prevention and management in the three focus countries (Laos, Thailand, and southern provinces of China), as well as documentation, evaluation, and the ultimate hand-over of activities to the appropriate counterparts. Bedaquiline distribution will be increased accompanied by improvements in the surveillance and detection of MDR-TB.
- Activities under the President's Malaria Initiative (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.
- Programs will target emerging diseases of animal origin that remain pressing threats to livelihoods, food security, and public health.

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 and FY 2015 and used to make decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- USAID conducted monitoring visits to 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. The "Being LGBT in Asia" initiative completed a regional report for Asia, providing a comprehensive set of recommendations that will guide and be used to monitor Phase 2 of the initiative, which includes improving the capacity of country-level institutions to advocate for supportive policy development and increased capacity of LGBT organizations in community empowerment activities.
- USAID conducted numerous site visits and assessments of health activities in FY 2014 the findings of which are being incorporated into future project designs. Site visits 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) and Linkages across the Continuum of HIV services were conducted to assess the activities' performance and progress towards intended results. Key findings from the visits highlighted implications for infectious disease programming that varied by country. One of the most effective approaches highlighted by each of the site visits was close engagement and collaboration with national governments. Visits to local partners highlighted the need for continued monitoring and ongoing technical assistance to help build the capacity of partners to accurately track and utilize program data. Partnerships with national governments were found to effectively promote the sustainability of CAP-TB programmatic approaches and interventions. Findings from 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.
- In FY 2014, USAID conducted mid-term evaluations of its climate adaptation activity, Climate Change.
- Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia and the Pacific (USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific)

Asia-Pacific, and a sustainable landscapes activity, USAID Low Emissions Asian Development (LEAD).

- In FY 2015, USAID commissioned a mapping exercise of sustainable landscape private investment. USAID is conducting a Counter Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) stakeholder assessment utilizing Department of Interior (DOI) technical expertise.

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 2017 budget:

- USAID conducted in-depth analysis during the project design of the new vulnerable populations and good governance programs, which provided input for future programming options. 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. The analysis showed that it is in USAID's manageable interest to focus on helping selected groups within Asian societies to exercise their rights. These targeted populations include migrants/displaced people, those vulnerable to human trafficking, those who are unable to enjoy full rights as a result of their sex, gender, sexual orientation, and/or gender identity and expression, and persons with disabilities.
- Monitoring of counter-trafficking activities in FY2015 informed the decision to expand Counter-Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) programming and increase funding to successful partnerships. Recognizing the differences in human trafficking patterns and different sectors where exploitation occurs, future activities will utilize a more sector-specific approach. Multimedia and digital content will focus on sectors where persons are most vulnerable and at risk for trafficking including domestic labor, fisheries, and sexual exploitation. Based on findings from previous monitoring, more partnerships will also be built with the private sector in order to leverage their influence, resources and network in key labor industries and through additional media platforms to increase impact.
- Results from the U.S.-ASEAN Integration Activity Assessment will inform the design for the new ASEAN economic integration program that will follow the ASEAN Connectivity Trade and Investment project, which will end in June 2018. The assessment will map the most pressing ASEAN institutional development priorities and provide a coherent framework for U.S.-ASEAN development cooperation in the post-2015 period.
- Findings from the performance evaluation of the USAID Adapt Asia Pacific activity, which links climate finance to adaptation, helped inform mid-course adjustments and identify best practices for the planning and design of new USAID projects. The mid-term performance evaluation of the USAID LEAD activity, which helps Asian countries achieve lower emissions development, likewise helped inform adjustments and provide data for new designs. Specifically, these analyses clarified where opportunities exist to increase programmatic impact in the face of changing development contexts.
- Findings from the analysis of related Sustainable Landscape private investor mapping through the Bureau for Food Security's Investment Support Program will help USAID to understand potential financing instruments, investment opportunities, required skill sets, and resources needed to engage with the private sector. These will be used to inform USAID's new activity design.
- Findings from a mid-term performance evaluation, which recommended sustaining CWT efforts and identified best practices to increase efficiency and effectiveness, are informing the design of a new CWT activity.
- Findings from the U.S. Department of the Interior's CWT stakeholder assessment will be available to offerors and will inform the new CWT activity.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Regional Institutions' Ability to Promote Sustainable and Inclusive Growth Increased: This mission objective supports efforts in three key areas: regional economic integration, improved management of natural capital, and civil society engagement. First, activities will continue support to ASEAN to develop policies, practices, partnerships, skills, and technologies that enable inclusive ASEAN economic integration and sustainable growth practices. Second, activities will work to help curb destructive environmental aspects of market forces, 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 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: This mission objective supports efforts in three key areas: increased ability to adapt to climate change, enhanced rights of specific vulnerable people, and enhanced capacity to mitigate public health threats. 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) including the 60 million people who depend on the threatened Mekong River. Second, programs will support the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender 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. Health programs will combat major infectious diseases that have significant trans-border impact by supporting scalable technologies, alternative delivery systems and improved use of strategic information, and by building human resource capacity to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of national health systems.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	42,323
Regional Institutions' Ability to Promote Sustainable and Inclusive Growth Increased	24,210
Development Assistance	19,210
2.4 Civil Society	4,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,600
4.5 Agriculture	2,700
4.8 Environment	9,910
Economic Support Fund	5,000
4.8 Environment	5,000
Vulnerable Populations More Able to Address Risks That Transcend Borders	18,113
Development Assistance	3,200
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,200
4.8 Environment	2,000
Global Health Programs - State	5,913

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
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 2017

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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. While U.S. assistance has contributed to such progress as the recent trade agreements between the European Union (EU) and Ukraine, Moldova, and Georgia and implementation of normalization agreements between Serbia and Kosovo, other forces are threatening the investments that the United States has made in the region over the past twenty years. Russia has demonstrated an increased willingness to use coercive tools to undermine the goal of a Europe that is whole and free. In Azerbaijan and Russia, authorities have cracked down on civil society, while in Macedonia political crises have undermined that country's efforts to deepen its integration within Europe. Against this backdrop, U.S. assistance in the region is focused on building resilience and reducing the vulnerabilities of U.S. partners in Europe to external pressure, with an emphasis on enhancing access to independent media and unbiased information; minimizing corruption and supporting rule of law; strengthening civil society and democratic institutions to reduce external political influence; enhancing energy security; supporting financial reforms; promoting trade and economic diversification; and increasing defense capabilities of European partners, including greater 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	755,772	*	787,407	31,635
Overseas Contingency Operations	150,426	*	489,024	338,598
Economic Support Fund	32,176	*	363,314	331,138
Foreign Military Financing	103,250	*	89,750	-13,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	15,000	*	22,510	7,510
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	13,450	13,450
Enduring/Core Programs	605,346	*	298,383	-306,963
Economic Support Fund	447,500	*	162,253	-285,247
Foreign Military Financing	53,700	*	37,300	-16,400
Global Health Programs - State	21,024	*	25,515	4,491
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,700	*	7,100	-600
International Military Education and Training	30,073	*	31,400	1,327
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	25,700	*	23,195	-2,505
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	19,649	*	11,620	-8,029

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 support reforms of democratic, economic, justice sector, and other institutions that boost resilience and advance implementation of these countries' EU Association Agreements. It also will enhance energy security, diversify trade to reduce vulnerability to Russian trade pressure, combat corruption, improve access to independent media, build defense capabilities, strengthen border security, and support other measures needed to reduce their vulnerabilities to external pressure. U.S. assistance to Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Belarus will similarly build the resilience of these countries to counter Russian pressure by reinforcing civil society and rule of law; strengthening the private sector and increasing trade with the West; boosting the capacity and professionalism of independent media; and fostering greater energy independence.

In the Western Balkans, U.S. assistance will continue to focus on the reforms needed to advance accession to the EU despite Russian pressure, implementation of the normalization agreements between Serbia and Kosovo, and the 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. Throughout the Western Balkans, U.S. assistance will continue to help these countries diversify their sources of energy, advance anti-corruption and rule of law reforms, strengthen access to independent media and increase the transparency of media ownership, and expand access of small and medium-enterprises to European markets, all of which are central to integration efforts and building the resilience of these countries to Russian pressure.

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

Albania received European Union (EU) candidate country status in June 2014 and continues to actively pursue EU membership. In 2015, the EU noted progress on the political criteria required to begin accession negotiations, but also highlighted the need for further reform in numerous areas, particularly in the justice sector and rule of law by increasing counter-corruption efforts and fighting organized crime. U.S. assistance focuses on supporting Albania on its European path by strengthening the country's justice sector, improving local governance, and developing civil society's capacity to fulfill its watchdog function. U.S. assistance also builds the capacity of Albania's security and law enforcement agencies. In addition to the bilateral funding requested, Albania will also benefit from resources requested for the Europe and Eurasia Regional operating unit to improve the conditions needed for broad-based and sustainable economic growth throughout the region. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	14,183	*	14,090	-93
Economic Support Fund	5,976	*	6,000	24
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	*	2,400	-
International Military Education and Training	1,087	*	1,000	-87
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,650	*	2,650	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,070	*	2,040	-30

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will focus on improving Albania's judicial system, particularly through increased court management and transparency in the justice system. Funding will also be used to improve democratic institutions and fight corruption by supporting central and local government efforts to provide key services in a transparent, equitable, and accountable manner, and by developing the capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the media to conduct watchdog activities. Cross-cutting themes of planned U.S. assistance programs include anti-corruption, media freedom, civil society capacity building, countering violent extremism (CVE), building respect for human and minority rights, and encouraging free and fair political processes.

Strengthened Rule of Law and Improved Governance

Key Interventions:

- The U.S. government will work to improve governance in Albania at the central and local levels by providing technical assistance to implement decentralization legislation, including the central-local dialogue on policy issues such as local planning, environmental protection, and financial management. In addition, the U.S. government will work at the local level to improve local governments' capacity to provide citizens with a voice in government and to provide key public services.

- Justice sector assistance will improve case management and reduce delays in Albanian courts through the introduction of active case management techniques. Simultaneously, the U.S. government will support investigative journalism and a coalition of civil society organizations (CSOs) to bring citizens' concerns to the attention of the judiciary and policymakers.

Coordinate and Prioritize U.S. Government Resources and Programs to Create Strong and Independent NGOs and Media

Key Intervention:

- Funding will be used to support small grants, civic education, visits of speakers, public opinion research, and media training, and to support NGO capacity building on a broad range of topics. Illustrative areas of focus include anti-corruption, CVE, human/minority rights, and government accountability.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Requested FMF funding will be used to 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.

Support a Developed Albanian Military and Security Capacity, Including Readiness for Domestic Contingencies and Deployability to Other Areas

Key Interventions:

- FMF funding will be used for the preparation, training, and commissioning of Albania's junior- and noncommissioned officers (NCO); 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 NATO commitments.
- FMF-funded assistance will continue to focus on developing Albania as a fully integrated NATO partner and helping the country achieve its declared NATO Capability Targets. In particular, 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 by 2019.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET provides an excellent return on investment for each U.S. security assistance dollar. IMET graduates fill key senior positions in many Allied and partner military institutions and provide critical connections for long-term U.S. influence. 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.

Support a Developed Albanian Military and Security Capacity, Including Readiness for Domestic Contingencies and Deployability to Other Areas

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will support English language training and professional military education for the junior-level and NCOs, as well as for mid- and senior-level officers. Upon completing their training, Albanian officers and NCOs will return to the Albanian Armed Forces where they will be able to champion the implementation of needed reforms, be the force of generational change, and perpetuate these changes from the operational unit level all the way up to the Defense Ministry's higher-level positions.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

In Albania, widespread organized crime, corruption, and unemployment, and a stagnating economy contribute to a growing risk of instability and rise of violent extremism in the Balkans. INCLE assistance aims to counter these negative trends by contributing to legislative reform efforts, strengthening the police force, and building capacity in key ministries, including through the use of embedded U.S. government mentors.

Strengthened Rule of Law and Improved Governance

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will be used to increase Albania's 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.
- Funds 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. 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.
- 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, organizational structures, and performance assessments. It will also be used to build the capacity of mid-level police managers to implement policy and assess operational results based on objective, transparent data. The focus will be on effective operational and investigative management using information technology as well as sustaining critical infrastructure.
- INCLE funds will also help strengthen Albanian law enforcement's capacity to combat transnational crime, focusing on police operational capacities, investigative capacities, counterterrorism, countering violent extremism, and increasing police engagement with citizens to provide transparency and deter criminal behavior.

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-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"), destroy its unstable surplus conventional munitions, and improve physical security and stockpile management practices. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help establish an effective strategic trade control system and strengthen the ability of Albania's law enforcement agencies to interdict trafficking in items of proliferation concern and engage in cross-border cooperation.

Support Albania's Efforts to Act as a Net Contributor to Stability in the Region through Security and Civilian Institutions

Key Interventions:

- EXBS funding will support Albania's efforts to revise the legal and regulatory basis for its strategic trade control system to ensure that it meets international standards, and to enhance its radiation detection/response capability as well as the ability to control its own land, air, and water borders.
- CWD funding will be used to clear the last remaining UXO "hot spots" on Albanian territory, destroy a modest amount of munitions that will expire annually from the Ministry of Defense's stocks, and strengthen physical security and stockpile management practices.

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 ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews examined results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- The U.S. Embassy in Tirana used assistance evaluations and reporting to draft a new Integrated Country Strategy focused on strategic goals.
- In FY 2016, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will conduct a performance evaluation of work through local awardees that will inform and improve the USAID Mission's work with local partners.
- USAID is also planning to conduct a midterm performance evaluation of its Sustainable Water Sector Capacity Development project in Albania in FY 2016.

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.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthened Rule of Law and Improved Governance: Albania is plagued by weak rule of law, an incompetent and corrupt judicial system, constraints on the growth and effectiveness of civil society, ineffective administrative and service delivery institutions, and endemic corruption throughout virtually all structures of government and society. Assistance will seek to improve rule of law and judicial reforms and increase government transparency and competency through technical assistance and training.

Support a Developed Albanian Military and Security Capacity, Including Readiness for Domestic Contingencies and Deployability to Other Areas: Development of Albania's ability to defend itself and contribute to the collective defense of the NATO Alliance will enhance transatlantic security, strengthen regional stability, and support the U.S. European Command's mission to defend the United States. Assistance will support Albania's commitment to meet NATO force and capability targets.

Support Albania's Efforts to Act as a Net Contributor to Stability in the Region through Security and Civilian Institutions: The U.S. Embassy will work with the Government of Albania, NATO Allies, and the EU to support Albania's efforts to become a partner in transnational issues such as combatting terrorism and violent extremism, reintegrating foreign fighters, and migration.

Coordinate and Prioritize U.S. Government Resources and Programs to Create Strong and Independent NGOs and Media: Strong and independent NGOs and media are critical for holding the government accountable, deterring corruption, and pushing for essential reforms. Compared to the rest of the Western Balkans, Albanian CSOs are less developed and less capable. U.S. government resources will support civil society's efforts to serve as a watchdog on the institutions of government, business, and media as well as improve and increase investigative journalism capabilities.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	14,090
Strengthened rule of law and improved governance	8,145
Economic Support Fund	5,495
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,725
2.2 Good Governance	3,720
2.4 Civil Society	50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,450
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200
Support a developed Albanian military and security capacity, including readiness for domestic contingencies and deployability to other areas.	3,400
Foreign Military Financing	2,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,400
International Military Education and Training	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Support Albania's efforts to act as a net contributor to stability in the region through security and civilian institutions.	2,040
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,040
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	540
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500
Coordinate and prioritize USG resources and programs to create strong and independent NGOs and media.	505
Economic Support Fund	505
2.4 Civil Society	505

Armenia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' strategic goal in Armenia is to help it succeed as a secure, prosperous, and democratic country, at peace with its neighbors, more closely integrated with the Euro-Atlantic community, and able to resist Russian and other external pressure.

U.S. assistance to Armenia will encourage the development of a democratic and prosperous Armenia more oriented towards the Euro-Atlantic community. U.S. assistance will support governance and rule of law programs aimed at increasing transparency and responsive governance capable of implementing economic and political reforms, promoting judicial reform, and developing a robust civil society, greater media professionalism, and greater citizen access to local governance. U.S. economic assistance will contribute to regional integration, strengthen private-sector competitiveness, improve the investment climate, counter Armenia's pervasive culture of corruption, promote U.S. exports, advance energy-sector regulatory reforms and energy efficiency upgrades, and support energy diversification. Assistance will enhance regional security by continuing to support safety enhancements and emergency planning at Armenia's aging nuclear power plant and supporting confidence-building measures designed to build business and civil-society linkages with Turkey and Azerbaijan. U.S. assistance will also complement U.S. diplomatic efforts to resolve peacefully Armenia's long-standing conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh.

Through U.S.-funded efforts that promote regional integration, market development, and European harmonization, Armenia's dependence on Russian energy and remittances from Russia will be reduced. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	16,512	*	26,412	9,900
Economic Support Fund	11,482	*	22,412	10,930
Foreign Military Financing	1,700	*	1,000	-700
International Military Education and Training	590	*	600	10
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	*	1,700	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,040	*	700	-340

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF funding will support programs to strengthen Armenia's democratic institutions, deepen economic relations with the West, and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression and influence. Increased funding will allow for more robust support of programs that directly contribute to Armenia's self-sufficiency, democratic sovereignty, and Western integration. These programs aim to counter dependency on Russian energy sources by promoting regional integration and renewable energy programs as alternatives to natural gas; to reduce remittances from Russia through economic and rural development programs intended to curb migration; and to provide support for the implementation of the Armenian government's

anti-corruption strategy. U.S. assistance targeting the economic sector will improve the business-enabling environment through regulatory reform and will support private-sector competitiveness through the development of small- and medium-sized enterprise markets, including creation of a more competitive workforce and advancing innovation. Assistance will promote U.S. exports, support the Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) between the U.S. and Armenia signed in May 2015, and encourage an exchange of economic and agricultural expertise, while also addressing safety concerns with respect to the Armenian Nuclear Power Plant at Metsamor.

Through Diplomacy, Promotion of Economic Ties, and Support of Grassroots Exchange, the U.S. Government Assists Armenia in Taking Meaningful Steps toward Normalization of Relations with Turkey and a Lasting Peace with Azerbaijan in the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict – All of Which Reduce the Russian Levers over Armenia

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance 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 Armenia and its neighbors.
- Support will bring together Armenian, Azerbaijani and Turkish citizens representing a wide range of professions and interests for joint activities, confidence-building exercises, and conflict resolution seminars and initiatives. Programs will capitalize on opportunities to lessen tensions between Armenia and Turkey to promote mutual understanding and reconciliation.

More Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help produce a workforce better equipped to meet the demands of the labor market and help advance Armenia's regional and global competitiveness through targeted workforce development partnerships, facilitating innovation, accelerating the formation of new enterprises, and creating a better environment for economic growth.
- The United States will promote economic growth in rural Armenia through targeted initiatives supporting local and regional economic governance, entrepreneurship and job creation, and improved community infrastructure.
- The United States will work with the private sector to encourage investments for employing efficient water management systems, and will support environmentally friendly fish-farming practices.
- The U.S. government will support Armenia's multifaceted science, technology, innovation, and partnerships strategy to focus on acute groundwater issues in the Ararat Valley (a major agricultural area) and regional energy integration. The strategy will help create lasting changes to water and energy policy and practice, thus enhancing energy security and pursuing conservation technologies and renewables. Such programs will bolster the security of the Armenian Nuclear Power Plant, which draws its cooling from local aquifers.
- The U.S. government will work with Armenia's private sector to improve service delivery and offer a wider range of tourism products by exploiting Armenia's potential to become a unique and recognizable tourism destination.

Through Technical Assistance and Diplomatic Support to the Armenian Government's Economic-Related Reform Efforts, Armenia's Business Environment Provides a Transparent, Fair, and Level Playing Field that Attracts Increasing Levels of Mutually Profitable Investment and Trade for All Armenian and International Businesses

Key Interventions:

- To promote economic growth and foreign investment, the U.S. will provide technical assistance and training on customs valuation and classification and on developing a regulatory public procurement framework in compliance with international standards.
- 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.
- The U.S. will leverage the new TIFA between the United States and Armenia to identify and address the issues affecting U.S. business in Armenia, such as competition, technical barriers to trade, enforcement of intellectual property rights, and public procurement.
- The U.S. will help to organize trade and investment promotion events within targeted sectors to make more American products and services available to Armenian consumers, increasing choice and competition.
- The U.S. will utilize public-private partnerships to build capacity within targeted sectors to produce a workforce that meets the demands of the Armenian labor market.

Through U.S. Technical Assistance and Diplomatic Support, Boost Armenian Government Efforts to Promote a Diversified, Reliable, Safe and Effective Energy Sector

Key Interventions:

- Funds will be used to assist Armenia to develop sustainable alternatives to Russian energy sources, bolster economic growth, and stimulate employment, especially in rural areas currently subject to emigration. U.S. assistance will promote regional energy systems integration, support increased production from renewable sources, and improve efficiency and transparency within the energy sector in order to promote energy resilience and reduce dependence on Russia.
- Approximately \$2.5 million will be used to provide operational support and maintenance to the aging Armenian Nuclear Power Plant to enhance energy security, meeting a key U.S. government objective for Armenia and the region.

Through U.S. Government Assistance Programs, Diplomacy and Capacity Building Efforts, Armenian Civil Society and Media Become More Independent, Transparent, and Professional. They More Effectively Engage with the Government and the Public to Promote and Advance Accountability as Well as Western-Oriented Democratic and Societal Reforms

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will strengthen NGOs and independent media, increase access to information, and improve the professionalism and quality of journalism. To counter Russian propaganda, programs will help increase access to objective and reliable sources of information by strengthening the media's capacity to meet professional standards and by fostering media independence.
- Funds will be used to support small grants aiming to support entrepreneurship, startups, and the development of business skills, especially among women and vulnerable communities, such as people with disabilities and members of minority communities.
- Approximately \$1.0 million will support the Armenian government's national child-welfare reforms to stop the flow of children into institutions and reduce the number of children in institutional care. The reforms will dismantle the regressive Soviet model, which has left a corrupt orphanage system. Programs will help introduce new approaches and instill Western values towards the protection of human rights.
- U.S. assistance will continue to support 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. Improving the sustainability of the country's social security system will build resilience and help the country withstand external pressures, including through dependence on Russian loans to meet its social obligations.

More Participatory, Effective, and Accountable Governance

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance programs will help promote citizen understanding and participation in democratic processes and to promote economic prosperity, ultimately reducing mass emigration of migrant workers to Russia.
- U.S.-funded programming will support decentralization and local governance reforms, including the strengthening of municipal governments' capacity to mobilize public and private resources for local development. Initiatives will boost economic opportunity and improve the transparency and responsiveness of public services.
- U.S. assistance will provide Armenia with the critical tools needed to promote good governance and help the country counter Russian pressure across a wide spectrum of social and political life. 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, and transparency and accountability.

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 U.S. government will not only 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, but will also help Armenia build its pledge counter-improvised-explosive-device (C-IED) and enhanced medical capabilities for peacekeeping operations. FMF will supplement the primary military education of Armenia's officers and non-commissioned officers, thereby instilling a Westernized military thought process and operational efficiency.

Through Continued U.S. Military Engagement, the Armenian Government Advances Defense Reform, Strengthens Armenia's Western Orientation, and Increases its Contributions to Regional and Global Security, Positively Impacting Protection of U.S. Citizens and Reducing Armenian Military Dependence on Russia

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support continued defense reform and the development of peacekeeping capabilities by supporting Armenia's Peacekeeping Brigade. U.S. assistance will support the fulfillment of Armenian pledges made during the UN Peacekeeping Summit on C-IED and enhanced medical capabilities for peacekeeping operations.
- U.S. assistance will supplement Military Education and Training for Armenian officers and non-commissioned officers as well as serve to fund equipment for Armenia's military training academies and help develop a western styled military training environment.

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, all which work to counter security dependence on Russia. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the U.S., allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. Over 90 percent of returning IMET graduates continue on to positions of greater responsibility within the Armenian Armed Forces.

Through Continued U.S. Military Engagement, the Armenian Government Advances Defense Reform, Strengthens Armenia's Western Orientation, and Increases its Contributions to Regional and Global Security, Positively Impacting Protection of U.S. Citizens and Reducing Armenian Military Dependence on Russia

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide English language training and 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. INCLE funding will support the Armenian 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. Funds will support work to combat police corruption, improve civil disturbance management, support crowd management training, and help combat cybercrime and counternarcotics efforts. Assistance will support Armenia's efforts to create a probation service that will help legitimize the judicial system and democratic reform. INCLE funds will also support ongoing technical assistance to promote the rule of law, including training and support to increase the independence of the judiciary, respect for the rule of law among youth, and expanding access to justice. INCLE funding will support justice sector programs, including activities to expand access to capable and professional legal representation, promote judicial independence, promote constitutional law reform, engage on law school reform and support compliance with European Court of Human Rights case law.

Enhanced and Targeted U.S. Government Engagement in Rule of Law Assists the Government of Armenia in Creating Independent, Accountable, and Professional Law Enforcement, Judicial, and Correctional Bodies. These Institutions Increasingly Safeguard Citizen Safety, Promote the Rule of Law, and Respect Civil Liberties and Human Rights, While Engaging in the Fight against Corruption

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.

- The U.S. government will provide training and support to strengthen the independence of the judiciary; improve legal education; promote judicial independence; improve respect for the rule of law and human rights; ensure compliance with the Armenian 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.

With Deepened Efforts on Security-Related Collaboration by the U.S. Government, Armenia Enhances its Capabilities in Cooperative Biological Engagement, Border Security, Non-Proliferation, and Counter-Terrorism Efforts

Key Intervention:

- The EXBS Program will work with government officials to begin the process of amending its Strategic Trade Control laws; increase the transparency of Armenian government export licensing procedures through increased automation and sustained outreach to industry, providing field-based enforcement training to border officials; and expose Armenia's leadership to international best practices. As part of the international donor group supporting renovation of Armenia's northern border points with Georgia, the U.S. government will provide funding for WMD-related equipment as needed.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- Programs administered by the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) were routinely monitored and evaluated by Washington- and Armenia-based staff tasked with managing and overseeing program implementation and performance. INL 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. INL 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 examined results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- 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.
- 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:

- 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

Through Diplomacy, Promotion of Economic Ties, and Support of Grassroots Exchange, the U.S. Government Assists Armenia in Taking Meaningful Steps toward Normalization of Relations with Turkey and a Lasting Peace with Azerbaijan in the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict – All of Which Reduce the Russian Levers over Armenia: 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. 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. Improving relations with Turkey and reaching a final resolution on Nagorno-Karabakh would stabilize the entire region, provide economic benefits to all three Caucasus countries and Turkey, and reduce Armenia's reliance on Russia's security forces.

Through Continued U.S. Military Engagement, the Armenian Government Advances Defense Reform, Strengthens Armenia's Western Orientation, and Increases its Contributions to Regional and Global Security, Positively Impacting Protection of U.S. Citizens and Reducing Armenian Military Dependence on Russia: 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.

With Deepened Efforts on Security-Related Collaboration by the U.S. Government, Armenia Enhances its Capabilities in Cooperative Biological Engagement, Border Security, Non-Proliferation, and Counter-Terrorism Efforts: 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.

More Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth: The U.S. government will bolster economic growth programs by enhancing economic opportunities to reduce the demographically devastating overflow of workers emigrating from Armenia to Russia. 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. These efforts will broaden access to economic opportunity, thereby contributing to political stability, democratic reform, and anti-corruption efforts.

Through Technical Assistance and Diplomatic Support to the Armenian Government's Economic-Related Reform Efforts, Armenia's Business Environment Provides a Transparent, Fair, and Level Playing Field that Attracts Increasing Levels of Mutually Profitable Investment and Trade 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 focus will 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. Assistance programs aim to encourage the Armenian government to undertake the fundamental reforms essential to achieving its economic potential, while working to increase people's stake in supporting economic policies that will benefit all.

Through U.S. Technical Assistance and Diplomatic Support, Boost Armenian Government Efforts to Promote a Diversified, Reliable, Safe and Effective Energy Sector: Russian state-owned enterprises own almost all major energy infrastructure, nominally controlling the wholesale and retail prices of gas and electricity. In attempt to diversify and reduce 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. U.S. assistance will help promote more transparent policies in the energy sector which will contribute to its diversification and effectiveness. The U.S. government will continue to support safety enhancements and emergency planning at Armenia's nuclear power plant, thereby enhancing regional security.

Through U.S. Government Assistance Programs, Diplomacy and Capacity Building Efforts, Armenian Civil Society and Media Become More Independent, Transparent, and Professional. They More Effectively Engage with the Government and the Public to Promote and Advance Accountability as Well as Western-Oriented Democratic and Societal Reforms: 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, furthering to counter Russian pressure and support Armenian sovereignty.

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. Programs will work with the Armenian government to improve transparency, accountability, and civic engagement.

Enhanced and Targeted U.S. Government Engagement in Rule of Law Assists the Government of Armenia in Creating Independent, Accountable, and Professional Law Enforcement, Judicial, and Correctional Bodies. These Institutions Increasingly Safeguard Citizen Safety, Promote the Rule of Law, and Respect Civil Liberties and Human Rights, While Engaging in the Fight against Corruption: 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.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	26,412
Through diplomacy, promotion of economic ties, and support of grassroots exchange, the USG assists Armenia in taking meaningful steps toward normalization of relations with Turkey and a lasting peace with Azerbaijan in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict – all of which reduce the Russian levers over Armenia.	128
Economic Support Fund	128
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	128
Through continued US military engagement, the Armenian government advances defense reform, strengthens Armenia's Western orientation, and increases its contributions to regional and global security, positively impacting protection of U.S. citizens and reducing Armenian military dependence on Russia	1,600
Foreign Military Financing	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
International Military Education and Training	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600
With deepened efforts on security-related collaboration by the USG, Armenia enhances its capabilities in cooperative biological engagement, border security, non-proliferation, and counter-terrorism efforts	700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	700
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700
More inclusive and sustainable economic growth.	8,700
Economic Support Fund	8,700
4.2 Trade and Investment	400
4.4 Infrastructure	500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,800
Through technical assistance and diplomatic support to the Armenian government's economic-related reform efforts, Armenia's business environment provides a transparent, fair, and level playing field that attracts increasing levels of mutually profitable investment and trade for all Armenian and international businesses.	1,200
Economic Support Fund	1,200
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,200
Through U.S. technical assistance and diplomatic support, boost Armenian Government efforts to promote a diversified, reliable, safe and effective energy sector.	4,750
Economic Support Fund	4,750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,750
4.4 Infrastructure	2,000
Through USG assistance programs, diplomacy and capacity building efforts, Armenian civil society and media become more independent, transparent, and professional. They more effectively engage with the government and the public to promote and advance accountability as well as Western-oriented democratic and societal reforms.	3,114
Economic Support Fund	3,114

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
2.4 Civil Society		1,714
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations		1,400
More Participatory, Effective, and Accountable Governance.		4,520
Economic Support Fund		4,520
2.2 Good Governance		3,320
2.4 Civil Society		1,200
Enhanced and targeted USG engagement in rule of law assists the GOAM in creating independent, accountable, and professional law enforcement, judicial, and correctional bodies. These institutions increasingly safeguard citizen safety, promote the rule of law, and respect civil liberties/ and human rights, while engaging in the fight against corruption.		1,700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		1,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		730
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		970

Azerbaijan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Azerbaijan seeks to integrate the country into a whole, free, and peaceful Europe. U.S. assistance takes an integrated approach focused on democratization and human rights, security, and economic liberalization and trade development, as the U.S. government seeks to increase Azerbaijan's cooperation with the Euro-Atlantic community. It will promote initiatives that reduce Azerbaijan's vulnerability to Russian or other outside aggression, as well as to withstand the possibility of violent extremism. There have been increased restrictions on civil society and the media in Azerbaijan since 2013, highlighting the country's need for continued advocacy and support for democracy and human rights protection. Programs will aim to strengthen citizens' ability to participate in public life, increase media freedom, improve media professionalism, and support the rights of journalists and civil society. They will promote good governance and foster democratization, including development of democratic institutions and processes. U.S. assistance will continue to support Azerbaijan's efforts to combat trafficking in persons and will support efforts to empower women to participate more effectively in the political and economic spheres. Given Azerbaijan's borders with Russia, Georgia, Armenia, and Iran, U.S. security assistance will aim to increase Azerbaijan's ability to contribute more effectively to counterterrorism, counternarcotics efforts, and to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). U.S. assistance will bolster Azerbaijan's border security, capacity to combat domestic and transnational crime, ability to protect the maritime energy facilities on which its economy depends, and contribute to international efforts on peacekeeping. Azerbaijan's economy is largely dependent on its hydrocarbon resources, but its long-term prosperity and economic stability require diversification. Economic assistance will address critical policy and institutional constraints, promote trade liberalization, strengthen ties with Western and global markets, and foster diversification and sustainable growth in the non-oil sectors of the economy. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	10,080	*	12,936	2,856
Economic Support Fund	6,252	*	10,936	4,684
Foreign Military Financing	1,700	*	1,000	-700
International Military Education and Training	593	*	600	7
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	*	-	-800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	735	*	400	-335

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

There is a continuing need for advocacy and support for democracy and human rights protection in Azerbaijan. Given the restrictive operating environment for human rights and democracy activists, the press, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other independent voices, U.S. assistance will continue to focus on supporting the role of civil society in the political process, increasing access to objective information, and developing independent media. U.S. assistance will also continue to promote government transparency and accountability, increased citizen participation in governance, including women, strengthen rule of law, and the protection of human rights. U.S. assistance will aim to improve

the business-enabling environment to bolster investor confidence and entrepreneurship and expand the non-energy sectors of the economy. U.S. assistance will also support reforms that encourage competitive, rule-based practices in Azerbaijan and trade liberalization, fostering more robust trade with the United States and Europe and an increased regional role as a trade and transit hub. The agriculture sector will remain a focus of U.S. efforts to increase private sector competitiveness, diversification, and trade. Diversification of the economy, strengthening civil society, and opening to the West will lessen Azerbaijan's susceptibility to Russian pressure and influence.

Achieve Progress towards a Peaceful and Durable Settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict

Key Interventions:

- U.S. programs will support discussion of tolerance and conflict resolution with public audiences, particularly youth.
- U.S. programs will identify opinion leaders, historians, and journalists, as well as young leaders in Azerbaijan, for participation in exchange programs and "Track Two" diplomacy projects.

Azerbaijan's Compliance with its International Commitments on Human Rights Improves, Including a More Transparent and Consistent Enforcement of the Rule of Law and Strengthened Freedom of the Press

Key Intervention:

- U.S. funding will advance fundamental human rights and dignity by building quality, independent journalism, strengthening NGOs in monitoring human rights, aiding organizations fighting corruption, combating human trafficking, and promoting government transparency, accountability, and consistent application of the law.

Increased Effective Participation of Diverse Actors and Institutions in the Democratic Development of Azerbaijan

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will improve the effectiveness of Azerbaijani NGOs in advancing citizen interests and increasing public awareness of rights, services and protections of key vulnerable populations, including women and persons with disabilities, through collaboration with NGOs throughout the region and by way of organizational capacity-building and promotion of policy reforms.
- The U.S. government will support women's inclusion and empowerment through activities such as increasing women's participation in civic organizations and in the economy and by combating domestic violence.
- U.S. assistance programs will support civic empowerment and participation through community development activities, which build bridges between civil society and the government and result in small-scale infrastructure projects.
- U.S. funding will support capacity-building through professional media development, including support for independent media resources, as well as funding training in journalism and media management.
- U.S. assistance will support development and implementation of programs for alumni of U.S. government-funded programs, with the goal of seeking to spread alumni experience to the wider population and promote professional development of alumni as active citizens.
- U.S. assistance will sponsor visits of American specialists to Azerbaijan through the Speaker Program. American exchanges will target partners/hosts with the greatest likelihood to drive future reforms. The Speaker Program plans to sponsor visits of American entrepreneurship specialists to Azerbaijan.

Improve Business Climate in Azerbaijan

Key Interventions:

- U.S. funding will help improve the economic policy environment through removing administrative barriers that inhibit competition and entrepreneurship, distort investment, constrain trade, and limit Azerbaijan's ability to integrate into the global economy.
- U.S. funding will assist Azerbaijan using its unique geographical position to become a regional transportation node by easing non-tariff barriers and harmonizing standards with its neighbors in the Caucasus and Central Asia.
- U.S. assistance will support financial sector stability and development through partnering with the Central Bank of Azerbaijan in monetary policy, banking supervision, and inflation targeting.
- U.S. assistance will help the private sector diversify the economy, which is heavily reliant on the oil and gas sector, through technical assistance and advisory services to small and medium enterprises (including targeted agricultural value chains), expanding entrepreneurship, and expanding market linkages with new trading partners in Europe, the United States, and other countries.
- U.S. assistance will support economic livelihoods and empowerment of the most vulnerable groups through outreach to women and youth, particularly in the regions where economic opportunities are limited.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF assistance will continue to support Azerbaijan's military professionalization and interoperability with NATO and coalition partners in multinational operations. It also will support increased maritime domain awareness, with the goal of enhancing border security and protection of critical energy infrastructure.

Azerbaijan is a Willing and Capable International Partner in NATO and United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, and its Security Forces Continue to Become More Interoperable with U.S. and NATO Forces

Key Interventions:

- Funds will assist Azerbaijan's maritime forces to accomplish multiple missions in support of U.S. and Azerbaijani strategic objectives.
- Funding will support efforts to sustain 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.

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 Is a Willing and Capable International Partner in NATO and United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, and its Security Forces Continue to Become More Interoperable with U.S. and NATO Forces

Key Interventions:

- 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.
- Funds 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.

- Funds will support military education in areas such as maintaining maritime domain awareness and countering threats to maritime critical energy infrastructure.

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.

Help Protect Azerbaijan's Stability by Ensuring its Security Forces Have the Capacity to Secure the Country's Borders, Detect and Prevent Terrorist Operations, Counter WMD Proliferation, and Respond to Crises

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$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:

- To assess progress in achieving objectives, USAID conducts regular monitoring site visits, annual portfolio reviews, and various assessments and evaluations. In FY 2015 USAID conducted a mid-term performance evaluation of the Building Local Capacity for Development project and a performance evaluation of the Azerbaijan Partnership for Transparency (APT) project. The findings of these evaluations were used to review the level of progress made so far in achieving the objectives and expected results. They also provided lessons learned and recommendations for any adjustments and considerations for increasing effectiveness of the implementation of the rest of the projects.
- In the first quarter of FY 2016, USAID conducted a performance evaluation of the Socio-Economic Development Activity (SEDA). USAID will use the findings of the SEDA evaluation to determine the effectiveness of each component and their complementarity to one another; and will improve project implementation based on the recommendations provided as a result of this evaluation.
- 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 examined 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 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 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.

- 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 are not meeting international standards, including updating its control lists of strategic goods.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during the ABRs to inform 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.
- As a result of the performance evaluation recommendations, USAID was able to increase the APT project budget for outreach communication which improved information dissemination. The APT project exerted additional effort to achieve gender balance in its staff conducting outreach, receiving clients at the offices, and providing legal services; the project used professional editing and graphics services, and included high quality executive summaries in the reports. USAID will consider incorporating more recommendations of the APT evaluation in future programming.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Help Protect Azerbaijan's Stability by Boosting its Security Forces' Capability to Secure the Country's International 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.

Achieve Progress towards a Peaceful and Durable Settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict: The unresolved Nagorno-Karabakh conflict is a dangerous source of instability, an impediment to regional integration, and a threat to U.S. interests. U.S. programs will support discussion of tolerance and conflict resolution with public audiences, particularly youth. Additionally, programs will identify opinion leaders, historians, and journalists, as well as young leaders in Azerbaijan, for participation in exchange programs and Track Two diplomacy projects.

Azerbaijan is a Willing and Capable Partner, Supporting Coalition and Peacekeeping Operations, and its Security Forces Continue to Become More Interoperable with U.S. and NATO Forces: U.S. assistance will allow Azerbaijan to continue its progress in support of its NATO Individual Partnership Action Plan goals and also facilitate Azerbaijan's broader goals of defense sector reform. 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.

Azerbaijan's Compliance with its International Commitments on Human Rights Improves, Including a More Transparent and Consistent Enforcement of the Rule of Law and Strengthened Freedom of the Press: The United States will advance fundamental human rights and dignity by building quality, independent journalism, strengthening NGOs in monitoring human rights, aiding organizations fighting corruption, combating human trafficking, and promoting government transparency, accountability, and consistent application of the law.

Increased 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 Business Climate in Azerbaijan: Azerbaijan's economy is chiefly powered by its substantial natural hydrocarbon resources. Recent developments in the world oil markets since 2014 and falling world oil prices have reinforced the need for Azerbaijan to adopt further economic reforms and to diversify its economy away from hydrocarbon production. Under the Azerbaijani government's Vision 2020 plan, the country aims to promote a highly competitive economy improving the business environment and diversifying away from hydrocarbon production by strengthening key sectors, such as agriculture, transportation, IT, and tourism. This plan provides opportunities for partnership with the government in areas of shared interest to advance economic reforms. Assistance will focus on four pillars: 1) improved economic governance in legislative and regulatory areas; 2) development of a more robust financial sector; 3) improved competitiveness in target sectors beyond the hydrocarbon sector; and 4) reduced corruption at all levels. Economic participation of women and other vulnerable groups will be an important component of all four pillars. Improvements in the business climate and trade environment, including reducing non-tariff trade barriers and elimination of impediments to entrepreneurship in Azerbaijan, will open up new export markets in Europe and elsewhere, strengthening ties with new trading partners, and promoting Euro-Atlantic integration.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	12,936
Help protect Azerbaijan's stability by ensuring its security forces have the capacity to secure the country's borders, detect and prevent terrorist operations, counter WMD proliferation, and respond to crises	400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400
Achieve progress towards a peaceful and durable settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict	141
Economic Support Fund	141
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	141
Azerbaijan is a willing and capable international partner in NATO and UN peacekeeping operations, and its security forces continue to become more interoperable with U.S. and NATO forces	1,600
Foreign Military Financing	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
International Military Education and Training	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600
Azerbaijan's compliance with its international commitments on human rights improves, including a more transparent and consistent enforcement of the rule of law and strengthened	1,514

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
freedom of the press	
Economic Support Fund	1,514
1.5 Transnational Crime	325
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,189
Increased effective participation of diverse actors and institutions in the democratic development of Azerbaijan (Country Development Cooperation Strategy)	4,654
Economic Support Fund	4,654
2.2 Good Governance	600
2.4 Civil Society	4,054
Improved business climate in Azerbaijan	4,627
Economic Support Fund	4,627
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,727
4.3 Financial Sector	1,300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,600

Belarus

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Belarusian government took positive steps in 2015, including the release of long-held political prisoners and facilitating the Minsk peace process to resolve the conflict caused by Russian aggression. However, efforts to democratize the authoritarian political system and reform the state-dominated economy remain a top priority. U.S. assistance to Belarus will continue to support the Belarusian people's efforts to encourage a government that respects democratic rights and fundamental freedoms. In the context of Belarus's restrictive environment, U.S. assistance will continue to create space for free expression of political views, free and fair elections, 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 help to open the economy to Western markets and stave off pressure from Russia. U.S. assistance will help integrate vulnerable populations into society, such as people with disabilities and victims of trafficking, while building the capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that provide services to them. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,000	*	9,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	7,000	*	9,000	2,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. assistance will promote human rights and informed participation in civic and political processes by expanding awareness of democratic models, institutions, and public discourse. U.S. assistance will empower Belarusians to push for systemic reforms and respect for human rights and will support NGOs that seek to address civic challenges. U.S. support for think tanks and independent media will expand 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 expose Belarusians to international best-practices. The United States will continue to work closely with 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, opening Belarus to Western markets, decreasing dependence on Russia, 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. U.S. assistance to people with disabilities will advocate for their full integration into social and economic life, and assistance will support adoption and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. 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 Increases Demand for Democratic Governance

Key Interventions:

- The United States will support the activities 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 online media outlets in order to increase public access to objective and diverse sources of information, as well as efforts to increase media literacy and demand for alternative sources of information.
- U.S. programs will strengthen people-to-people relations and promote the understanding of democratic principles.

Support to Advocacy Groups Ensures Vulnerable Groups are Better Served and Better Integrated into Productive Social and Economic Activities

Key Interventions:

- U.S. programs supporting people with disabilities will promote tolerance, help to overcome stigmas, and seek to create 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. Activities will also support the adoption and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- The United States will support anti-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.

Support to Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises and Groups that Advocate for Economic Reform Increases the 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 by supporting existing and emerging web portals, consultancies, non-profit entities, and commercial local entities constituting national and regional business support infrastructure.
- U.S.-funded 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. assistance will increase access to finance for SMEs by supporting partial loan guarantees to

private lenders, as well as building the capacity of private lenders to better understand the financial needs and practices of SMEs.

- 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.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- In FY 2014, the U.S. Agency for International Development (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 FY 2015, USAID's largest civil society initiative underwent an independent mid-term performance evaluation. Overall, the evaluation found that the initiative is meeting planned objectives in the areas of increasing the capacities of civil society organizations to advocate for reform and increase public awareness. Additionally, the evaluation found that USAID's support to civil society remains highly relevant and should be continued.
- In FY 2015, USAID's Community Services to Vulnerable Groups (CSVG) project underwent a final performance evaluation, covering 10 years of implementation. The purpose of the project was to increase the inclusion of orphan and vulnerable children and people with disabilities into mainstream Belarusian society. The evaluation found that all project objectives were met, with results frequently exceeding expectations. For example, the project transformed the child welfare system by leading the country from the post-Soviet, institutionalization model for orphaned and vulnerable children to a family-centered model as utilized in the U.S. and Europe. This is a significant shift, as the family-centered model is proven to result in much better life outcomes for the children and families involved. Since project inception, the percent of children institutionalized (put into orphanages) nationwide decreased from 34 percent (2005) to 17 percent (2013), and dropped to close to zero percent in the project's target communities.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington, DC with all U.S. government implementing agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews examined results achieved in the previous 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'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.
- Findings from the mid-term performance evaluation of the civil society initiative were used to increase the focus on activities that were determined to be most effective while reducing and/or eliminating activities deemed to be least effective. These findings will also be used to inform USAID's future civil society support.
- Findings from the final performance evaluation of the CSVG project help inform USAID's decision to phase out support in the area of orphans and vulnerable children and focus future efforts on further integration of people with disabilities into society.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Promotion of a Stronger, More Active Civil Society, Democratic Values, and Enhanced Access to Information for the People of Belarus Increases Demand for Democratic Governance: U.S. resources will strengthen the capacity of civil society and independent media to engage the public, 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 outreach and engagement efforts on social media.

Support to Advocacy Groups Ensures Vulnerable Groups are Better Served and Better Integrated into Productive Social and Economic Activities: U.S. assistance will support vulnerable groups focusing on people with disabilities and victims of trafficking. Programs will cultivate new strategic partnerships, promote volunteerism, and stress sustainability of grassroots organizations. 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.

Support to Small-and-Medium-Sized Enterprises and Groups that Advocate for Economic Reform Increases the 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 access to training, partners, and markets for technology entrepreneurs, and intensive training of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly in management, finance, and marketing. 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 programs. The United States will build on its previous investment in strengthening the advocacy capacity of business associations to enable them to continue to contribute to and encourage policy reforms.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	9,000
Promotion of a stronger, more active civil society, democratic values, and enhanced access to information for the people of Belarus increases demand for democratic governance	6,847
Economic Support Fund	6,847
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,200
2.4 Civil Society	5,647
Support to advocacy groups ensures vulnerable groups are better served and better integrated into productive social and economic activities	521
Economic Support Fund	521
1.5 Transnational Crime	221
2.4 Civil Society	300

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
Support to small and medium sized enterprises and groups that advocate for economic reform increases the share and competitiveness of the private sector in the economy of Belarus		1,632
Economic Support Fund		1,632
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		1,632

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bosnia and Herzegovina's (BiH) advancement toward Euro-Atlantic integration, and the democratic, economic, and security commitments that this process 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 challenged by poor governance, external pressure, and efforts to undermine the state, including a Republika Srpska (RS) effort to move toward secession. 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), even as it has committed to an EU-driven package of socio-economic, rule of law, and governance reforms. U.S. assistance will help BiH implement this reform package and improve government accountability and efficiency, trade with Europe, and inter-ethnic dialogue and reconciliation. U.S. assistance seeks to bolster and irreversibly consolidate 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 economic 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. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,186	*	43,169	10,983
Economic Support Fund	19,175	*	30,269	11,094
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	*	4,000	-
International Military Education and Training	991	*	1,000	9
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,800	*	3,800	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,220	*	4,100	-120

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF-funded programs will promote democratic and economic reforms, support Euro-Atlantic integration, and bridge long-standing ethnic and religious divides, thereby reducing the risk of future conflict. ESF assistance will support democratic reform, including justice sector reform, and conflict mitigation programs that emphasize the role of civil society, promote institutional capacity building, and foster interethnic reconciliation. U.S. assistance will support the implementation of BiH's EU reform agenda, which should lead to progress on a range of socio-economic, governance, and rule of law reforms.

Promote the Rule of Law and Improve the Effectiveness and Responsiveness of Institutions of Governance

Key Interventions:

- ESF-funded programs will encourage interethnic solidarity and trust through initiatives aimed at increasing the ability of government institutions to promote dialogue and implement structural reforms that promote reconciliation.
- Rule of law programs will strengthen the capabilities of justice sector actors to more vigorously investigate cases of organized crime and corruption. ESF funds will be used to increase the professional status and performance of prosecutors; and strengthen justice sector institutions' abilities to uphold public integrity and combat corruption through mentoring, training, and technical assistance.
- U.S. assistance will help civil society groups organize and advocate for political and economic reforms that are important to citizens. It will assist them to partner with other key stakeholders to engage in policy development and public oversight of government, especially over the implementation of democratic, economic, and social reforms essential for EU integration. This will include support to organizations advocating for the implementation of the anti-corruption reforms required to advance Euro-Atlantic integration.
- U.S. assistance will enhance the accountability of BiH's governing institutions through more effective policies and enforcement of laws and budgets. A specific focus will be placed on anti-corruption legislation, including whistleblower protection, political party financing, and conflict of interest legislation.

Encourage a Business Environment that Improves Competitiveness, Creates Jobs, and Increases Incomes

Key Interventions:

- In close alignment with EU Reform Agenda initiatives, U.S. assistance will continue to support government partners in implementing reforms in the energy sector, aligning public financial management with EU requirements, and adopting EU-compliant trade policies and regulations in order to enable growth of private enterprises in productive industries, the energy sector, and agriculture. U.S.-funded programs will also promote investment by the BiH diaspora to further the country's economic development and will help the BiH government to reduce barriers against diaspora investment.
- ESF-funded programs will provide targeted support to help small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) access finance, utilize innovative technologies to improve productivity and the quality of their products, meet international standards, and expand their market access. Assistance will also support youth-focused workforce development and entrepreneurship activities to address BiH's very high unemployment rates among youth, and the private sector's need for a qualified and skilled workforce.
- U.S.-funded programs will continue to assist municipalities with strategically planning their own local economic development, improving the business enabling environment, attracting investment, promoting the growth of the private sector, and creating jobs.

Increase Citizen Support for a Pluralistic and Tolerant Society

Key Interventions:

- ESF funds will continue supporting efforts that encourage BiH citizens to work across ethnic lines on important social, economic, and political issues, encouraging national dialogue and helping build consensus around issues that are crucial for BiH to move forward. The United States will continue to engage leading politicians, scholars, religious officials, and media outlets in BiH and the region to build a national platform where important issues of dealing with the past will be discussed in order to build long-lasting peace and prosperity.
- U.S. assistance will help civil society groups organize and advocate for political and economic

reforms that are important to citizens, and partner with other key stakeholders to engage in policy development and public oversight of government, especially over the implementation of democratic, economic, and social reforms essential for EU integration.

- Assistance will continue to support independent and objective journalists and outlets as they develop content, particularly investigative stories on corruption cases in BiH, as well as to ensure legal protection for journalists. Assistance will help expand media freedoms and the quality of information available to the public. Special attention will be given to media outlets in the RS, where Russian influence and media freedom challenges are more acute.
- ESF-funded political process reform programs will promote accountability of political actors and assist them in anti-corruption efforts before BiH's 2018 national elections. This will include assistance to cross-party groups to promote inter-ethnic and inter-entity initiatives.
- ESF funds will also be used to promote BiH citizens' access to higher education opportunities by providing educational advising on how to apply to colleges and universities in the United States.

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.

BiH Increases its Domestic Security and its Contributions to Regional and Global Security

Key Interventions:

- FMF will enhance BiH's interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces by providing necessary equipment and sustainment plans for its EOD capabilities, improving communications capabilities, and building infantry companies to participate effectively in coalition operations.
- Requested funds will focus on strengthening the Ministry of Defense's ability to fulfill its civil-military response role in natural disaster situations 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.
- Funds 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.

BiH Increases its Domestic Security and its Contributions to Regional and Global Security

Key Interventions:

- IMET will provide professional military education courses for senior commissioned and noncommissioned officers, as well as for mid-level officers.
- IMET will also provide 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 information technology 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. FY 2017 funds will promote criminal justice reform and will continue to strengthen BiH's state- and entity-level institutions by improving cooperation and coordination between BiH law enforcement agencies and empowering BiH's judicial institutions. A special focus will be placed on anti-corruption programs.

Promote the Rule of Law and Improve the Effectiveness and Responsiveness of Institutions of Governance

Key Interventions:

- INCLE-funded programs will help develop and implement a system of case-based mentoring; encourage use of a task force model, particularly in the area of combating corruption; develop the advanced criminal trial advocacy skills needed to move complex crime cases forward; and develop train-the-trainer programs and design curricula for BiH's judicial and prosecutorial training centers.
- INCLE rule of law assistance will support anti-corruption efforts and capacity development for BiH legal professionals responsible for the investigation, prosecution, adjudication, and defense of complex crimes, including transnational organized crime, war crimes, corruption, financial crimes, foreign fighters, and terrorism cases. The program will also support victim-witness coordination and sentencing harmonization, and help build the institutional capacity of the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council.

Support Continued Development of Strong Military, Law Enforcement and Border Security Institutions on the Path to Euro-Atlantic Integration

Key Interventions:

- INCLE assistance will continue to support efforts to streamline and build the capacity of BiH's justice sector, including law enforcement officers, judges, and prosecutors, to address transnational crime and corruption, with an emphasis on police-prosecutor cooperation, collaboration between law enforcement agencies, police academy development, and the institution of merit-based promotions. The U.S. government will support law enforcement and judicial sector reform in BiH through mentoring and technical assistance.
- Other critical areas of support will include assisting law enforcement institutions at every level in improving police coordination for emergency response and incident management; building capacity for 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 human trafficking, organized crime, and corruption cases; and continuing and expanding anti-corruption efforts involving law enforcement officials and prosecutors.
- Assistance will continue to be provided in the form of technical assistance and mentoring to increase the capacity of investigators, prosecutors, and judges to bring war crimes investigations and prosecutions to a close. It also will include assistance in the discovery and recovery of evidence needed for successful prosecutions of war crimes.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-funded activities will continue to help BiH reduce its vulnerability to terrorism; secure its borders; dispose of outdated, insecure, and potentially dangerous 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 to assist BiH in consolidating its arms and munitions depots, and clearing areas contaminated with land mines 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, will strengthen the ability of BiH's law enforcement agencies to interdict trafficking in items of proliferation concern, and will promote cross-border cooperation.

Support Continued Development of Strong Military, Law Enforcement and Border Security Institutions on the Path to Euro-Atlantic Integration

Key Interventions:

- CWD assistance for BiH will include both stockpile reduction and land-mine/ERW-clearance initiatives. The CWD Program will 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 they store conventional munitions, which will lessen the odds of unplanned depot explosions, free up military personnel for other duties, and reduce facility security and maintenance costs.
- The EXBS Program will continue to help BiH improve the legal and regulatory foundations of its strategic trade control system to ensure that the system meets international standards and to enhance its radiation detection and response capability, as well as the ability to control its own land, air, and water borders.

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 the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the State Department's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) and all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive ESF funding. These reviews examined 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 INL Bureau are routinely monitored and evaluated by domestic and overseas staff tasked with managing and overseeing program implementation and performance. The INL Bureau 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 and summer prior to commencing obligations. The INL Bureau's monitoring activities include formal and informal weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reporting, site visits, reviews, and assessments.
- USAID recently completed two impact evaluations of its flagship activities that support the agricultural sector and SMEs. USAID also developed a comprehensive Judicial Effectiveness Index in cooperation with the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council. The tool, based on case management data, will help USAID to track judicial performance over time and to focus its programmatic interventions on areas that need improvement.
- The U.S. Embassy and USAID Mission are undertaking a joint State-USAID Inclusive Growth Diagnostics study that will help to plan and design more robust economic development foreign assistance programming.
- 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) rigorously monitors its small grants program through extensive site visits and reporting. 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:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices, which included a decision to increase the focus on democracy and governance programming in BiH.
- 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.
- USAID's recently completed impact evaluations of its agricultural sector and SME support programs helped shape USAID's new programming in these two areas.
- 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.
- The themes addressed by PAS's small grants were reviewed and revised to better align with U.S. mission priorities and those outlined in the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Promote the Rule of Law and Improve the Effectiveness and Responsiveness of Institutions of Governance: Rule of law programs will strengthen the capabilities of justice sector actors to investigate cases of organized crime and corruption and will assist civil society organizations in partnering with other key stakeholders to engage in policy development and public oversight of government reforms. U.S. assistance will also enhance the accountability of BiH's governing institutions.

Encourage a Business Environment that Improves Competitiveness, Creates Jobs, and Increases Incomes: U.S. assistance will help BiH government and private sector partners advocate for the adoption and implementation of reforms that are necessary for EU accession. Programs will provide targeted support to SMEs. Assistance will also support workforce development to address BiH's high unemployment rates and the private sector's need for a qualified and skilled workforce.

Increase Citizen Support for a Pluralistic and Tolerant Society: U.S. assistance will encourage BiH citizens to work across ethnic lines on important social, economic, and political issues, encouraging national dialogue and helping to build consensus around issues that are crucial for BiH to move forward. The U.S. government will maintain its position as a defender of fundamental human rights through policy dialogue and assistance programs that advocate for fair and equal treatment of BiH's historically disadvantaged groups, including ethnic minorities and persons with disabilities. Support will help improve the education system and encourage the independence and objectivity of the journalism profession, both necessary for a robust and pluralistic democracy.

BiH Increases its Domestic Security and its Contributions to Regional and Global Security: The U.S. government will help BiH move towards a NATO Membership Action Plan, thereby helping the country realize its Euro-Atlantic integration goals. This includes programs that counter negative external actors, advance reform of the Ministry of Defense to increase its levels of professionalism and fight corruption, and assist BiH to combat terrorism and prevent extremism and radicalization.

Support Continued Development of Strong Military, Law Enforcement and Border Security Institutions on the Path to Euro-Atlantic Integration: BiH's armed forces, law enforcement, and border security agencies will be assisted to improve their capacities to manage and control borders, respond to crises and disasters, protect their citizens, and combat transnational crimes, including human trafficking, terrorism, and smuggling of arms and other dangerous materials.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	43,169
Promote the rule of law and improve the effectiveness and responsiveness of institutions of governance	9,748
Economic Support Fund	7,800
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,550
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,700
2.2 Good Governance	3,550
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,948
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,948
Encourage a business environment that improves competitiveness, creates jobs, and increases incomes	10,669
Economic Support Fund	10,669
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,600
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,069
Increase citizen support for a pluralistic and tolerant society	11,800
Economic Support Fund	11,800
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	900
2.4 Civil Society	8,040
3.2 Education	60
BiH increases its domestic security and its contributions to regional and global security	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
Support continued development of strong military, law enforcement and border security institutions on the path to Euro-Atlantic integration	5,952
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,852
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,852
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,500

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. Bulgaria's Ministry of Defense remains committed to the transformation of its military from a large, static force to a more expeditionary military capable of deploying with its NATO partners to face the new security challenges of the 21st century. The FY 2017 request will support training and modernization of Bulgaria's military. U.S. assistance will continue to pay dividends by creating a more efficient, expeditionary, NATO-interoperable force in Bulgaria, with units capable of deploying alongside U.S. forces. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,250	*	7,000	-250
Foreign Military Financing	5,000	*	5,000	-
International Military Education and Training	2,000	*	2,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	*	-	-250

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF funding will enhance the Bulgarian Armed Forces' ability to support coalition operations and develop Bulgaria's NATO capability targets.

Develop Bulgarian Capabilities so that Bulgaria Matures as a NATO Ally and Becomes a Regional Leader

Key Interventions:

- Funds will help Bulgaria develop the expeditionary capabilities of its special operations forces, including on deployments to Afghanistan and Kosovo, and on other international coalition operations.
- Funds will assist the Bulgarian Air Force to develop tactical airlift capabilities – a niche NATO capability.

Bulgaria Modernizes its Armed Forces to Reduce Russian Dependencies and Fulfill its NATO Obligations

Key Intervention:

- Funds will support interoperability with the United States and other NATO Allies by providing training, as well as supporting modernization and integration of systems, including for its aviation ground support.

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.

Develop Bulgarian Capabilities so that Bulgaria Matures as a NATO Ally and Becomes a Regional Leader

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 through the Expanded IMET program will support the professional education of key Bulgarian government officials involved in the development of the country's defense establishment.

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 U.S. military assistance programs to gauge progress and performance. ODC hosts routine program review meetings with Bulgarian government officials to verify that projects are being executed in accordance with program objectives.
- 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.

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 DSCA's review of current cases and future spending plans affirmed that all FMF cases remain on-track and are being executed within DSCA guidelines and applicable legal requirements.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Develop Bulgarian Capabilities So that Bulgaria Matures as a NATO Ally and Becomes a Regional Leader: U.S. assistance will help improve Bulgaria's interoperability with NATO forces and help the country fulfill its NATO requirements.

Bulgaria Modernizes its Armed Forces to Reduce Russian Dependencies and Fulfill its NATO Obligations: U.S. assistance will help advance the modernization and professionalization of the Bulgarian Armed Forces.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	7,000
Develop Bulgarian capabilities so that Bulgaria matures as a NATO Ally and becomes a regional leader.	4,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
International Military Education and Training	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Bulgaria modernizes its armed forces to reduce Russian dependencies and fulfill its NATO obligations.	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000

Croatia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Croatia has successfully navigated the Euro-Atlantic accession process, 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, including through 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, and further refine the Croatian Armed Forces (CAF) into an interoperable force that provides critical assets to international security operations. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,481	*	2,100	-2,381
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	*	1,000	-1,500
International Military Education and Training	1,131	*	1,100	-31
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	*	-	-850

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will help the CAF continue to develop into an interoperable force for NATO and the United Nations (UN), and will promote defense reform and modernization. FMF will provide equipment consistent with the CAF's Long-Term Development Plan and its commitments to NATO, helping to provide the CAF with interoperable equipment for key defense platforms.

Ensure Croatia Remains a Committed NATO Ally and Leverage its Membership and Leadership to Increase the Security Capacity of its Neighbors and Improve Overall Regional Security

Key Intervention:

- Funds will provide radio communications equipment and night vision/thermal equipment necessary to make the CAF's two deployable battalions interoperable with NATO.

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.

Ensure Croatia Remains a Committed NATO Ally and Leverage its Membership and Leadership to Increase the Security Capacity of its Neighbors and Improve Overall Regional Security

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:

- 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. FMF has also played an important role in allowing Croatia to secure and maintain NATO-spec military platforms for key defense capabilities. 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

Ensure Croatia Remains a Committed NATO Ally and Leverage its Membership and Leadership to Increase the Security Capacity of its Neighbors and Improve Overall Regional Security: 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, and help Croatia's continued transition to NATO-spec military platforms for key defense capabilities. This transition helps remove a strategic liability faced by Croatia and other allies, which to date have been reliant on non-NATO countries for the supply and upkeep of certain platforms. 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	2,100
Ensure Croatia remains a committed NATO ally and leverage its membership and leadership to increase the security capacity of its neighbors and improve overall regional security.	2,100
Foreign Military Financing	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
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 promoting democratic and economic reform, defeating extremism, and promoting global security. Despite the significant costs of supporting and participating in NATO and U.S.-backed coalition military operations, the Czech Republic remains a steadfast ally in NATO. U.S. assistance requested in FY 2017 will improve military coordination and continue to build strong security cooperation between the United States and the Czech Republic. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,748	*	1,800	-948
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	*	-	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,748	*	1,800	52

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, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between the 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. An emphasis will be placed on increasing the number of women participating in the Czech Republic's IMET programs.

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 IMET programs through a Political-Military Working Group that meets on a weekly basis.
- The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation is responsible for the day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution of IMET programs. Program assessments are based on the observations and evaluations by the U.S. Embassy's Country Team and other U.S. government officials who interact with the Czech military. Effectiveness is gauged in terms of the Czech Republic's

demonstrated capabilities to train, equip, deploy, and sustain interoperable units participating in NATO operations.

- Performance indicators for 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 military operations.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- After a thorough review of any performance gaps identified during its assessments of IMET performance indicators, the Country Team proposes measures to help reduce those performance gaps. If approved, those measures are then incorporated into future IMET program plans.
- The Czech Defense Ministry's (MOD) process for selecting IMET participants is quite sophisticated, with Czech soldiers regularly graduating at the top of their IMET class. The U.S. Embassy works closely with the MOD's Personnel Department to track the employment positions taken by IMET graduates. Graduates of IMET professional military education courses regularly assume command or senior enlisted leader positions at all levels of command.

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 builds professional capability to contribute effectively to NATO operations. U.S. assistance will focus on defense acquisitions and program management of defense projects, legal aspects of combating corruption, professional military education for mid- to senior-level enlisted and officers, and important technical training for explosive ordnance disposal, chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense, and special operations force personnel. In addition to building the capacity of Czech soldiers and MOD officials in areas such as joint operations planning, 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 2017 Request
TOTAL		1,800
The Czech Republic supports U.S. efforts to advance global security and resolve international crises.		1,800
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 and a strong supporter of coalition operations, despite the considerable financial and political costs. Estonia readily seeks to partner with the United States in multiple spheres and 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 gross domestic product for defense spending. U.S. assistance to Estonia in FY 2017 will help sustain and expand the partnership between the United States and Estonia, improve Estonia's interoperability with NATO, and support Estonia's military commitments abroad, including in Afghanistan, Mali, and the NATO Response Force. U.S. assistance will also advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,827	*	2,800	-27
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	*	1,600	-
International Military Education and Training	1,227	*	1,200	-27

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF funding will help Estonia meet its emerging territorial defense and border security needs, as well as needs in the area of cyber-defense. FMF will help the 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.

Estonia Strengthens its Defense Capabilities and Helps Address Emerging Security Challenges, Including Hybrid Warfare Threats

Key Interventions:

- FMF will be used to provide communications equipment necessary to improve interoperability and command and control capabilities.
- FMF will also be used to provide equipment and training for Estonia's Special Operations Forces 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 the National Defense University.

Estonia Strengthens its Defense Capabilities and Helps Address Emerging Security Challenges, Including Hybrid Warfare Threats

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will provide professional military education courses for select senior noncommissioned officers (NCOs) and mid- and senior-level officers, as well as for select lower- to mid-level officers and NCOs.
- 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:

- 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 IMET alumni outreach program, which provides an effective way of evaluating the impact of training and whether IMET is helping Estonia meet its long-term goals and improving 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.
- In 2015, the United States established a persistent presence of U.S. troops on the ground in Estonia, facilitated an aggressive exercise schedule, finalized Estonia's largest-ever FMF purchase, and launched \$65 million in military infrastructure improvements and equipment purchases through the European Reassurance Initiative. FMF assistance in 2015 focused on improving Estonia's capacity for self-defense and interoperability, as well as improving military infrastructure at the Amari Air Base and the Tapa Central Training Area for training U.S. and Allied forces and conducting in-country NATO air operations. This U.S.-funded equipment also benefited U.S. and other NATO units by increasing the quality of training in Estonia; this benefit is most prominent in air operations, as Estonia is one of the only locations in Europe where U.S. planes can conduct low-level flights, air-to-ground, and air-to-air dissimilar-aircraft training.
- Every five weeks, the U.S. Embassy in Tallinn convenes a meeting of its interagency Cybersecurity 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 U.S. Embassy's ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the results of U.S. security assistance has confirmed that no major changes are currently needed in the FY 2017 security assistance portfolio for Estonia.

- Monitoring of data on 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 as 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 U.S. training and continue to demonstrate this fact by promoting alumni of IMET programs into key positions within the MOD and EDF.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Estonia Strengthens its Defense Capabilities and Helps Address Emerging Security Challenges, Including Hybrid Warfare Threats: U.S. assistance will help meet emerging Estonian territorial defense and border security needs, as well as cyber-defense needs. It will help develop a rapidly deployable, expeditionary defense structure, furthering Estonia's integration into NATO and its participation in international operations. U.S.-funded security assistance will also expose Estonia's defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and will help ensure a high degree of interoperability between U.S. and Estonian units.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	2,800
Estonia strengthens its defense capabilities and helps address emerging security challenges, including hybrid warfare threats	2,800
Foreign Military Financing	1,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,600
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 continue to focus on supporting the country's integration into a Europe that is whole, free, and at peace. These goals include the further consolidation of Georgia's democracy; its integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions; building Georgia's resilience against Russian aggression; preventing radicalization of its minority communities; supporting progress toward a peacefully unified nation, secure in its borders; and encouraging inclusive, sustainable economic development. Russian support for the breakaway regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, the ongoing crisis in Ukraine, and the increasing number of Georgian nationals fighting in Syria and Iraq illustrate Georgia's continued vulnerability to external pressures, necessitating increasingly targeted U.S. assistance to build Georgia's resilience and reduce its vulnerability. This includes strengthening the stability and viability of communities located along the administrative boundary lines (ABLs) with the breakaway regions through local economic development and improvements in basic livelihoods for vulnerable households. Expanded justice programs will target at-risk youth communities in Georgia's minority areas, effectively integrating them with current educational anti-crime programs in traditional Georgian communities. U.S. efforts to help Georgia open up electricity markets and attract investments in clean energy production will increase generation and exports of Georgia's abundant hydropower resources, and reduce reliance on energy imports from Russia. U.S. assistance 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 support a sustainable resolution of conflicts with the occupied territories, a resolution that is centered on Georgia's territorial integrity.

The United States will also continue to bolster democratic and participatory governance, including by increasing transparency and accountability; supporting the development of policies and institutions that uphold and strengthen the rule of law; promoting further integration with the European Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); increasing regional cooperation; combating corruption while professionalizing Georgia's internal security apparatus; enhancing institutional training capacity to improve territorial defense capabilities; and strengthening political and electoral processes, civil society, and independent media. Expanded programs will also seek to increase private sector competitiveness and opportunities for trade, including as part of Georgia's new Association Agreement (AA) and Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) with the EU, and help Georgia achieve broad-based, sustainable economic growth. U.S. assistance, including technical support, in meeting Georgia's AA requirements will strengthen Georgia's ties to the West and its Western orientation. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	75,431	*	90,325	14,894
Overseas Contingency Operations	33,500	*	88,125	54,625
Economic Support Fund	-	*	63,025	63,025
Foreign Military Financing	30,000	*	20,000	-10,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,500	*	4,000	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	1,100	1,100
Enduring/Core Programs	41,931	*	2,200	-39,731
Economic Support Fund	38,266	*	-	-38,266
International Military Education and Training	2,165	*	2,200	35
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	*	-	-1,500

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

U.S. assistance will help Georgia consolidate and advance democratic and economic reforms, while mitigating external threats, with the goal of anchoring Georgia firmly in the Euro-Atlantic community. Assistance will focus particularly on countering Russian aggression and strengthening Georgia's resilience in the face of such pressure. ESF-OCO assistance will support Georgia in areas where democratization can and should be strengthened. This includes improving institutional checks and balances; further bolstering judicial independence, due process, and equal treatment under the law; implementing the electoral reform recommendations of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; strengthening the capacity of the newly elected Parliament; and building an inclusive society that respects the rights of all. U.S. assistance will strengthen the rule of law, advance human rights, reduce corruption by improving transparent and accountable governance at the national and local levels, and develop a more vibrant civil society and promote political pluralism. Activities will also support the U.S. mission's overall education initiatives, which are designed to empower a new generation of critical thinkers who are oriented toward Euro-Atlantic values and possess increased resiliency to anti-Western rhetoric. Bolstering independent media and access to objective information will strengthen democratization, accountability, and help to counter the spread of Russian disinformation, including among ethnic minority populations.

U.S. assistance will strengthen private-sector competitiveness, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), support policy efforts leading toward EU integration, create a market-oriented workforce, and accelerate rural economic development. U.S. assistance will also help Georgia carry out reforms to meet its EU AA and DCFTA requirements. Increased U.S. assistance 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 ABLs to improve basic livelihoods, promote stability, prevent vulnerable populations from becoming internally displaced persons, and increase the inclusion of minority and disadvantaged groups and individuals in Georgia. U.S. assistance will provide minority groups with new economic opportunities and promote their social integration, thereby strengthening their resilience to Russian aggression. U.S. assistance will expand access to independent, reliable, and balanced information to populations in the occupied territories in Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

U.S.-funded activities will expand opportunities for dialogue and confidence-building between youth, professional groups, civil society organizations (CSOs), and associations in Abkhazia and those in undisputed Georgia.

Democratic Checks and Balances and Accountable Governance Enhanced through Strengthening Institutions in Georgia

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, including through civic education among youth. Activities will strengthen human and institutional capacity of targeted Georgian public, private, and civil society institutions, at the national and local levels. Activities will increase civic engagement, including engagement 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. Activities will support the Government of Georgia in implementing civil service reform as well as meeting EU DCFTA and AA requirements, including anti-corruption, human rights, political and electoral processes, rule of law, and good governance reforms.
- Programs will help CSOs participate fully in Georgia's European integration process, both as partners with the government and as advocates for deeper reforms. Interventions will also improve CSOs' monitoring of, and influence over, government policies and processes. Programs will continue providing technical assistance and small grants at the community level to carry out grassroots activities.
- U.S.-funded media assistance will improve the public's access to independent, reliable, and balanced information and also target vulnerable communities in their local language. U.S. assistance 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 also support journalists' efforts to create media content that challenges pervasive stereotypes about gender and human rights issues.
- 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 will also improve electoral systems, including administration and oversight of electoral processes prior to and during the 2017 and 2018 elections. Assistance will support the monitoring of electoral and political processes related to the upcoming elections.
- Programs will advance the rule of law, due process guarantees, and the protection of human rights through improved governance and increased 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.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Strengthened by Expanding the Space for Georgia's Citizens to Benefit from and Contribute to Their Country's Development

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), \$3.5 million is proposed to support the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) work with the Georgian government 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 the private sector to help them meet standards requirements and to the government to improve the

agricultural business enabling environment, policy analysis, policy formulation, agricultural statistics, and extension services.

- A total of \$3.0 million in proposed Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Georgia 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. GCC assistance will be used to build an enabling environment for low-emission growth, including clean energy development; improvement of transmission and distribution planning and operating systems; implementation of an electricity trading mechanism for clean energy trading; and support for energy-efficient investments and a corresponding enabling environment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. U.S.-funded activities will continue to support market-based initiatives to promote and secure international investment for Georgia's clean energy (mostly hydroelectric) power market. U.S. assistance will continue to help Georgia harmonize its trading rules and regulations with EU standards to facilitate power transmission among the countries of the Caucasus region and the rest of Europe.
- U.S. assistance will help Georgia improve economic governance and leadership to provide 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 trade policy.
- Programs will assist Georgia in countering Russian "soft power" and improving livelihoods and the resilience of households living in proximity to the ABLs and in geographic areas with ethnically or religiously diverse or marginalized populations. Activities 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 leverage public and private resources to rehabilitate community-level infrastructure. This assistance will equip communities with tools to increase their resilience to Russian pressure and enable them to reap the benefits of EU integration.
- U.S. assistance, working in concert with EU and EU member-state programs, will advance Georgia's economic transition in support of the implementation of the EU AA and DCFTA. This will include the harmonization of legislation, policies, and regulations with EU structures, institutional strengthening initiatives that align with EU goals, and assistance for the private sector to support compliance with regulatory requirements. U.S. support provided to the Government of Georgia will include assistance with policy formulation for compliance with EU structures and capacity-building initiatives that support EU approximation goals in a wide variety of areas, such as adoption of international standards, tax and customs reform, trade facilitation, commercial legislation reform, energy security and market integration, among others. U.S.-funded programs will also focus on building the capacity of the private sector to comply with recently harmonized policies and adopt/implement internationally recognized standards to support improvement of the delivery of quality products on a reliable and consistent basis.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen and expand SMEs and their business networks to diversify sources of inputs and sales markets. Activities will promote women's access to credit, employment, and 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.

- U.S. assistance will seek to address a lack of market-oriented skills that are an obstacle to employment in Georgia's economy by equipping young people in Georgia with critical thinking skills, a knowledge of business, financial and operational management, math and reading competencies, and a keen ability to make good judgments. The programs that advance basic, vocational, and university-level teaching will underpin upgraded workforce training for immediate employment in Georgia's most competitive economic sectors.
- Programs also will advance science, technology, innovation, and partnerships.

An Increasingly Stable, Integrated, and Healthy Society in Georgia that Advances Peace and Stability, Including through Non-Violent Resolution of Conflicts in South Ossetia and Abkhazia, as well as through Support of Georgia's Security Reforms and Strengthening People-to-People Ties

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. Activities will expand opportunities for dialogue and confidence-building between youth, professional groups, and CSOs in Abkhazia and those located in undisputed Georgia. 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 further integrate Georgia's marginalized groups, including ethnic and religious minorities, people with disabilities, and vulnerable children and vulnerable youth, in the work of political, government, private sector, and non-governmental organizations. Activities will foster increased inclusion of minority and disadvantaged groups and individuals in Georgia by promoting integration among young people across ethnic and geographic boundaries, increasing public awareness and education on diversity, and supporting mechanisms for interaction between the Georgian government and ethnic and religious minorities.
- 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.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

Georgia is a committed partner in promoting global peace and security and a steadfast ally in coalition operations. U.S. support will strengthen Georgia's defense institutions and create an increasingly interoperable professional military service capable of operating effectively with the armed forces of the United States and NATO Allies. U.S. assistance will focus on improving Georgia's capacity for territorial defense and deterrence against further infringement of its sovereign borders. FMF-OCO will continue to support defense reform, with a focus on developing and modernizing the Georgian Armed Forces. FMF-OCO will provide the equipment and training needed to enhance Georgia's institutional training capacity, which will provide the Georgian Armed Forces with the ability to self-train its units and soldiers to improve defensive capabilities and improve regional stability. Enhanced training capacity will also support deployment operations through ongoing pre-deployment training and cooperation to maintain Georgia's ability to successfully deploy troops in support of coalition operations. Programs will further the professionalism, training, and defensive capabilities of the Georgian Armed Forces, assist in their continuing progress towards NATO interoperability, and enable Georgia to host future NATO exercises.

Improve Georgia's Security Capacities in Order to Make It a Stronger Bulwark against Regional and Transnational Threats

Key Interventions:

- FMF-OCO assistance will promote defense reforms focused on military educational institutions, and will provide U.S. defense reform advisors to Georgia's Ministry of Defense.
- FMF-OCO will be used to support the development of the Georgian Combat Training Center, and to provide direct support to Georgia's NATO Response Force contributions.
- FMF-OCO will support the capability of Georgia's rotary wing airlift to respond to humanitarian crises.

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. 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.

Improve Georgia's Security Capacities in Order to Make it a Stronger Bulwark against Regional and Transnational Threats

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will provide professional military education courses that increase interoperability with the United States, 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) - OCO

INCLE-OCO assistance will strengthen Georgia's peace and security, law enforcement and criminal justice capacity, and the rule of law through programs that include practical skills training for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, and probation and corrections officers. INCLE-OCO funding will be used to promote the continued development of Georgia's jury trial system, including by improving the ability of criminal justice actors to successfully investigate the country's most difficult and complex cases, ensuring that prosecutions continue to be based on evidence. INCLE-OCO programs will focus on improving local capacity to respond to critical incidents and to fight transnational crime, including human trafficking and narcotics trafficking. INCLE-OCO programs will also advance the implementation of the criminal procedure reforms needed to create a justice system that meets international standards. Increased funding will expand law enforcement programming, which will assist Georgia as it faces increased Russian pressure and an increase in foreign fighters. Assistance will provide increased training and facilitate the expansion of law enforcement counter-narcotics training programs outside of the capital city to include ports along the Black Sea. Increased assistance will allow for the expansion of the legal socialization project into multi-ethnic areas that could benefit from community-based workshops. Assistance will also continue to help Georgia combat domestic violence via partnerships with police and courts, and via support for the establishment and expansion of a pre-trial office to provide the court system with an independent assessment of each defendant. Assistance will allow current reforms in Georgia's corrections sector to be replicated throughout the entire system and will continue development of the country's probation system by building the capacity of Georgia's probation officers.

Democratic Checks and Balances and Accountable Governance Enhanced through Strengthening Institutions in Georgia

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide training and technical assistance to prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges as Georgia continues to expand the use of jury trials, reforms the plea bargaining system, develops a pre-trial judicial system, and implements the new Criminal Code and Administrative Code.

Improve Georgia's Security Capacities in Order to Make it a Stronger Bulwark against Regional and Transnational Threats

Key Interventions:

- Funding will provide officers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs with training on senior management, critical incident management, strategic planning, tactical operations, crime scene investigation, domestic violence, corruption, human rights-focused crowd management, anti-money laundering, counter-narcotics, and modern and humane practices in both the probationary and corrections systems. Programs will include mentoring and professionalization activities, and will build basic, specialized, and advanced skill sets for 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 and concentrate on gender issues in Georgia.
- Programs will combat trafficking in persons and domestic violence by training patrol police, investigators, and prosecutors on these crimes. Assistance will improve victim identification efforts through capacity building of law enforcement and victim assistance structures, and will assess the scale and trends of trafficking by collecting and analyzing comprehensive data.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

Georgia borders Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia, and the Black Sea, and poses a significant transit and trans-shipment risk for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related materials and munitions. While the Georgian government has made some progress improving security along its borders and at official ports of entry, NADR-OCO funding will continue to help Georgia strengthen its 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.

Improve Georgia's Security Capacities in Order to Make it a Stronger Bulwark against Regional and Transnational Threats

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.
- NADR-OCO funding will complete a major green border infrastructure project in line with Georgia’s border modernization and standardization strategy; support competency training and equipment provisions to enforce strategic trade controls effectively and mitigate illicit trafficking of WMD related materials; and continue to support the successful operationalization of the Joint Maritime Operations Center.

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 supports teacher training and school rehabilitation activities, improves technical skills education, and modernizes bachelor's degree-level engineering programs. MCC assistance strengthens the capacity of Georgians to meet the needs of Georgia's economy and create jobs, and better positions Georgia to be a strong U.S. and EU trade partner. MCC education investments benefit from the continued policy-strengthening and capacity-building activities that USAID implements in the education sector, and 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 evaluation (M&E) of U.S. assistance in Georgia includes a whole-of-government 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 Management 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.

The 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 select grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews examined results achieved in the previous year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

In addition, the following M&E efforts were undertaken in FY 2015:

- USAID conducted two performance evaluations, including a mid-term evaluation of USAID's flagship agricultural competitiveness project and a mid-term evaluation of the low-emissions development clean energy activity. In addition, two impact evaluations continued during FY 2015 on USAID's New Economic Opportunities and Georgia Primary Education projects.
- Programs administered by the State Department's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) were routinely monitored and evaluated by Washington- and Georgia-based staff tasked with managing and overseeing program implementation and performance. INL reviews performance indicators with the Georgian government as part of the annual process of negotiating and finalizing a Letter of Agreement which obligates assistance funds. INL 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 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:

- Although health programs are ending in Georgia, the findings of the evaluation of USAID's family planning and maternal and child health services provided important insights regarding best practices in introducing quality healthcare services across the country and allowed the Mission to share the lessons learned with USAID's health community.
- Another evaluation reviewed the achievements of Georgia's Municipal Development Fund, a government-owned entity, in the implementation of infrastructure rehabilitation activities.
- Results of the evaluation of the New Economic Opportunities initiative will be useful in defining future activities, highlighting important lessons learned, and recommending new approaches to increasing rural incomes and building host-country capacity for community economic development planning and poverty alleviation.
- The results of the primary education project evaluation will be used by both USAID and the Ministry of Education and Science and its affiliated agencies for determining whether the project activities should be modified or adjusted before or during their roll-out to other schools of Georgia as planned. The results of the baseline and follow-up studies will also contribute to the establishment of national norms and benchmarks for reading and math competencies in the primary grades.
- The results of the EC-LEDS activity evaluation will be used to improve ongoing interventions in the areas of promotion and facilitation of private sector investments in energy efficiency and to build the capacity of the Government of Georgia to develop and implement a national Low Emissions Development Strategy in support of the EC-LEDS initiative, Georgia's climate commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the EU AA.
- The results of the Restoring Efficiency to Agriculture Program (REAP) evaluation will be used to refine REAP's implementation approaches for the remaining years of the program, including the provision of technical assistance and training for farmers and agribusinesses.
- Based on M&E 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 Annual Budget Reviews to inform budget and programmatic choices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Democratic Checks and Balances and Accountable Governance Enhanced through Strengthening Institutions in Georgia: The United States will help meet EU DCFTA and AA requirements, including anti-corruption, human rights, political and electoral processes, rule of law, and good governance reforms; and counter Russian propaganda through support for independent media. Assistance will strengthen governance, institutions, and processes, including the legislature and judiciary, national and local governments, political parties, civil society, and media organizations.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Strengthened by Expanding the Space for Georgia's Citizens to Benefit from and Contribute to Their Country's Development: U.S. assistance will support improved economic governance and leadership, and increased competitiveness and employment generation in targeted sectors, including agriculture and energy. Assistance will build the capacity of the private sector to take advantage of trade opportunities and to increase the skills of the workforce. 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 its "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 EU AA. Assistance will

also improve the resilience of communities in the territories that are along the ABLs with Abkhazia and South Ossetia. There continues to be tension with Russia over these territories. In addition, U.S. programming will assist the private sector in meeting the standards required for EU integration for the agriculture, environmental, and energy sectors.

An Increasingly Stable, Integrated, and Healthy Society in Georgia that Advances Peace and Stability, Including through Non-Violent Resolution of Conflicts in South Ossetia and Abkhazia, as Well as Through Support of Georgia's Security Reforms and Strengthening People-to-People Ties: 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. Assistance will provide opportunities for establishing ties among youth, professional groups and CSOs located in Abkhazia and South Ossetia, the ABL communities, and with the people and communities in Georgia in order to promote resilience, tolerance, and the integration of ethnic and religious minorities into society.

Improve Georgia's Security Capacities in Order to Make it a Stronger Bulwark against Regional and Transnational Threats: Georgia's military, border security, law enforcement, and broader security apparatus is becoming increasingly professionalized and capable. U.S. assistance will enhance Georgian capacity for deterrence and territorial defense; improve further the professionalism, institutional training capacity, and operational deployment capabilities of the Georgian armed forces; assist border security agencies in 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 geographic position between the Middle East, Central Asia, and Europe, programs will strengthen Georgia's capacity in territorial defense, 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-management leadership, 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	90,325
Democratic checks and balances and accountable governance enhanced through strengthening institutions in Georgia.	25,620
Economic Support Fund - OCO	24,460
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	4,450
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,350
2.4 Civil Society	11,660
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	1,160
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,160

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
Inclusive and sustainable economic growth, strengthened by expanding the space for Georgia's citizens to benefit from and contribute to their country's development.	35,515
Economic Support Fund - OCO	35,515
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,400
4.2 Trade and Investment	418
4.4 Infrastructure	6,300
4.5 Agriculture	3,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	17,997
4.8 Environment	1,900
An increasingly stable, integrated, and healthy society in Georgia that advances peace, and stability, including through non-violent resolution of conflicts in South Ossetia and Abkhazia as well as through support of Georgia's security reforms and strengthening people-to-people ties.	3,050
Economic Support Fund - OCO	3,050
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,600
2.4 Civil Society	1,250
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	200
Improve Georgia's security capacities in order to make it a stronger bulwark against regional and transnational threats.	26,140
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 - OCO	2,840
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,725
1.5 Transnational Crime	115
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	1,100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,100

Greece

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Greece is a vital strategic partner with whom the United States shares deep and broad relations. Its location at the crossroads of the Balkans, North Africa, the Middle East, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) southeastern flank make Greece a particularly important strategic ally. Greece is suffering from its worst economic crisis in decades, compounded by a surge in migrants and refugees (over 830,000 entered Greece in 2015). Despite these ongoing challenges, 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, Afghanistan, and Kosovo, and maritime counterterrorism and counterpiracy efforts. With growing pressure to cope with increased migrant and refugee populations, and address the related counterterrorism threat, Greece's role as a stabilizing force in the region continues to expand. 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 deep water ports in the Mediterranean. The strength of the U.S.-Greek military-to-military relationship, U.S. 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 helping to counter anti-American attitudes that are still present in Greek society. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	199	*	200	1
International Military Education and Training	199	*	200	1

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET activities increase the professionalization of armed forces, build capacity in key areas, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Greece's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts, which pays dividends in increased U.S. access to Greek military decision-makers.

As a result of Greece's protracted economic crisis, the country's military has seen substantial budget cuts that have, in turn, resulted in a significant reduction in the number of military personnel it sends abroad for professional military education. The Greek military considers IMET to be a critical factor in the development of its officer corps. It has prioritized the limited funds available in its own budget to cover all per diem, transportation, and housing costs related to IMET training, thereby maximizing the overall number of Greek officers that can receive IMET training.

Active Participation in Strengthening Regional and Global Security

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professional military education and training for Greek military officers, enhancing their professionalism and interoperability, and orienting the country's future leaders toward the United States.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- IMET activities are periodically reviewed by the U.S. Embassy 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 improves maritime security in the Mediterranean Sea and Indian Ocean.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Routine monitoring of the participation of Hellenic Armed Forces in multinational operations, peacekeeping operations, Balkan stabilization efforts, and other cooperative programs with NATO Allies and partners has confirmed the IMET program's effectiveness. Greece's IMET graduates continue to advance to senior positions and contribute to the Greek government's policy decisions on support to U.S. and global operations, participation in multilateral operations, and defense procurement.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Active Participation in Strengthening Regional and Global Security: U.S. security assistance plays a critical role in cultivating the U.S.-Greece bilateral relationship and strengthening Greece's commitment to NATO, which pays substantial dividends in increased cooperation and access. Educating Greek military officers in the United States helps strengthen ties with Greece's future military leaders as Greek officers trained with U.S. assistance often go on to serve in senior leadership positions. The United States works closely with its Greek counterparts on synchronizing Greece's military efforts in the region and globally within the NATO context.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	200
Active participation in strengthening regional and global security.	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 such operations. U.S. assistance will promote the continued development of a flexible, sustainable, and interoperable Hungarian military capable of meeting NATO commitments. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	993	*	1,000	7
International Military Education and Training	993	*	1,000	7

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.

Hungary Consistently Supports U.S. Defense and Security Objectives in the International Arena and Remains Committed to Alliance Cohesion

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 U.S. Embassy in Budapest oversees IMET programs via a monthly Political-Military Working Group chaired by the Ambassador.
- The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation is responsible for the day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution of IMET programs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Ongoing monitoring and evaluation have confirmed that no significant changes to the FY 2017 IMET assistance request nor to the design of IMET activities are warranted. IMET will continue to be used to develop mid-level leadership and critical skill sets, and it will support Hungary's participation in Operation Resolute Support in Afghanistan.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Hungary Consistently Supports U.S. Defense and Security Objectives in the International Arena and Remains Committed to Alliance Cohesion: 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's 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	1,000
Hungary consistently supports U.S. defense and security objectives in the international arena and remains committed to alliance cohesion.	1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000

Kosovo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Kosovo is to support Euro-Atlantic integration by building transparent and responsive government institutions, encouraging economic growth, and establishing security institutions under democratic control. Kosovo continues to face political challenges that have slowed the pace of reform and tested its law enforcement system. In addition, Kosovo is confronting a growing threat from foreign terrorist fighters. To overcome these challenges and build Kosovo's resistance to external pressure, U.S. assistance will promote the rule of law; reduce corruption throughout government, particularly in the justice sector; reduce barriers to economic growth; foster the growth of civil society; advance the energy sector; strengthen human capital, particularly among youth; and increase the capacity of the Kosovo Security Force (KSF). U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	44,907	*	53,440	8,533
Economic Support Fund	28,450	*	38,470	10,020
Foreign Military Financing	4,400	*	4,000	-400
International Military Education and Training	737	*	750	13
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,600	*	9,500	-1,100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	720	*	720	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support rule of law; advance efforts to implement the European Union (EU)-facilitated Kosovo-Serbia dialogue agreements, including integration of parallel structures into Government of Kosovo institutions; counter corruption; and improve the transparency and accountability of government institutions. In addition, funds will support the development of inclusive economic growth through technical assistance, grants, loans, and encouraging a business enabling environment. Programs also aim to improve sectors vital to economic growth, including energy, as well as to foster the development of civil society and independent media.

All of Kosovo's Citizens Gain Access to Reliable and Credible Justice by Strengthening Rule of Law Actors' Professionalism, Efficiency, and Transparency

Key Interventions:

- Funds will be used to provide technical assistance to foster a more independent, accountable, professional, and effective justice system.
- U.S. assistance will support reforms that improve the enforcement of judgments, reduce case backlog, and accelerate access to and delivery of justice.
- Funding will support implementation of Kosovo's National Strategy for Property Rights.
- Technical assistance will be provided to the Customs Service of Kosovo on customs valuation, intellectual property rights, and anti-corruption strategies.

Kosovo's Institutions Improve Their Ability to Deliver Services and Counter Corruption by Increasing Accountability, Effectiveness, and Cooperation

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will support more accountable governance and the implementation of public sector reforms resulting in more efficient and effective government administration.
- The United States will provide support on elections and elections monitoring, as well as promote inclusiveness of women and minorities in the electoral process.
- To enhance legislative functions and processes, programs will focus on enhancing citizen participation, increasing inclusion and political participation of non-majority groups and women, and encouraging more informed and responsive policymaking.
- The U.S. government will work with various government agencies to improve management of the Kosovo government's banking and financial systems.
- Funds will also be used to support a variety of media and civil society development projects that will target government accountability and human rights. Programming will include small grants, a speaker series, and a media cooperative, which will build capacity and allow Kosovo television crews to travel to the United States to produce features on topics related to the U.S. mission's priorities.

Increase Investment and Employment in Kosovo by Improving the Conditions Required for Economic Growth, Including Energy Security

Key Interventions:

- Support will help the Government of Kosovo improve the business enabling environment, macroeconomic stability, and public financial management through targeted economic reforms.
- Assistance will help develop more competitive small and medium-sized enterprises and a skilled workforce in order to increase competitiveness in growth-ready sectors. Assistance will also develop a more competitive and robust agriculture sector that will directly and indirectly provide new job opportunities.
- U.S.-funded technical assistance will improve the Government of Kosovo's legal and regulatory framework to encourage investment in renewable energy sources. In addition, it will encourage the growth of regional energy networks by supporting the coupling of Kosovo and Albania's energy markets and help the Government of Kosovo develop a financing strategy for the rehabilitation of an aging power plant, a requirement of agreements with the EU.

Enhance the Quality of Kosovo's Human Capital, Particularly among its Youth, to Support Economic Development and Meet the Labor Skills Required by the Private Sector

Key Interventions:

- Programming will target high youth unemployment rates through workforce readiness efforts.
- U.S. assistance will provide graduate-level scholarships and professional certificates to promising Kosovo youth, encouraging the development of leadership skills in priority areas. In addition, programming will support university exchanges and improvements in Kosovo's top universities. Funding will also support implementation of a student "give back" program, in which recipients of certain U.S.-funded scholarships will use their new skills to volunteer or work in Kosovo's public sector.
- U.S.-funded programming will address academic and professional English language instruction and learning across Kosovo in order to increase the quality of English teaching and the number of students with access to quality English language learning.

Kosovo Normalizes its Internal and External Relations, with U.S. Government Support

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance aims to increase constructive interethnic cooperation and interaction, primarily between the majority and non-majority populations. Assistance will support grassroots community engagement, strengthen conflict mitigation and management skills, promote local government accountability through technical assistance, and support implementation of the Brussels Agreements.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF training and equipment will assist the KSF in achieving proficiency in its four core capabilities of explosive ordnance disposal and demining, search and rescue, firefighting, and hazardous material 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 that is fully interoperable with U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces, capable of contributing to global security by participating in peacekeeping operations.

The United States Partners with Kosovo to Develop a Professional, Modern, and Multi-Ethnic Security Sector Able to Respond to Threats and to Civil Emergencies

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will be used to improve mobility and communications capabilities.
- FMF funds will continue to support training and equipment for the KSF and will expand programming for any successor force, as appropriate, following constitutional and legislative changes to the KSF's mandate.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET is critical for the development and professionalization of the KSF and to meet the U.S. European Command's security cooperation and assistance objectives. Funding is utilized for the professional development of noncommissioned officers (NCOs), professional military education for officers, defense institution building, and English language training. Expanded IMET programs also extend courses to civilians working on military matters. KSF NCOs and officers attend IMET courses return with an understanding of the U.S. military and leadership principles. IMET is also utilized 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 that Kosovo security forces are interoperable with the United States and NATO.

The United States Partners with Kosovo to Develop a Professional, Modern, and Multi-Ethnic Security Sector Able to Respond to Threats and to Civil Emergencies

Key Intervention:

- IMET will provide professional military educational opportunities to key officers and enlisted members of the KSF at various U.S. military schools. In addition, funds will focus on training military and civilian staff in the Ministry of the KSF.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE programming will support key policy goals including interethnic integration, development of the justice system, and building the capacity of the police, prosecutors, and judges. INCLE programs will also increase the accountability of government institutions, particularly the Kosovo Judicial Council and the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council. To further promote government accountability, programs will work to develop the capacity of civil society organizations to advocate on behalf of citizens and effect change.

The United States Partners with Kosovo to Develop a Professional, Modern, and Multi-Ethnic Security Sector Able to Respond to Threats and to Civil Emergencies

Key Interventions:

- INCLE assistance will help build the institutional and personnel capacity of the Kosovo Police and Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- Funds will also be used to provide support to the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo, or any successor if its mandate is extended, through seconded U.S. police, customs, and judicial personnel serving in executive and mentoring functions as included in the mandate.
- INCLE-funded activities will support the implementation of legal reforms, build the capacity of judges and prosecutors, and increase access to justice for victims of crime.
- INCLE activities will also build the capacity of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, with a particular emphasis on the Kosovo Police, thereby creating a multiethnic and accountable police force.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Although it has no indigenous dual-use or munitions production capability, Kosovo has some information technology, communications, and machinery capabilities. It is also 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 help Kosovo develop an effective strategic trade control system that meets international standards and strengthens the ability of law enforcement agencies to interdict trafficking in items of proliferation concern and engage in cross-border cooperation.

The United States Partners with Kosovo to Develop a Professional, Modern, and Multi-Ethnic Security Sector Able to Respond to Threats and to Civil Emergencies

Key Intervention:

- EXBS funding will help Kosovo's agencies develop the capacity to implement the licensing, industry outreach, and enforcement elements of the country's strategic trade control system; improve Kosovo's radiation detection and response capabilities; strengthen the border control capabilities of Customs and Border Police through advanced training and equipment; and enable increased cross-border cooperation.

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 examined results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- Embassy Pristina used assistance evaluations and reporting to draft a new Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) focused on strategic goals.
- The U.S. Agency for International Development conducted a midterm review of its five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) in Kosovo. The resulting adjustments to CDCS objectives are reflected in the new ICS.

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. This year, based on ABR discussions, prior-year funding was reprogrammed for anti-corruption activities, including through the Contract Law Enforcement program.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

All of Kosovo's Citizens Gain Access to Reliable and Credible Justice by Strengthening Rule of Law Actors' Professionalism, Efficiency, and Transparency: U.S. assistance will support justice sector reform by improving court administration and management, building the capacity of justice sector actors, and increasing the ability of civil society and the public to access, monitor, and hold accountable the justice system.

Kosovo's Institutions Improve Their Ability to Deliver Services and Counter Corruption by Increasing Accountability, Effectiveness, and Cooperation: U.S. support will encourage Kosovo institutions to increase interagency cooperation, expand access to and understanding of public information, and build Kosovo's capacity to respond to citizen demand for services.

Increase Investment and Employment in Kosovo by Improving the Conditions Required for Economic Growth, Including Energy Security: Programming will support legal reforms to create a growth-friendly environment, provide technical support to improve the competitiveness of Kosovo businesses, and increase access to reliable sources of energy.

Enhance the Quality of Kosovo's Human Capital, Particularly among its Youth, to Support Economic Development and Meet the Labor Skills Required by the Private Sector: Workforce development assistance will help improve the skills of Kosovo's workers.

Kosovo Normalizes its Internal and External Relations, with U.S. Government Support: U.S. funding will provide technical and other assistance to encourage implementation of the Brussels Agreements, reduce ethnic tensions, and deepen Kosovo's engagement with regional and international organizations.

The United States Partners with the Kosovo Government to Build Capacity to Counter Violent Extremism and Contribute as an Active Partner with the International Community in Counter-Terrorism Efforts: The United States will support Kosovo's efforts to implement its Countering Violent Extremism Strategy and Action Plan, as well as strengthen Kosovo's cooperation with neighboring countries to fight terrorism.

The United States Partners with Kosovo to Develop a Professional, Modern, and Multi-Ethnic Security Sector Able to Respond to Threats and to Civil Emergencies: The United States will strengthen the capacity of the KSF and/or KAF to perform its core competencies through training and other assistance.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	53,440
All of Kosovo's citizens gain access to reliable and credible justice by strengthening rule of law actors' professionalism, efficiency, and transparency.	7,878
Economic Support Fund	7,878
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,878
Kosovo's institutions improve their ability to deliver services and counter corruption by increasing accountability, effectiveness, and cooperation	8,040
Economic Support Fund	8,040
2.2 Good Governance	4,700

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,340
Increase investment and employment in Kosovo by improving the conditions required for economic growth, including energy security	16,652
Economic Support Fund	16,652
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	118
4.3 Financial Sector	900
4.4 Infrastructure	2,834
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	11,300
Enhance the quality of Kosovo's human capital, particularly among its youth, to support economic development and meet the labor skills required by the private sector.	2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000
3.2 Education	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000
Kosovo normalizes its internal and external relations, with USG support.	3,800
Economic Support Fund	3,800
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,800
U.S. partners with Kosovo Government to build capacity to counter violent extremism and contribute as an active partner with the international community in counter-terrorism efforts.	100
Economic Support Fund	100
2.4 Civil Society	100
U.S. partners with Kosovo to develop a professional, modern, and multi-ethnic security sector able to respond to threats and to civil emergencies.	14,970
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	9,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,120
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,380
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	720
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	720

Latvia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Latvia is a strong and reliable transatlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and beyond. Latvia plays a key role in coalition operations, providing substantial diplomatic and military support, and is a valued member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union. U.S. assistance in FY 2017 remains essential for the professional development, interoperability, and equipping of the Latvian National Armed Forces (LNAF) to deploy and operate effectively in U.S. and NATO operations. In addition to helping Latvia meet its own defense needs, the FY 2017 request will help support Latvia's commitment to ongoing NATO operations and support the development of niche capabilities required by NATO. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,727	*	2,700	-27
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	*	1,500	-
International Military Education and Training	1,227	*	1,200	-27

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF assistance will continue to focus on deepening Latvia's integration into NATO by restructuring and modernizing the LNAF, while helping address needs related to territorial defense, border, and maritime security. In addition to providing equipment to assist Latvian forces in providing for their own defense and support deployment operations, FMF will also help improve the quality of Latvia's pre-deployment training and operations.

Latvia Strengthens its Capacity to Monitor and Protect its Borders, Combat Cyber Threats, Counter Russian Misinformation, and Defend Against Hybrid Warfare

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will be used to provide equipment that will improve the LNAF's interoperability with its NATO allies and will help the LNAF meet its regional and territorial defense requirements, including equipment for maritime and land forces.
- FMF assistance will help develop Latvia's Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) capability.

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, strengthen Latvia's officer corps, 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 valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Latvian National Armed Forces Are Interoperable with NATO Allies and Continue to Enhance Their Deployable Niche Capabilities

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 their capabilities and interoperability.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- 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, the United States 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 provide training through the 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. The LNAF's strategy is being supported by ODC's coordinated and focused 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 Strengthens its Capacity to Monitor and Protect its Borders, Combat Cyber Threats, Counter Russian Misinformation, and Defend against Hybrid Warfare: U.S. military assistance will enhance regional and in-country security by helping Latvia maintain a credible territorial defense capability. 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.

Latvian National Armed Forces Are Interoperable with NATO Allies and Continue to Enhance Their Deployable Niche Capabilities: 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. 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.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	2,700
Latvia strengthens its capacity to monitor and protect its borders, combat cyber threats, counter Russian misinformation, and defend against hybrid warfare.	1,500
Foreign Military Financing	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500
Latvian national armed forces are interoperable with NATO allies and continue to enhance their deployable niche capabilities	1,200
International Military Education and Training	1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200

Lithuania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance supports Lithuania's efforts to develop forces that are more capable of meeting the country's 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, by helping the Lithuanian Armed Forces (LAF) deploy troops alongside U.S. and coalition forces in Afghanistan and as a member of the coalition to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. U.S. assistance to Lithuania in FY 2017 enhances regional stability and improves Lithuania's interoperability and military cooperation with its 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. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,698	*	2,700	2
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	*	1,500	-
International Military Education and Training	1,198	*	1,200	2

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 Remains an Engaged Member of NATO and Deploys Resources Nationally and Globally Based on NATO and Other Bilateral, Multilateral, and Regional Initiatives to Strengthen Security and Governance in Emerging Areas of Need

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will provide equipment such as night vision/optical devices and spare parts to increase NATO interoperability and enhance Lithuania's territorial defense capabilities.
- FMF funds will also be used to sustain combat enablers so as to ensure Lithuania's readiness to deploy during upcoming operations.

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 Remains an Engaged Member of NATO and Deploys Resources Nationally and Globally Based on NATO and Other Bilateral, Multilateral, and Regional Initiatives to Strengthen Security and Governance in Emerging Areas of Need

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will be used to 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:

- 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 engaged in their work.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- 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 U.S. support to Lithuania's Special Forces and Lithuania's full compliance with its commitment to provide soldiers for the NATO Response Force.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Lithuania Remains an Engaged Member of NATO and Deploys Resources Nationally and Globally Based on NATO and Other Bilateral, Multilateral, and Regional Initiatives to Strengthen Security and Governance in Emerging Areas of Need: 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 to prepare for and execute 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.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	2,700
Lithuania remains an engaged member of NATO and deploys resources nationally and globally based on NATO and other bilateral, multilateral, and regional initiatives to strengthen security and governance in emerging areas of need.	2,700
Foreign Military Financing	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500
International Military Education and Training	1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200

Macedonia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A decade ago, Macedonia was on a steady path toward North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union membership, as its democratic institutions developed and its economy improved. Macedonia was seen as the next Balkan success story. However, Macedonia's progress toward Euro-Atlantic integration has stagnated in recent years as the ruling political party has increasingly used its governing position to consolidate its hold on political and economic power. In 2015, Macedonia became embroiled in a political scandal that resulted from the public release of recorded phone conversations involving government officials, including the Prime Minister, allegedly engaged in corrupt activities, raising serious concerns about the current government's commitment to democratic ideals. Combined with fragile ethnic relations and a migration crisis that it is ill-equipped to handle, Macedonia faces significant challenges in the coming years. The situation is further complicated by growing influence from Russia, which has attempted to undermine Macedonia's ties with the West. U.S. assistance will remain focused on democracy and governance, particularly on supporting political processes, reforming the justice sector, encouraging growth of civil society, improving ethnic relations, and strengthening independent media. U.S. assistance will also aim to improve Macedonia's law enforcement and military forces. In addition to the bilateral funding requested in this section, Macedonia will also benefit from resources requested for the Europe and Eurasia Regional operating unit, including programs to improve the conditions needed for broad-based and sustainable economic growth throughout the region. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	10,912	*	13,708	2,796
Economic Support Fund	3,665	*	6,908	3,243
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	*	3,600	-400
International Military Education and Training	1,157	*	1,100	-57
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,600	*	1,600	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	490	*	500	10

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will focus on increasing political competition and accountability, building capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs), supporting ethnic cohesion, and strengthening independent media. Support for these sectors will help to improve Macedonia's democratic processes and counter government corruption, thus advancing Macedonia's Euro-Atlantic integration. Emphasis on these sectors will also mitigate Macedonia's vulnerability to Russian disinformation and Russian attempts to weaken the country's ties with the West, and will help strengthen Macedonia's commitment to Euro-Atlantic rules and values.

Improve Macedonia's Democratic and Civil Society Environment, Allowing Macedonia to Join NATO and Complete Accession Negotiations with the European Union

Key Interventions:

- ESF funds will be used to provide grants, speakers, and outreach events to promote open and pluralistic political processes, media development, and increased demand for rule of law.
- U.S. assistance will focus on increasing political competition, strengthening electoral processes, and building greater accountability and transparency into the political system and government decision-making processes.
- The U.S. government will support CSOs in their efforts to strengthen the participation of citizens and the private sector in Macedonia's democratic development.
- U.S. support will also focus on building capacity of independent media and supporting investigative journalism, youth engagement, and interethnic integration.

Support Macedonia's Efforts to Increase Private Sector Growth, Create Jobs, and Improve the Business Climate and Make Macedonia a More Valuable Economic Partner for the United States

Key Intervention:

- The U.S. government will provide outreach and grants to support programs that empower young entrepreneurs and build leadership skills among youth.

Increase Macedonia's Capacity to Effectively Fight Corruption, Implement and Enforce Laws, and Improve Security

Key Interventions:

- ESF funds will be used to support outreach and grant programs to engage the public on rule of law issues and strengthen the capacity of citizens and CSOs to fight corruption.
- The U.S. government will address corruption by incorporating cross-cutting anti-corruption activities in a wide range of its assistance programs.
- The United States will work with traditional and online media in order to increase plurality and transparency in the media environment by raising citizens' media literacy; by helping them to distinguish between objective, fact-based media reports and those that rely on misinformation; and by increasing journalists' capacity to produce fact-based, data-rich content.

Develop Macedonia's Capacity to Be a Vibrant Multi-Ethnic, Multi-Religious, and Inclusive Democracy

Key Interventions:

- A new activity will build on current efforts to bridge the gap between different ethnic communities and build a foundation for a democratic culture among youth.
- ESF funds will be used for community outreach, grants, and speaker programs to promote diversity, tolerance, and interethnic and interreligious 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 NATO requirements, develop interoperability with its allies, improve the country's capabilities and ability to support international operations, and help the military in the force modernization process.

Develop Macedonia's Capacity to Continue Providing for its Own Security and Contribute to NATO and Other International Operations

Key Intervention:

- FMF programs will provide training and equipment to enhance the Armed Forces' interoperability with NATO and prepare Macedonia's declared units for deployment in NATO and coalition operations.

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 U.S. communities while students are attending courses.

Develop Macedonia's Capacity to Continue Providing for its Own Security and Contribute to NATO and Other International Operations

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will continue to provide professional military education (PME) courses for senior commissioned and noncommissioned officers (NCO), as well as for mid-level officers. A focus of the FY 2017 IMET program will be to increase junior officer and mid-level NCO participation in PME courses.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE programs will strengthen the rule of law and help Macedonia to more effectively fight organized crime and corruption. Assistance will strengthen police-prosecutor cooperation, promote greater transparency and accountability in law enforcement and judicial systems, assist Macedonian institutions as they become independent providers of legal education, and increase the capacity of civil society to participate in the criminal justice reform process.

Support Macedonia's Efforts to Improve Bilateral Relations between Macedonia and Neighboring Countries

Key Interventions:

- Joint cross-border training programs will promote coordination between Balkan regional law enforcement agencies and criminal justice institutions.
- 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.

Increase Macedonia's Capacity to Effectively Fight Corruption, Implement and Enforce Laws, and Improve Security

Key Interventions:

- INCLE assistance will help criminal justice sector actors, including police, implement the criminal procedure code and help draft and implement new legislation and guidelines.
- The United States will assist the Judicial Academy and other educational institutions to become independent and sustainable providers of legal education.
- INCLE funds will be used to assist key law enforcement bodies and justice institutions in investigating and prosecuting corruption, thereby strengthening police-prosecutor cooperation. Funding will also support the drafting and implementation of new laws and procedures to strengthen anti-corruption tools within the criminal justice system.
- Programming will assist the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other criminal justice institutions to develop internal controls and procedures to enforce anti-corruption policies and laws, and to increase transparency and accountability to the public.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Macedonia is a potential transit country for weapons of mass destruction-related materials and conventional arms. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will use \$0.5 million in NADR funding to help Macedonia improve its capacity to control and interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern. U.S. assistance will be aimed at helping Macedonia enhance its strategic trade control system, strengthen the capacity of the Customs and Border Police, improve radiation detection, and promote regional cross-border cooperation.

Support Macedonia's Efforts to Improve Bilateral Relations between Macedonia and Neighboring Countries

Key Intervention:

- The EXBS Program will support efforts by Macedonian Border Police and Customs to collaborate with Albanian, Kosovar, and Serbian counterparts in controlling common borders through regional training initiatives, sharing of information, and joint operations.

Increase Macedonia's Capacity to Effectively Fight Corruption, Implement and Enforce Laws, and Improve Security

Key Interventions:

- The EXBS Program will provide training and surveillance, inspection, and detection equipment to enhance Macedonia's border control and interdiction capabilities.
- EXBS programs will assist Macedonian government agencies in refining the country's strategic trade control laws and licensing procedures.

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 the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, and all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive ESF resources. These reviews examined results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- The U.S. Embassy in Skopje used assistance evaluations and reporting to draft a new Integrated Country Strategy, which identifies strategic goals and mission objectives.
- USAID reviewed programming to create a new strategic framework for 2016 and beyond.
- In FY 2014, USAID conducted a Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) assessment, which resulted in a final report in FY 2015.
- USAID conducted two portfolio reviews in FY 2015 to assess the past year's performance and make decisions about future programmatic and budget directions.

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 used data gathered through the DRG assessment and portfolio reviews to help focus its future programming.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Support Macedonia's Efforts to Improve Bilateral Relations between Macedonia and Neighboring Countries: U.S. assistance will help Macedonia address challenges with rule of law and domestic and regional crime by promoting engagement with neighboring countries.

Improve Macedonia's Democratic and Civil Society Environment, Allowing Macedonia to Join NATO and Complete Accession Negotiations with the European Union: Funding will aim to increase respect for rule of law; increase the role of civil society in fighting corruption; support greater media freedom and democratic dialogue; transform the justice system; and implement a system of checks and balances to counter central government influence over the judiciary, media, and civil society.

Support Macedonia's Efforts to Increase Private Sector Growth, Create Jobs, and Improve the Business Climate and Make Macedonia a More Valuable Economic Partner for the United States: Macedonia's uneven economic growth and still-limited capacity to compete in European markets are key obstacles to its full integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions. U.S. assistance will help the Government of Macedonia implement economic policies and programs favorable to private sector growth.

Increase Macedonia's Capacity to Effectively Fight Corruption, Implement and Enforce Laws, and Improve Security: U.S. assistance will help increase respect for rule of law in the judicial, law enforcement, and security sectors, as well as improve the Government of Macedonia's capacity to combat criminal and terrorist networks. Programming will also focus on increasing public awareness of rule of law issues and their role in combating corruption.

Develop Macedonia's Capacity to Continue Providing for its Own Security and Contribute to NATO and Other International Operations: U.S. assistance will help support professional development in the military and Ministry of Defense and work to develop both institutions based on NATO and Western standards. Programs will also focus on developing Macedonia's NATO interoperability capacities and build cooperation with regional partners to address shared challenges, including violent extremism and border security.

Develop Macedonia's Capacity to Be a Vibrant Multi-Ethnic, Multi-Religious, and Inclusive Democracy: Macedonia is home to many ethnic and religious groups and communities, but is frequently divided along ethnic lines, endangering the country's stability. U.S. programming will help reduce tensions by raising awareness of the importance of ethnic integration; fostering improved interreligious tolerance; and increasing the level of interaction among ethnically diverse school communities.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	13,708
Support Macedonia's efforts to improve bilateral relations between Macedonia and neighboring countries.	471
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	271
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	71
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		200
Improve Macedonia's democratic and civil society environment allowing Macedonia to join NATO and complete accession negotiations with the European Union.		5,708
Economic Support Fund		5,308
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building		400
2.4 Civil Society		4,908
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		400
Support Macedonia's efforts to increase private sector growth, create jobs, and improve the business climate and make Macedonia a more valuable economic partner for the United States.		200
Economic Support Fund		200
2.4 Civil Society		200
Increase Macedonia's capacity to effectively fight corruption, implement and enforce laws, and improve security.		1,429
Economic Support Fund		200
2.4 Civil Society		200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		929
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		529
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs		300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		300
Develop Macedonia's capacity to continue providing for its own security and contribute to NATO and other international operations.		4,700
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
Develop Macedonia's capacity to be a vibrant multi-ethnic, multi-religious, and inclusive democracy.		1,200
Economic Support Fund		1,200
2.4 Civil Society		1,200

Malta

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Malta's location at the crossroads of key Mediterranean transport routes and its status as a European Union member-state make 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. Ongoing U.S. assistance will serve to highlight the value of the continuing partnership between the United States and Malta. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	100	*	200	100
International Military Education and Training	100	*	200	100

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET is the centerpiece 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; increase the professionalism of local forces; promote democratic values; and forge 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, with an Increased Focus on Migration

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professional military education courses for junior- and mid-level officers and senior noncommissioned officers, with the broader goal of continuing the professionalization of the AFM, with a focus 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 U.S. Embassy reviews IMET programs to determine the extent to which they are meeting their objectives, including the key indicator of how many returning IMET graduates occupy key leadership positions in the AFM.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Ongoing U.S. monitoring and evaluation of IMET assistance has indicated that no significant adjustments are warranted in the IMET program portfolio for Malta for FY 2017.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Malta Assumes a Greater Role in Mediterranean Regional Security, with an Increased Focus on Migration: 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	200
Malta assumes a greater role in Mediterranean regional security, with an increased focus on migration	200
International Military Education and Training	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200

Moldova

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In June 2014, Moldova signed an Association Agreement (AA) and Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) with the European Union (EU), thus moving forward on critical components of its path toward European integration. Moldova's development progress reflects significant advancement of the fundamental U.S. strategic goal of a Europe whole, free, and at peace. However, despite this progress, Moldova faces many challenges – most prominently Russian pressure and endemic corruption – as it works to meet the requirements of the AA and DCFTA and to implement its reform agenda. The United States will prioritize addressing these challenges, engaging all elements of U.S. foreign assistance.

FY 2017 assistance to Moldova will strengthen democratic institutions, especially the justice sector, and promote a decentralized, participatory, and democratic political environment with more dynamic civil society and media organizations and with citizens empowered to shape political parties and the political process. Programs will also 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. These efforts will open new markets for Moldovan exports and counter Russian economic pressure, which is aimed at derailing Moldova's European integration. All programs will incorporate strong anti-corruption elements, seeking to inhibit corruption across sectors and increase transparency. Sustained progress in these areas, coupled with support for reintegration with Transnistria, will result in an increasingly stable, economically sound, and secure Moldova that is anchored in its ties to the West. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	30,619	*	59,131	28,512
Overseas Contingency Operations	14,050	*	57,981	43,931
Economic Support Fund	-	*	41,121	41,121
Foreign Military Financing	11,250	*	12,750	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,800	*	3,510	710
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	600	600
Enduring/Core Programs	16,569	*	1,150	-15,419
Economic Support Fund	15,050	*	-	-15,050
International Military Education and Training	1,139	*	1,150	11
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	380	*	-	-380

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF-OCO 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 strong civil society and independent media. Economic assistance will work to improve the business climate, reduce opportunities for corruption, develop a robust and competitive private sector, and promote the exchange of economic and agricultural expertise. The increase in funding over FY 2015 is specifically aimed at mitigating Moldova's vulnerabilities to Russian pressure, particularly in the areas of trade, energy, and media.

Creating More Effective and Accountable Democratic Governance, Including an Active Civil Society, Robust Political Participation, and Respect for Diversity and Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- Programs will help build the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to act as agents for reform and support their participation in democratic decision making. U.S. assistance will help CSOs to counteract corrupt interests; articulate and represent citizens' interests to local, regional, and national policymakers; and define, form, and advance their advocacy agendas.
- Approximately \$3.0 million is proposed to 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 their quality of life. Successful decentralization will empower local governments, the most trusted government entities in Moldova, and the level of government at which citizens have the most influence.
- U.S. assistance will build the capacity of political parties and 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 and Decreased Corruption via Sustained Transparency and Accountability in Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and the Judiciary

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$4.5 million is proposed for rule of law reform to 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 improve Moldova's compliance with European standards and its ability to fight corruption. Activities will also combat corruption directly by engaging civil society, investigative media, and active citizens to monitor the justice sector and provide public oversight of the reform efforts.

Generating Economic Opportunities through Increased Investment and Trade in a Better-Managed Business Environment

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$5.8 million 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 to doing business. These areas are not only important under the AA, but will also help Moldovan businesses take advantage of trade preferences provided under the DCFTA, building ties with Europe and further 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 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 will also act as a countervailing force on the government and help 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.
- Programs will expand acceptance of best business practices among private and public-sector institutions.

Strengthen Economic Security through Reforms and Capacity-Building in the Energy, Financial, and Banking Sectors

Key Interventions:

- The United States will build the National Bank's capacity to regulate Moldova's financial sector.
- U.S. assistance will support Moldova's energy sector development agenda, including compliance with the EU's Third Energy Package.

Ensure an Active Civil Society and Support Free and Independent Media

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.
- Democracy programs will foster the development of CSOs, promote government transparency and accountability, and support independent media through trainings, grants, and exchanges.
- U.S. assistance will enhance the media-enabling environment and support independent media coverage of reforms, corruption, media disinformation, and EU integration efforts. Activities will also seek to strengthen the organizational capacity of key independent media outlets to increase their reach and impact, while maintaining editorial and financial independence.
- Programs will build the project design and management capacity of local organizations.

Improve Moldovan Understanding of the United States and Build Personal Links

Key Intervention:

- Programs will connect alumni of U.S. exchange programs with counterparts in Europe to promote greater European integration and strong transatlantic ties.

Support the Political, Economic, and Social Reintegration of Transnistria 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 high-impact assistance to address challenges to regional and international security and increase Moldova's capacity to contribute to multinational peacekeeping operations. FMF-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 defense reforms and capability development, and build links to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and other coalition forces.

Support Moldova to Secure its Borders and Become an Increasingly Active and Capable Partner in International Security

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. Assistance will support Moldovan peacekeepers in serving 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. The United States will provide equipment, such as communications equipment and vehicle spare parts, to increase Moldova's ability to provide for its own security and contribute to international peacekeeping operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose Moldovan defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values.

Improve Moldovan Understanding of the United States and Build Personal Links

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) - OCO

INCLE-OCO funding will modernize and increase the capacity of Moldovan law enforcement and criminal justice institutions to meet European standards, counter corruption, combat trafficking in persons, and support ongoing essential reforms in the justice and law enforcement sectors. This assistance will capitalize on recent democratic gains in Moldova that have revealed an opportunity for additional reform within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the country's law enforcement agencies, the Ministry of Justice, and the Prosecutor General's Office, as well as continue to support efforts to build civil society's capacity to demand reforms and combat corruption. INCLE-OCO assistance will also help the Moldovan government to develop tools to build resilience against and reduce vulnerabilities to Russian pressure.

Justice Sector Reform and Decreased Corruption via Sustained Transparency and Accountability in Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and the Judiciary

Key Interventions:

- INCLE-OCO 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.

- Funding will support the Government of Moldova in its efforts to create a competent patrol police force and establish a joint law enforcement training center.
- INCLE-OCO assistance will work alongside law enforcement stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, and international partners to spur demand for, understanding of, and accountability on police reforms.
- INCLE-OCO assistance will work alongside criminal justice sector stakeholders, including NGOs, to continue effective implementation of Moldova's Justice Sector Reform Strategy Action Plan, which emphasizes combating corruption within the justice sector.
- INCLE-OCO funds will be used to provide training and other assistance to improve community policing, a critical component of connecting the people to law enforcement.
- INCLE-OCO will also continue to support legal education to help ensure that the next generation of Moldovan legal professionals are prepared to practice law and ensure access to justice.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

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 and Decreased Corruption via Sustained Transparency and Accountability in Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and the Judiciary

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. 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.

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 and Moldova with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews examined results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducted a final performance evaluation of its Moldova Civil Society Strengthening Program in FY 2015. USAID will conduct a final performance evaluation of its Local Government Support Project in FY 2016.
- Programs administered by the State Department's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) 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 assistance funds. The Bureau also reviewed data and performance information 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 method; the last assessment of Moldova's system was conducted in FY 2014.
- The U.S. Embassy's Assistance Working Group convenes on a bi-weekly basis and serves as the overarching coordination and monitoring mechanism for interagency foreign assistance 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.
- To better respond to a monopolized and closing media space in Moldova, USAID adjusted its civil society activities to support ongoing media monitoring and produce media products to dispel disinformation perpetuated by the Russian-language media outlets that permeate the market.
- Expanding on the full implementation of the Integrated Case Management System in all Moldovan courts, USAID and INL will coordinate on new assistance in FY 2016 to support the Prosecutor's Office to develop its own automated case management system with interoperability between the courts' and Prosecutor's systems.
- 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.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Creating More Effective and Accountable Democratic Governance, Including an Active Civil Society, Robust Political Participation, and Respect for Diversity and Human Rights: 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 and Decreased Corruption via Sustained Transparency and Accountability in Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and the Judiciary: 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 Economic Opportunities through Increased Investment and Trade in a Better-Managed Business Environment: 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.

Strengthen Economic Security through Reforms and Capacity Building in the Energy, Financial, and Banking Sectors: To reach its full potential as a free-market European democracy, Moldova must address financial and banking sectors riddled with corruption and diversify its energy sector, connecting all of these institutions to regional networks and adopting international best practices. In the energy sector, Moldova has promised to comply with the EU's Third Energy Package and participate in the European Energy Community, which strive for energy security for the EU's international energy market by liberalizing national energy markets and harmonizing legislation. Investment potential in Moldova's key commercial sectors can also be unlocked through a stable, independently regulated banking and financial sector that provides better access to capital and diversified financial instruments.

Ensure an Active Civil Society and Support Free and Independent Media: U.S. funding will be used to engage, train, and support Moldova's burgeoning civil society in its effort to achieve critical reforms and move closer to EU integration. It will also support independent media, including by building capacity to monitor and provide balanced coverage of local government reforms, as well as to serve as a counterbalance to Russian disinformation and complex domestic political dynamics.

Improve Moldovan Understanding of the United States and Build Personal Links: U.S. foreign assistance 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 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 focus efforts on expanding outreach to the regions as well as engaging influential opinion-makers in media, civil society, and government to communicate democratic values. In addition, 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.

Support the Political, Economic, and Social Reintegration of Transnistria 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.

Support Moldova to Secure its Borders and Become an Increasingly Active and Capable Partner in International Security: 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, including combatting the smuggling of nuclear, radiological, and other materials.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	59,131
Creating More Effective and Accountable Democratic Governance, including an Active Civil Society, Robust Political Participation, and Respect for Diversity and Human Rights	8,010
Economic Support Fund - OCO	8,010
2.2 Good Governance	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,576
2.4 Civil Society	2,434
Justice Sector Reform and Decreased Corruption via Sustained Transparency and Accountability in Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and the Judiciary	8,594
Economic Support Fund - OCO	4,484
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,484
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	3,510
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,650
1.5 Transnational Crime	300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,560
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600
Generating Economic Opportunities through Increased Investment and Trade in a Better Managed Business Environment	18,416
Economic Support Fund - OCO	18,416
4.2 Trade and Investment	314
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	18,102
Strengthen Economic Security through Reforms and Capacity Building in the Energy, Financial, and Banking Sectors	5,648
Economic Support Fund - OCO	5,648
2.2 Good Governance	158
4.3 Financial Sector	1,490
4.4 Infrastructure	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000
Ensure an Active Civil Society and Support Free and Independent Media	2,640
Economic Support Fund - OCO	2,640
2.4 Civil Society	2,640
Improve Moldovan Understanding of the United States and Build Personal Links	1,333
Economic Support Fund - OCO	183
2.4 Civil Society	183
International Military Education and Training	1,150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,150

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
Support the Political, Economic, and Social Reintegration of Transnistria into Moldova		1,240
Economic Support Fund - OCO		1,240
2.4 Civil Society		182
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		1,058
Support Moldova to Secure its Borders and Become an Increasingly Active and Capable Partner in International Security		13,250
Economic Support Fund - OCO		500
1.5 Transnational Crime		500
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 aims 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 stalled reform, ethnic intolerance, and political and economic inertia. In December 2015, NATO Allies announced their decision to issue Montenegro an invitation to join NATO. While a newly operational independent Special Prosecutor's Office has begun to make strides, Montenegro's justice sector and democratic institutions are not yet sufficiently strong to meet EU standards, as the European Commission noted again in its November 2015 Progress Report. U.S. assistance can play a critical catalytic role in achieving progress toward these standards. In FY 2016 and FY 2017, the United States will continue to focus on its core remaining development assistance objectives in Montenegro: reforming the country's justice and security sectors, strengthening the rule of law, and reducing Montenegro's vulnerability to corruption, organized crime, and external pressure.

In July 2013, the Government of Montenegro adopted a revised Strategic Defense Review (SDR) to improve the organizational structure of the Ministry of Defense and armed forces. The SDR also better defined Montenegro's national defense priorities, which include: defense of Montenegro through active cooperation with allies and partners; contributions to peacekeeping missions in the region and the world; and support to civilian institutions during emergency situations. Implementing its NATO accession plan is now the next step in Montenegro's military transformation, which requires additional progress toward the level of a fully-integrated member of the Alliance. U.S. military assistance and training play a critical role in Montenegro and its Armed Forces realizing the vision outlined in the 2013 SDR, and in achieving the status of full NATO membership. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,933	*	3,795	-138
Economic Support Fund	130	*	-	-130
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	*	1,000	-200
International Military Education and Training	613	*	600	-13
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	*	1,695	195
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	490	*	500	10

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will help Montenegro strengthen its military capabilities and ensure progress toward full membership in NATO. Funding will continue to augment the national military budget by supporting the acquisition of new capabilities and modernization of existing resources, and continuing progress towards interoperability with NATO forces in all areas. Special emphasis will be placed on command, control,

communications, and computers and intelligence. This progression will improve the effectiveness of Montenegrin Armed Forces locally, regionally, and in out-of-area operations. A robust funding level will send a strong, positive message to our new partner and other nations in the region, thus reinforcing the positive behavior Montenegro has exhibited since its independence. As one of the strongest supporters of the United States and its policies in the region, the Montenegrin government and armed forces have participated in political and military actions regionally and around the world. They stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the U.S. military in Afghanistan and various other operations around the world. As Montenegro is dramatically increasing its military budget to meet the required NATO standards, our contribution could serve to further improve its capabilities, allowing for additional acquisitions to improve its interoperability and deployability for future out-of-area operations, and increase public support for the United States and NATO.

Through Continued Reforms, the Security Sector Meets NATO Standards

Key Interventions:

- FMF assistance will help Montenegrin forces meet NATO interoperability and capabilities requirement for the NATO accession process.
- FMF will support the continued development, modernization, and sustainment, as well as provide advisory assistance to improve the armed forces' long term planning, logistics, and personnel system.
- FMF funds will be used to augment national funding in equipping the expeditionary/peacekeeping forces declared to NATO, the EU, and United Nations 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 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.

IMET-funded activities are among the most successful U.S. security assistance programs in Montenegro. The personnel educated under this program are occupying numerous positions of prominence throughout the Ministry of Defense and armed forces and are charged with developing new strategy and policy; tactics; and operational plans that include long term development, sustainment, modernization, and operations of forces at home and abroad.

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 assistance will continue to strengthen the rule of law and fight against organized crime and corruption in order to support Montenegro's accession to the EU (especially with chapters 23 and 24 of the EU *acquis communautaire*). This assistance will include support for law enforcement and justice actors, civil society, and members of other relevant state institutions involved in this area. A main focus will be implementing the new and amended criminal legislation, which is expected to increase efficiency of criminal procedures and produce concrete results in the fight against crime. The revised criminal legislation is also expected to support new institutions such as the Office of the Special State Prosecutor,

Agency for Prevention of Corruption, and Judicial Training Center. Through such activities, INCLE-funded programs will also contribute to strengthening public trust in the country's criminal justice institutions.

Strengthen State Institutions to Effectively and Visibly Fight Crime and Corruption in Accordance with Euro-Atlantic Standards, Thereby Increasing Public Confidence in the Justice Sector

Key Intervention:

- INCLE-funded programs will provide training and mentoring of law enforcement authorities (e.g., police, prosecutors, judges, and the defense bar) and members of other relevant state institutions (e.g., Tax and Customs Authority, Anti-Money Laundering Agency, etc.) with the purpose of enhancing Montenegro's capacity to combat all forms of crime, particularly organized crime and corruption. INCLE-funded activities will encourage police-prosecutor cooperation, use of proactive modern investigative techniques and methods, use of modern technology in criminal justice work, and a multi-institutional approach to fighting crime.

A More Effective and Transparent Legal Structure Supports Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- INCLE assistance will strengthen Montenegro's capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate criminal cases such as organized crime, corruption, and other serious criminal cases. Most of this work will be done through assisting the implementation of the new and amended Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Law on Asset Confiscation, Law on Prevention of Corruption, and Law on Judicial Training. Assistance will be focused on assisting the newly formed Special Prosecutor's Office; assisting formation of the Special Police Team, which is expected to become operational in the beginning of 2016 and which will operate under guidance of the Special Prosecutor; helping develop a new preventive Anti-Corruption Agency, which became operational in January 2016; building the institutional capacity of Montenegro's Judicial Training Center, which has recently become an independent institution; and continuing to provide advisory support for drafting new laws that are relevant to the functioning of the criminal justice system and civil society's contribution to rule of law reforms.
- INCLE-funded programs will continue to promote regional cross-border cooperation in fighting organized crime and other forms of serious crime, as well as to support criminal justice officials in gaining knowledge and skills needed for successful international and regional legal cooperation, which is necessary in fighting modern forms of crime.

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 other illicit goods. 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:

- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held an Annual Budget Review (ABR) with the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL). The review examined results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of the INL Bureau's funding request in light of those results.
- 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 conducts 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.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABR to inform 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 SDR, as described above.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthen State Institutions to Effectively and Visibly Fight Crime and Corruption in Accordance with Euro-Atlantic Standards, Thereby Increasing Public Confidence in the Justice Sector: 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.

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 Montenegro's 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.

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 effectiveness.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	3,795
Strengthen state institutions to effectively and visibly fight crime and corruption in accordance with Euro-Atlantic standards, thereby increasing public confidence in the justice sector.	617
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	617
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	617
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.	1,078
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,078
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,078
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 in FY 2017 continues to enhance 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. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	13,996	*	8,500	-5,496
Economic Support Fund	3,000	*	3,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	9,000	*	3,500	-5,500
International Military Education and Training	1,996	*	2,000	4

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, an enduring symbol of the ravages of genocide. U.S. support will help the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation promote Holocaust education and conflict resolution worldwide.

Polish Society Shows Greater Respect for and Acceptance of Minority Groups

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$3.0 million in requested funds, part of a multi-year, \$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 helps maintain political support in Poland for a range of U.S. security objectives and increases Poland's capacity to meet its NATO obligations and to deploy and sustain professional forces in multilateral operations, often in support of U.S. deployments. FMF supports Poland as it transitions from a recipient of security assistance to a regional security provider, a capability that is critical to European stability in the face of Russian aggression. 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.

Poland and the United States Deepen Bilateral Military and Security Cooperation 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 support Poland's NATO-certified Joint Terminal Attack Control Academy, which will help mitigate the impact of the closure of the U.S. Air Forces in Europe Air-Ground Operations School.
- FMF funds will help improve the capacity of the Multinational Aviation Training Center at Lask. This center allows Poland to play a leadership role in the region and help expand training opportunities available for other NATO partners.
- FMF will support upgrades to the Drawsko Pomorskie Training Range, which will facilitate valuable training for U.S. and Western European allies and also allow Poland to host and train less-capable NATO partners.
- FMF funds will be used for additional instrument landing systems, training and equipment upgrades for enhanced air traffic control, integration of all Polish military airfields into the U.S. Department of Defense or other recognized airfield publication databases, and meteorological/graphical analysis equipment.
- FMF will be used to procure counter-improvised explosive device (IED) equipment for the Polish Land Forces. These systems could then be used for future military operations and deployments in support of United Nations, NATO, and/or coalition forces.

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, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Poland'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 while students attend courses.

Poland and the United States Deepen Bilateral Military and Security Cooperation 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 Defense Ministry's Armaments Inspectorate and Personnel Division.
- The U.S. Defense Security Cooperation Agency conducts a Security Assistance Management Review every two years. These assessment tools help gauge the Polish military's ability to track 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 Poland's efforts to be a regional leader and security exporter by increasing Poland's training capacities and enhancing its capabilities, as well as by upgrading Polish airfields and navigational aids and procuring counter-IED equipment.
- Oversight of U.S. assistance has confirmed that FMF and IMET 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 through a Military Modernization Process that Builds a Capable, Interoperable, and Deployable Force that Effectively Participates in Out-of-Area Operations: U.S. assistance supports the modernization of Poland's military, while strengthening its capability to deploy forces and conduct joint expeditionary operations. U.S.-funded training supports cooperation between U.S. and Polish forces and introduces senior military leaders to U.S. methodologies and best practices, an issue of critical importance as Poland restructures its military command system.

Polish Society Shows Greater Respect for and Acceptance of Minority Groups: 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 to avoid repeating the atrocities of the past.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	8,500
Poland and the United States deepen bilateral military and security cooperation through a military modernization process that builds a capable, interoperable, and deployable force that effectively participates in out-of-area operations.	5,500
Foreign Military Financing	3,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,500
International Military Education and Training	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Polish society shows greater respect for and acceptance of minority groups.	3,000
Economic Support Fund	3,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,000

Portugal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Portugal has been a willing partner in Afghanistan, the Balkans, and Africa, as well as in training Iraqi armed forces as a member of the coalition to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. Portugal continues to provide strong support on key issues within the European Union (EU) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). U.S. military assistance directly encourages Portugal to maintain and increase its contributions to international military operations. By helping to improve the efficiency of the Portuguese Armed Forces (PAF), U.S. security assistance plays critical role in improving the PAF's NATO interoperability. As the United States reduces the number of its forces deployed to Lajes Airbase in the Azores, U.S. security assistance also helps counter perceptions that the United States is seeking to downgrade its security relationship with Portugal. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	90	*	100	10
International Military Education and Training	90	*	100	10

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 Assumes Increasing Leadership in Combating Transnational Threats, Spurred by Enhanced U.S. Training and Exchanges and More Robust Collaboration at the Political and Operational Level

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will provide joint and combined operations training to the PAF, including cybersecurity training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- IMET programs are periodically reviewed by the U.S. Embassy, taking into account Portugal's contributions to international military operations and cybersecurity efforts.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Over the past several years, Portugal has strategically utilized a significant portion of its IMET funding on cybersecurity assessments and training, which facilitated the drafting and approval of

Portugal's national cybersecurity strategy and the establishment of Portugal's National Cybersecurity Operations Center. In FY 2015, Portugal and France jointly coordinated the EU's cyber-defense training and education plan. In FY 2016, the PAF's first cadre of chief information security officers will be finishing their training through the U.S. National Defense University, and the PAF will be opening a Joint Staff Cyber-Defense Operations Center. In FY 2017, Portugal will begin providing cybersecurity training to NATO partners under the Smart Defense Initiative. Based on the substantial results achieved to date, future IMET funding will continue to be used to support Portugal's key role in both NATO and EU cybersecurity efforts, thus ensuring effective coordination between NATO and the EU on this critical issue.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Portugal Assumes Increasing Leadership in Combating Transnational Threats, Spurred by Enhanced U.S. Training and Exchanges and More Robust Collaboration at the Political and Operational Level: U.S. security assistance will support the further development of the U.S.-Portuguese military relationship. U.S. assistance also will help build Portugal's ability to strengthen regional and international security, particularly in the area of cyber-defense.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	100
Portugal assumes increasing leadership in combating transnational threats, spurred by enhanced U.S. training and exchanges and more robust collaboration at the political and operational level	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 international peace and security operations, as demonstrated by its significant contributions of troops, equipment, and other assistance to Afghanistan, Kosovo, and the European Union (EU) Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina. 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 provides a strategic location for combined training and rapid deployment to unstable regions to the east and south. 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 U.S. 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 U.S. contribution to NATO's BMD. FY 2017 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. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,096	*	6,100	-996
Foreign Military Financing	5,400	*	4,400	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,696	*	1,700	4

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

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. FMF funds will be focused on increasing Romania's capabilities and creating a military that is sustainable and able to operate and deploy with only limited U.S. assistance.

Romania Continues to Modernize its Armed Forces, Building Needed NATO Capabilities, Reducing Dependence on Warsaw-Pact-Era Equipment, and Improving NATO Interoperability

Key Intervention:

- FMF assistance will continue to develop Romania's core competencies, including by developing maritime capabilities and multinational force interoperability at sea, enhancing its Special Operations Forces, supporting its C-130 aircraft program, and improving its ability to train its own forces and potentially regional forces at Cincu.

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 Euro-Atlantic values related to the role of the armed forces in society, 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 Continues to Modernize its Armed Forces, Building Needed NATO Capabilities, Reducing Dependence on Warsaw-Pact-Era Equipment, and Improving NATO Interoperability

Key Interventions:

- 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.
- Women only made up roughly five percent of the Romanian Armed Forces in 2015. In order to help ensure that women in the military are able to fulfill their potential and reach the highest ranks of the Romanian Armed Forces, the United States requires that at least 10 percent of participants receiving IMET-funded training are women.

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 U.S. Embassy's monitoring and evaluation activities have shown that U.S. assistance enabled Romania to maintain and increase its deployment capabilities. For example, Romania has trained persistent ground surveillance system operators for deployment to Afghanistan in response to a request from the U.S. Army. To date, Romania has deployed three operator teams that have filled positions that would otherwise have needed to be filled by U.S. personnel.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Romania Continues to Modernize its Armed Forces, Building Needed NATO Capabilities, Reducing Dependence on Warsaw-Pact-Era Equipment, and Improving NATO Interoperability: U.S. assistance will support Romania's defense modernization and reform efforts, enabling the country to provide for its own self-defense and 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	6,100
Romania continues to modernize its armed forces, building needed NATO capabilities, reducing dependence on Warsaw Pact Era equipment?, and improving NATO interoperability	6,100
Foreign Military Financing	4,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,400
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. It has taken steps to normalize relations with Kosovo, and the EU recently opened negotiations on the first chapters in Serbia's accession process (chapters 32 and 35 of the *acquis communautaire*, which relate to financial controls and the normalization of relations with Kosovo). Nonetheless, Serbia faces external pressure and continuing challenges as it seeks to establish the rule of law, strengthen the watchdog role of civil society and independent media, combat organized crime and corruption, strengthen human rights protections, and create conditions that support widespread economic growth.

Targeted U.S. support will focus on helping Serbia further integrate into the EU as it moves forward with negotiations and opens additional chapters in the accession process. Assistance will focus on strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law; reducing corruption; increasing the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) and independent media; fostering broad-based, inclusive economic progress; enhancing export and border controls; and building good relationships with neighboring Balkan countries. As a whole, this support will help build Serbia's resilience in the face of external pressure from Russia. In addition to the funding requested in this section, Serbia will also benefit from funds requested through the Europe and Eurasia Regional operating unit, which include resources aimed at improving conditions needed for broad-based and sustainable economic growth throughout the region. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	14,277	*	23,418	9,141
Economic Support Fund	7,250	*	16,258	9,008
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	*	1,800	-
International Military Education and Training	867	*	1,050	183
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,250	*	2,250	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,110	*	2,060	-50

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will advance Serbia's Euro-Atlantic integration, support democratic and economic development, increase the capacity of civil society to push for reforms, and strengthen media independence.

Accountability of Key Democratic Institutions Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- ESF-funded rule of law programs will continue to assist Serbia's judicial system in becoming more

independent, efficient, and professional. Targeted assistance to Serbia's judiciary, the High Court Council, and the Judicial Academy will increase the professional competence of judges and staff, enhance judicial accountability and independence, and modernize practices.

- 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.
- U.S. assistance to the Serbian Parliament will help the institution become more responsive to citizens, improve legislation and policymaking, and conduct executive oversight.
- ESF civil society programs will increase civic engagement in public life through more intensive, direct engagement between local CSOs and the Government of Serbia, and through coalition building. Assistance will focus on advocacy, oversight, and civil society sector development issues that directly relate to Serbia's EU accession.
- Media assistance programs will support reforms to improve transparency in media ownership, increase the public's ability to analyze media content, strengthen the viability of independent media outlets, and bolster their ability to produce and broadly distribute investigative and quality news content.

Progress Made for Broad-Based, Inclusive Economic Growth and a Thriving Market Economy

Key Interventions:

- ESF assistance will help Serbia develop and administer economic policies and reforms that the government, private sector, and civil society have identified as necessary to improve Serbia's business enabling environment and foster economic growth. This includes the adoption of performance-based budgeting, implementation of business inspections and construction permit reforms, reducing para-fiscal burdens on business, and increased access to finance. These reforms will contribute to greater transparency in the business environment and reduce opportunities for corruption.
- ESF programming will focus on removing the constraints that inhibit the competitiveness of Serbian firms, assisting them to access financial resources, human resources, and business support services that are necessary to grow, create jobs, meet EU-market standards, improve marketing and branding, and expand sales domestically and in the EU.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will help prepare Serbian forces for deployments in future international operations, including peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance/disaster response, increase their interoperability with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Western forces, and promote defense reform. FMF will continue to help professionalize Serbia's military and improve civil-military relations. It will also help Serbia build niche capabilities, including engineering, explosive ordnance disposal, and deployable medical units, for possible future deployments.

Contributions to Global Security Increased

Key Intervention:

- FMF resources will provide Serbia with NATO and EU-compatible communications equipment to improve its ability to contribute to peacekeeping operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. 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 noncommissioned 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 strengthen the U.S. partnership with Serbia to investigate and prosecute transnational criminal organizations and corruption, and will help Serbia to meet EU accession benchmarks, especially with regard to chapters 23 and 24 of the EU *acquis communautaire*. INCLE programs will also assist Serbian criminal justice actors in implementing the Criminal Procedure Code more efficiently and effectively; advising the Government of Serbia on drafting amendments or new criminal justice legislation; helping bolster public confidence and transparency in the criminal justice system; and supporting anti-corruption measures.

Contributions to Global Security Increased

Key Interventions:

- INCLE assistance will enhance the capacity of Serbia's law enforcement institutions, including border and customs agencies, to pursue organized crime groups and fight terrorism. U.S. assistance will help Serbia develop police and prosecutorial offices that are well organized, trained, and sustainable and that meet internationally recognized rule of law and human rights standards. INCLE-funded activities will emphasize police-prosecutor cooperation, implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code, development of the police academy, merit-based promotions, and community policing concepts. A component of these efforts is the establishment of task forces in order to strengthen information sharing as well as internal controls and other accountability mechanisms within the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- INCLE-funded programs will promote regional cooperation between and among the Balkan countries on criminal investigations and prosecutions.

Accountability of Key Democratic Institutions Strengthened

Key Intervention:

- INCLE-funded rule of law programs will help increase the capacity of Serbia's prosecutors, judges, defense attorneys, and law enforcement agencies to handle complex cases on transnational organized crime and financial crimes. U.S. assistance will strengthen the institutional capacity and various components of the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office, the Ministries of Justice and Internal Affairs, the Judicial Academy, the State Prosecutorial Council, and other justice sector entities. INCLE assistance will also assist Serbia in aligning its overall criminal justice legal framework with EU standards.

Serbia Makes Discernable Efforts to Tackle Corruption

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will increase the capacity of Serbia's prosecutors, judges, and law enforcement agencies to work together in efforts to expose, prevent, and prosecute corruption, a major issue in Serbia.
- Technical assistance will help the Serbian government develop the capacity of internal affairs units within relevant ministries.

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 ordnance (UXO) remaining from past conflicts, and support stockpile reduction projects. With approximately \$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 leftover 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. assistance resources. These reviews examined 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 Serbia.

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, including a greater focus on support for independent media and journalists.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Contributions to Global Security Increased: U.S. assistance will continue to promote the importance of a peaceful Serbia that works constructively with its neighbors to maintain stability in the Balkans and contributes effectively to global peacekeeping missions. U.S. assistance will focus on providing training,

consultations, and equipment to specialized law enforcement services investigating organized crime, anti-corruption, financial fraud, counterterrorism, and war crimes.

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 doing so, Serbia can improve the administration of the delivery of services to the public, thereby furthering Serbia's drive for EU accession. Assistance will foster a parliament more responsive to the needs of citizens and will enhance the rule of law by making the judiciary more independent and efficient.

Serbia Makes Discernable Efforts to Tackle Corruption: U.S. assistance will focus on working with and teaching prosecutors and police investigators how to proactively tackle corruption and fraud-related offenses, pushing for specific institutional changes that will create an environment that empowers law enforcement to pursue corruption-related matters; improving institutional cooperation through task forces and multi-disciplinary teams; and increasing the integrity of judiciary and law enforcement institutions through merit-based advancement, ethics training, and a better legal and regulatory framework. U.S. assistance will also focus on pushing for the creation of separate Office of the Inspector General Units or internal affairs departments that will monitor fraud, waste, and corruption in the government, and on strengthening the independence and ability of Serbia's Organized Crime Prosecutor's Office to tackle high-level corruption.

Progress Made for Broad-Based, Inclusive Economic Growth and a Thriving Market Economy: 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 economic opportunity.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	23,418
Contributions to Global Security Increased	5,360
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	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,060
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	560
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500
Accountability of Key Democratic Institutions Strengthened	11,199
Economic Support Fund	10,524
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,144
2.4 Civil Society	4,380

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		675
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		675
Serbia makes discernable efforts to tackle corruption		1,125
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		1,125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		450
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		675
Progress made for Broad-based, Inclusive Economic Growth and a Thriving Market Economy		5,734
Economic Support Fund		5,734
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		5,734

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 the Slovak 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. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	942	*	900	-42
International Military Education and Training	942	*	900	-42

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 Slovakia'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.

IMET-funded programs are facilitating the transformation of the Slovak Armed Forces 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 Strengthens its Commitment to a Free and Peaceful Europe by Modernizing its Military and Security Forces with U.S. Equipment and Increasing Support for Both its Defense Institutions and the NATO Alliance through U.S. Training and Partnership

Key Interventions:

- IMET-funded programs will improve the professionalization and technical specialization of the Slovak military through development of the officer and noncommissioned 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, including 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 U.S. Embassy in Bratislava hosts periodic reviews of military assistance programs to determine the progress and performance of each project. 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:

- Ongoing monitoring and evaluation of IMET activities has confirmed that there are no significant issues that require major adjustments to the FY 2017 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 Strengthens its Commitment to a Free and Peaceful Europe by Modernizing its Military and Security Forces with U.S. Equipment and Increasing Support for Both its Defense Institutions and the NATO Alliance through U.S. Training and Partnership: U.S. security assistance supports the key priority of building Slovak support for NATO force goals that are important to the United States. U.S. assistance supports capacity development in the Slovak military, enabling Slovakia to take on larger, more complex operations within the NATO framework. U.S. security assistance supports 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 Slovak Armed Forces.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	900
Slovakia strengthens its commitment to a free and peaceful Europe by modernizing its military and security forces with U.S. equipment and increasing support for both its defense institutions and the NATO Alliance through U.S. training and partnership.	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. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	602	*	650	48
International Military Education and Training	602	*	650	48

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.

Promote an Active and Constructive Role for Slovenia in Global Security Challenges, Including Taking Concrete Steps to Combat Terrorism and Violent Extremism, Vigorously Reinforcing Common NATO-EU Positions on European Security in the Face of External Aggression, and Championing Human Rights and Tolerance in both Bilateral and Multilateral Fora

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will support professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.
- IMET funding will provide senior and mid-level Ministry of Defense (MoD) officials with training opportunities through the Expanded IMET program.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The U.S. Embassy in Ljubljana oversees IMET programs through a Political-Military Task Force.
- 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 MoD 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:

- Ongoing U.S. monitoring and evaluation of security assistance activities have confirmed that there are no issues that require significant changes to the FY 2017 IMET budget request or programmatic portfolio for Slovenia.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Promote an Active and Constructive Role for Slovenia in Global Security Challenges, Including Taking Concrete Steps to Combat Terrorism and Violent Extremism, Vigorously Reinforcing Common NATO-EU Positions on European Security in the Face of External Aggression, and Championing Human Rights and Tolerance in both Bilateral and Multilateral Fora: 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 through Slovenia's contingents in Afghanistan and Kosovo.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	650
Promote an active and constructive role for Slovenia in global security challenges, including taking concrete steps to combat terrorism and violent extremism, vigorously reinforcing common NATO-EU positions on European security in the face of external aggression, and championing human rights and tolerance in both bilateral and multilateral fora.	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 (GOT) provides funding for travel and expenses to allow as many Turkish participants as possible to benefit from training at U.S. institutions. Due to the deteriorating situation in Syria and instability in Iraq, Turkey hosts more than 2.5 million refugees from Syria and over 200,000 from Iraq, and bears the commensurate security risks, making cooperation with the GOT on nonproliferation and border security issues of paramount importance. Turkey also 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 the detection of illicit weapons, improved licensing procedures, and enhanced border controls. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,630	*	3,800	-830
International Military Education and Training	3,096	*	3,200	104
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,534	*	600	-934

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 and Interoperability as a NATO and Bilateral Partner, Supports Multilateral/NATO Missions in Afghanistan and Elsewhere and Backs Increasing NATO Responsiveness through Training, Exercises, and Force Restructuring, All While Backing Tough Sanctions on Russia to Impose Costs and Deter Future Aggression

Key Interventions:

- IMET funds will provide technical training to improve the technical specialization of the Turkish military.

- FY 2017 funds will support the professional education of key GOT 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)

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help 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 Terrorism, Transnational Crime, and WMD Proliferation through Timely and Productive Exchanges of Intelligence and Information with the United States and Other Partners, an Improved Legal Framework that Meets International Standards, Including Enhanced Financial Controls to Counter Terrorism, and the Disruption of the Flow of Foreign Fighters to Syria and Iraq

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 previously 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 U.S.-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 and Interoperability as a NATO and Bilateral Partner, Supports Multilateral/NATO Missions in Afghanistan and Elsewhere and Backs Increasing NATO Responsiveness through Training, Exercises, and Force Restructuring, All While Backing Tough Sanctions on Russia to Impose Costs and Deter Future Aggression: 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 Terrorism, Transnational Crime, and WMD Proliferation through Timely and Productive Exchanges of Intelligence and Information with the United States and Other Partners, an Improved Legal Framework that Meets International Standards, Including Enhanced Financial Controls to Counter Terrorism, and the Disruption of the Flow of Foreign Fighters to Syria and Iraq: 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 GOT 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	3,800
Turkey's military increases its capabilities and interoperability as a NATO and bilateral partner, supports multilateral/NATO missions in Afghanistan and elsewhere and backs increasing NATO responsiveness through training, exercises, and force restructuring, all while backing tough sanctions on Russia to impose costs and deter future aggression.	3,200
International Military Education and Training	3,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,200
Turkey fights terrorism, transnational crime, and WMD proliferation through timely and productive exchanges of intelligence and information with the United States and other partners, an improved legal framework that meets international standards, including enhanced financial controls to counter terrorism, and the disruption of the flow of foreign fighters to Syria and Iraq.	600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600

Ukraine

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Ukrainian people face a rare moment in their history. Following the 2013-2014 EuroMaidan revolution and Russia's occupation of Crimea, and in the midst of Russia's aggression in eastern Ukraine, Ukraine has a unique opportunity to either solidify its trajectory toward becoming a prosperous, democratic state governed by Western values or backslide into a corrupt, failed state. With sustained, focused U.S. and international support, Ukraine can make the hard pivot towards genuine democracy and bring even closer the long-held U.S. goal of realizing a Europe whole, free, and at peace.

Ukraine has already demonstrated remarkable resilience: it has overcome the immediate crisis in the east, including the halt of further Russian incursion into the Donbas region; it has weathered intense political battles; and it has held its governing coalition together. The Government of Ukraine (GOU) has laid the foundations of a new system to fight corruption; it is working to reform comprehensively the police and law enforcement systems; and it is advancing constitutional reforms and decentralization, including by steadily incorporating a vibrant civil society into policymaking and reform processes. U.S. assistance has played an indispensable role in supporting reform in these and other critical areas. The FY 2017 request will help the U.S. government continue to support Ukraine at this historic juncture to reverse the damage wrought by 20 years of stagnation and authoritarian backsliding by leveraging U.S. resources to implement and cement continuing reform. U.S. assistance will help Ukraine elevate the fight against corruption; enhance energy security by lessening Kyiv's reliance on Russian energy sources; strengthen civil society and independent media; create an enabling business environment that attracts foreign and domestic investment, including through privatization; promote economic growth; stabilize and transform the financial sector; reform state-owned companies, including in the energy sector; reform the justice system; advance the health system towards a more Western model of care; improve the education system; and undertake extensive defense reforms to modernize Ukraine's military and security services and increase their interoperability with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Requested funding will also support nuclear security and nonproliferation controls as well as the Global Health Initiative (GHI) and the Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative. The United States will continue to respond to rapidly evolving developments in Ukraine and coordinate closely with other donors to maximize the ability to achieve reform and promote U.S. policy objectives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	361,872	*	294,857	-67,015
Overseas Contingency Operations	87,876	*	260,342	172,466
Economic Support Fund	32,176	*	192,392	160,216
Foreign Military Financing	47,000	*	42,000	-5,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,700	*	15,000	6,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	10,950	10,950
Enduring/Core Programs	273,996	*	34,515	-239,481
Economic Support Fund	242,173	*	-	-242,173

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	21,024	*	25,515	4,491
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,500	*	6,100	-400
International Military Education and Training	1,889	*	2,900	1,011
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,410	*	-	-2,410

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

U.S. assistance is playing a vital role in Ukraine's fight against Russian pressure and the legacy of corruption that stands in the way of Ukraine's path to European integration. Requested ESF-OCO will be critical to helping Ukraine solidify and expand its progress to date in top-priority reform areas, including the fight against corruption; judicial reform; a stabilized and transformed financial sector; transparent privatization of state-owned enterprises; fair political competition; support to independent media and civil society; and an energy sector that is more transparent, more efficient, and less dependent on Russia. Moreover, the FY 2017 ESF-OCO request will help Ukraine move toward the resilient, diversified economy essential for long-term stability. Programs will enhance trade capacity, promote entrepreneurship and access to capital for small- and medium-sized enterprises, eliminate regulations and obstacles to foreign investment, and help unlock the enormous potential of Ukraine's agricultural sector. Funding will also help combat entrenched corruption in the health and education sectors – the areas in which Ukrainians most commonly encounter corruption and which are a main source of citizen dissatisfaction with the quality and equitability of public services and overall pace of reform. ESF-OCO will continue to support the work of U.S. technical advisors helping to drive reform in a wide range of Ukrainian agencies and ministries, and it will support the critical role of the Special Monitoring Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in monitoring and verifying agreements in sensitive conflict areas. Funding will also allow the United States to maintain its role as a leader in the multilateral effort to secure the damaged Chornobyl nuclear reactor.

Enhance Anti-Corruption and Rule of Law Processes and Outcomes

Key Interventions:

- U.S. programs will work with Ukraine's new national-level anti-corruption bodies and reform champions to enhance their effectiveness, institutionalize reforms, and improve public and commercial trust in anti-corruption efforts, while strengthening public oversight of these institutions.
- U.S. assistance will help build the GOU's capacity to communicate coherently about its reform efforts and successes, and leverage civil society's ability to spur citizen demand for an end to "business as usual."
- The United States will work to increase Ukrainian citizens' roles in holding the government accountable for fighting corruption, including through public education and activities that foster behaviors that build a culture of transparency and commitment to public service.
- U.S. assistance will also help Ukraine replace its Soviet-era judicial, criminal justice, and social service legislation with laws that meet Western, particularly European, standards and that comply with Ukraine's international obligations; assistance will help implement structural changes to civil, administrative, commercial, and criminal justice institutions that enhance the integrity and competence of judicial personnel.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen the anti-corruption aspects of Ukraine's law-enforcement bodies, including the National Police and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, to operate fairly, transparently, and professionally.
- U.S.-funded assistance to implement e-governance and public procurement will improve the

transparency, accessibility, and quality of key public services and address sources of citizen discontent.

- U.S. programs will help the GOU improve basic education through advisory services, legislative assistance, curriculum modernization, teacher training, and financial management reform. U.S. assistance will also be coordinated with the devolution of basic education responsibilities under Ukraine's decentralization reform. The United States will also help increase Ukrainian citizens' access to higher education opportunities.
- Funding will expand the protection, promotion, and monitoring of human rights as part of Ukraine's role in a rule of law-based system that upholds international standards.
- Technical assistance will support targeted anti-corruption reform in the health sector, including by helping the GOU establish a semi-autonomous National Procurement Agency for Drugs and Medical Supplies, independent from the Ministry of Health, to competitively and transparently purchase pharmaceutical products.

Enhance Energy Security

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$5.0 million in GCC initiative funding will support work at the national, regional, and municipal levels to enhance energy security and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. GCC initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Ukraine 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 programs will help the GOU develop the requisite in-country capacity and knowledge to better manage and diversify its energy sector and promote more transparent, efficient, and better-regulated energy markets, while reducing its dependence on Russian energy.
- Funding will also help the Ukrainian government develop energy delivery and pricing systems that reward efficiency, and will include public outreach strategies to explain and promote these changes.
- The United States will also continue to assist Ukraine in increasing production of its conventional and unconventional petroleum resources and diversifying its nuclear, gas, and coal fuel sources.
- U.S. programs will seek to increase private investment in clean energy (including renewable energy and end-use energy efficiency) by expanding financing networks for clean energy projects at the national and local levels, as part of a comprehensive effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and dependence on foreign energy resources.
- The United States will help implement transparent energy sector management, including the privatization of key state-owned enterprises, and introduce new technologies to improve energy provision and efficiency, including use of renewable energy.

Improve Governance Processes and Outcomes

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will continue to support the engagement of civil society organizations (CSOs), independent media, and citizens in the reform process, and provide technical assistance to ensure that the reforms developed by the GOU and Ukrainian Parliament reflect international best practices and support Ukraine's goal of European integration, particularly European Union (EU) alignment.
- Funding will improve the GOU's strategic communications capabilities in order to better explain Ukraine's story, counter disinformation, and ensure public awareness of reforms.
- U.S. programs will provide technical assistance to improve the efficiency, transparency, and quality of public sector policies and operations, including through institutional support to the Parliament and targeted public administration reforms.

- U.S. assistance will support opportunities for healthy political competition by further developing Ukraine's political parties into sound representatives of citizen interests, strengthening the legal framework for free and fair elections, and implementing political finance reform.
- Programs will support the development of a legal and policy framework for Ukraine's decentralization reform and engage local government officials and institutions to take on new authorities and responsibilities to deliver services, grow the economy, and govern better at the local level.
- U.S. support to CSOs will build the capacity and sustainability of actors that have been the key drivers of reform, broaden civic education and public-awareness initiatives, and help ensure that the government is held accountable by its citizens.
- Funds will promote the acceleration of reforms to improve the health system from an inefficient and corrupt Soviet model to one that follows better governed and more efficient Western standards, including by establishing effective public administration of health services, incentivizing performance within the financing system, and developing a unified and effective information management system.
- U.S. programs will partner with civil society, volunteer organizations, and local governments to ensure that internally displaced persons (IDPs), and those returning to their homes, have access to public services, employment opportunities, and objective, civically relevant information, thereby reducing the ability of outside actors to exploit social grievances.

Promote and Support Broad-Based, Resilient Economic Development and Successful Completion of Ukraine's International Monetary Fund (IMF) Program, to Increase Stability and Growth, Greater Investment, and Bilateral Trade

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide technical assistance to improve and simplify policies regarding small- and medium-size enterprises, and will support the development of the non-bank financial sector and alternative financing instruments to revive the provision of financial services to small- and medium-size enterprises.
- U.S. assistance will help the GOU remedy financial sector vulnerabilities, consolidate regulatory functions, and formulate sound economic and financial policies, including for taxes and pensions, in line with Ukraine's Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) with the EU.
- Funding will facilitate Ukraine's economic integration with European markets and help Ukraine diversify its trade, implement its World Trade Organization (WTO) obligations, and benefit from its WTO rights, including by increasing its ability to use WTO trade dispute mechanisms.
- In the agricultural sector, U.S. assistance will mitigate the negative impact of Russian trade aggression on small fruit and vegetable producers by improving their ability to access new (particularly EU) markets, support revitalization of rural communities by creating employment and income opportunities in agriculture, and improve the sector-enabling environment.
- The U.S. government will also provide training to Ukrainian agricultural professionals.
- U.S. programs will partner with civil society, volunteer organizations, and local government to ensure that IDPs, and those returning to their homes, have access to public services and employment opportunities, thereby reducing the ability of outside actors to exploit social grievances.

Enhance Ukraine's Capabilities to Secure its Territorial Integrity and Promote Regional Stability, Including through GOU Control of its Internationally Recognized Borders

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide approximately \$22.0 million in support of its commitment to assist with restoring the site of the Chernobyl nuclear accident to an environmentally safe and stable condition.

- U.S. assistance will support robust OSCE monitoring missions to facilitate impartial observation and help secure Ukraine's border.
- The United States will continue to support the GOU and civil society with activities that prevent trafficking and assist victims of human trafficking.

Support and Strengthen Ukraine's Commitment to Shared Values, Lasting, Western-Oriented Reform, and Integration into European Structures

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help promote democratic and economic reform by strengthening people-to-people ties and cultivating opinion leaders through U.S.-funded speaker programs and professional exchanges, as well as through small grants to support reform-oriented projects implemented by alumni of U.S. government-funded exchange programs. U.S.-funded programs will also strengthen ties among U.S. and Ukrainian educational institutions and CSOs, and further Ukraine's European integration.
- Funding will support the development of civil society and media watchdog organizations to strengthen public oversight of government institutions and hold officials accountable for their actions.
- Programs will also help promote the free flow of information and ideas by working with independent media to elevate professional journalism standards, promote media freedom and critical thinking, and increase access to objective information.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

U.S. assistance will support the GOU as it steers Ukraine toward integration and partnership with Western political, security, and defense institutions, such as the EU and NATO, while managing the conflict with Russia and Russian-backed proxies in Crimea and the east. The urgency attached to the conflict can complicate or distract the government from implementing the structural changes necessary for long-term, irreversible integration with European defense structures. While not advocating for Ukrainian NATO membership at this time, the United States will nevertheless assist Ukraine in defending its territorial integrity by building up the ability of the Ukrainian Armed Forces (UAF) to deter future aggression and enhance the country's overall border and internal security. The FMF-OCO request will help build Ukraine's capacity to address regional security challenges, protect and retain control over its borders, support security sector reform, and improve force interoperability, particularly with NATO. FMF-OCO will be used to fund military professionalization, training, institutional reform, and equipment upgrades.

Enhance Ukraine's Capabilities to Secure its Territorial Integrity and Promote Regional Stability, Including through GOU Control of its Internationally Recognized Borders

Key Interventions:

- Funds will continue to support interoperability and capability upgrades in the Ukrainian Army, Navy and Air Force.
- Funds will increase the capacity of the UAF and other security services to plan, budget, and train to meet external and internal defense challenges.
- U.S. assistance will support institutional reform and improved resource management in defense and security structures, including defense planning and financial management, operational planning, professional military education, and forming the legislative basis for defense reforms.

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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities

from other infectious diseases. In Ukraine, GHP-funded assistance will focus on combating HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB). Ukraine has one of the highest mortality rates from infectious diseases in Europe, with a high TB burden, a continued increase in multi-drug-resistant TB cases, and poor treatment outcomes, according to World Health Organization (WHO) data. Meanwhile, Ukraine continues to experience an evolving HIV/AIDS epidemic, with an estimated 217,600 people aged 15 and over living with HIV in 2015. U.S. assistance will support reforms to establish a Western model of care that achieves critical public health outcomes, such as control of the HIV/AIDS and TB epidemics and a high rate of immunization. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, other GOU counterparts, and other international donors, the United States will continue to help Ukraine achieve key results at the national level.

GHP funds will strengthen Ukraine's ability to increase enrollment and retention in health services (particularly for HIV and TB) through improvements to the capacity and quality of health care and increased outreach and linkage of affected populations to prevention, treatment, and care. The United States will also partner with national and sub-national government health authorities and civil society groups to improve the availability, quality, and effectiveness of health services and to ensure that Ukrainians are better-informed health care consumers, particularly in the areas of HIV/AIDS and TB. Key approaches will include targeting high-risk groups for prevention, care, and treatment; improving the policy and regulatory environment for services; and strengthening the capacity of the public sector and civil society to implement national HIV/AIDS, TB, and other public health programs, and to actively support health reform. U.S. assistance will help Ukraine to sustain HIV and TB epidemic control after the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria ceases its support for TB in December 2016 and for HIV in December 2017.

Support Service Provision Reform, Including to Produce an Improved Health Care System Able to Achieve Critical Public Health Outcomes such as High Immunization Coverage and Control of the HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Epidemics, Plus Support to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from the Donbas and Crimea

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Ukraine will receive \$28.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs in areas with high-HIV prevalence rates and among populations at greatest risk of contracting and spreading the disease. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis: A total of \$3.6 million in requested funding will strengthen TB and multi-drug-resistant TB control by institutionalizing ambulatory care, increasing good infection-control practices, 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 are essential to the further development of robust, capable, and NATO-interoperable UAF in accordance with general Western defense and military concepts, based on democratic principles and norms. IMET-funded courses and training events expose foreign defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, build lasting military-to-military relationships, and promote democratic values. Increased funding is requested for programming related to countering Russian pressure. 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.

Enhance Ukraine's Capabilities to Secure its Territorial Integrity and Promote Regional Stability, Including through GOU Control of its Internationally Recognized Borders

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will provide professional military education courses that strengthen civilian-military relationships, enhance senior leadership's strategic management skills, and promote respect for democratic values and human rights, in accordance with the principles laid out in the Annual National Program of cooperation between Ukraine and NATO and in the U.S.-Ukraine Partnership Vision.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

INCLE-OCO funding is supporting some of the highest-profile and most critical reforms currently under way in Ukraine, such as the reform of the National Police, the creation of a new Patrol Police, and the fight against public and justice sector corruption. The INCLE request will continue to support Ukraine's efforts to enhance anti-corruption and rule of law processes and outcomes as part of the U.S. government's three-year criminal justice sector reform strategy for Ukraine. Building upon opportunities that came in the wake of the EuroMaidan revolution, particularly the appointment of reform-minded government counterparts, INCLE-funded assistance programs will focus primarily on transformational reform within Ukraine's Ministry of Internal Affairs. Additionally, INCLE-funded justice sector projects will play a fundamental role in realizing Ukraine's commitment to enact and implement new legislation to enhance transparency and government accountability and to reform existing justice sector agencies.

Enhance Anti-Corruption and Rule of Law Processes and Outcomes

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of Ukraine's law-enforcement bodies, prosecutors, defense advocates, and judiciary to adjudicate laws according to democratic principles and procedures.
- U.S. programs will support the National Police to restructure, reform, vet, and professionalize all police forces in Ukraine; including the restructuring of its numerous tactical forces into a single, U.S.-trained division modeled after the U.S. Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) model.
- U.S.-funded assistance will continue to support capacity building for the newly established Patrol Police force.
- U.S. programs will continue cooperation with State Border Guard Service to help tackle new, complex law enforcement challenges, and to fight internal corruption.
- INCLE funds will build the capacity of the Prosecutor General's Office and National Anti-Corruption Bureau to investigate and prosecute high-level public corruption; and to successfully combat organized crime and money laundering.
- Building on the success of the INCLE-funded, counter-trafficking pilot project, U.S. assistance will support nongovernmental organizations, the National Police Anti-Trafficking in Persons Unit, and other partners on prevention and prosecution, with a focus on vulnerable groups, including children.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

Ukraine has lost control over a significant amount of its territory since the Russian occupation and attempted annexation of Crimea in March 2014 and Russian aggression in eastern Ukraine, which have temporarily changed the land and maritime boundaries that Ukrainian border agencies must control. The country's large military industry has lost its main buyer, Russia, and its goods are at risk of diversion, while the public outcry for reform presents an opportunity to seek meaningful change. In addition, Ukraine is a potential source and transit site for weapons of mass destruction, advanced conventional weapons, delivery systems, and related dual-use items. U.S. assistance will help address these issues and

respond to security threats 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, man-portable air defense systems, and ammunition.

Enhance Ukraine's Capabilities to Secure its Territorial Integrity and Promote Regional Stability, Including through GOU Control of its Internationally Recognized Borders

Key Interventions:

- The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will support high priority nonproliferation and border security projects with the State Border Guard Service and State Customs Service, including additional detection and interdiction equipment and training, developing targeting mechanisms for proliferation-related shipments, and facilitating reform of Ukraine's border security agencies.
- U.S. assistance will enhance the GOU's ability to regulate the export of dual-use and military commodities through improved interagency communications, international cooperation, and outreach to industry. The EXBS Program will help strengthen industry compliance with export control regulations.
- U.S. programs will also provide training and equipment to help improve Ukraine's maritime domain awareness, enhance maritime law enforcement capabilities, and help Ukraine respond to illicit smuggling across its maritime borders.
- The Conventional Weapons Destruction Program will help reduce Ukraine's immense stockpiles of Cold War era excess small arms and light weapons and its excess deteriorating ammunition, and provide modest funding for clearance of explosive remnants of war remaining from the recent conflicts.

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 agencies and select grantees who receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews examined results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- The U.S. Agency for International Development (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. USAID conducted an assessment of the Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) sector, an anti-corruption assessment, and an evaluation of media programming during FY 2015. A local governance assessment conducted in FY 2014 significantly contributed to the development of two new USAID programs to assist with Ukraine's decentralization reform. In FY 2015, USAID designed and began procurement of a new indefinite quantity contract for monitoring, evaluation, and assessment activities that will significantly increase its ability to conduct performance monitoring, project evaluation, and strategic assessment activities at a pace and scale to meet the evolving country context.
- In March 2015, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) signed a new overarching letter of agreement with Ukraine which includes performance indicators. The INL Bureau also reviewed data and performance across its entire country program, and within individual programs, on a regular basis throughout FY 2014 and FY 2015. These activities included formal and informal reporting, site visits, and reviews. In winter 2015, the INL Bureau conducted a baseline assessment of Ukraine's justice and law enforcement sectors.

- During FY 2015, 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:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- The findings from USAID's DRG and anti-corruption assessments are helping to inform project planning, particularly in the areas of rule of law and anti-corruption. The media program evaluation directly contributed to decision-making on approaches and mechanisms for follow-on programming in this sector.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Enhance Anti-Corruption and Rule of Law Processes and Outcomes: Pervasive corruption continues to undermine Ukraine's ambitions for democratic governance, economic growth, rule of law, trust between society and the state, security readiness, and the country's territorial integrity. Corruption reduces popular confidence in state institutions and discourages political participation; the broad informal economy reduces legitimate profit, encourages tax evasion, undermines property rights, and hinders investment. Without significant reductions in actual and perceived corruption and bedrock reforms to key institutions, optimism about the prospect for real change will continue to wane and Ukraine's path to genuine development and European integration will be blocked. U.S. assistance programs will target key opportunities for anti-corruption activities – such as e-governance, public procurement, national level anti-corruption institutions, and the National Police – to build public confidence in the pace and results of reforms. U.S. assistance programs will also help Ukraine replace its Soviet-era judicial and criminal justice legislation with laws that meet Western, particularly European, standards, and comply with Ukraine's international obligations; implement structural changes to civil, administrative, commercial, and criminal justice institutions; increase public access to and confidence in the justice system; and strengthen the capacity of Ukraine's law enforcement bodies, prosecutors, defense advocates, and judiciary to adjudicate and implement laws according to democratic principles and procedures.

Enhance Energy Security: Energy independence would make Ukraine less vulnerable to external influences by ensuring that Kyiv does not rely on any one source to meet its key energy needs. Ukraine must both increase energy efficiency and diversify its supplies, while combating rampant corruption in the sector. U.S. assistance programs will help the GOU develop the requisite in-country capacity and knowledge to better manage and diversify its energy sector; promote more transparent, efficient, and better-regulated energy markets to fight corruption; foster competitiveness and private sector investment, particularly in clean energy projects; and incentivize greater energy efficiency and security. These activities will be bolstered by public messaging to ensure understanding of and traction for reforms.

Improve Governance Processes and Outcomes: While the post-Maidan government had a clear mandate to make sweeping reforms, significant obstacles in addressing Ukraine's governance challenges remain. Commitment to realizing difficult reforms is inconsistent throughout the sprawling government bureaucracy, which is accustomed to Soviet-style delivery of a broad range of low-quality public goods in a highly centralized, inefficient, under-resourced (and thus corrupted) fashion. The United States will work with both government and civil society actors to promote good governance, specifically the intersection of transparent, accountable state bodies with active, engaged civil society, resulting in more efficient operations, more equitable access to public services, and high inclusivity at both the national and local levels. This will include supporting the engagement of CSOs, independent media, and citizens in

the reform process; ensuring that the reforms developed by the GOU and Parliament reflect international best practices, particularly EU alignment; and helping national- and local-level representatives to effectively represent citizen interests and translate them into sound public policy.

Promote and Support Broad-Based, Resilient Economic Development and Successful Completion of Ukraine's IMF Program, to Increase Stability and Growth, Greater Investment, and Bilateral Trade:

Following the EuroMaidan revolution, Ukraine's new government inherited a corrupt, inefficient economy plagued by longstanding problems, including rampant corruption, ineffective property and investment protections, a fragile and unstable financial sector, weak enforcement of contract remedies, poor debt collection rates, and obsolete business association laws, all of which make it difficult to attract foreign investment. Economic stagnation has been compounded by sustained conflict in the eastern industrialized areas of Donbas and Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea. Ukraine's \$17.5 billion IMF program runs through 2019, but in order to remain in compliance, Ukraine must continue to make progress on structural reforms. U.S. assistance will focus on stabilizing the financial system and revitalizing economic activity to support broad-based, resilient economic growth that allows Ukraine to continue on its path to European integration. Programs will help broaden access to ownership within the private sector, strengthen private sector advocacy, and help open the economy to a broader array of actors. The United States will also continue to encourage the GOU to develop effective policies aimed at improving the country's investment environment, and collaborating with the EU and international financial institutions – the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the IMF – to promote smart macroeconomic reforms at the highest levels of government. Additionally, the United States will support the development of policies and procedures to modernize Ukraine's infrastructure including in the agricultural sector.

Enhance Ukraine's Capabilities to Secure its Territorial Integrity and Promote Regional Stability.

Including through GOU Control of its Internationally Recognized Borders: Well-established U.S. policy maintains that nations be allowed to choose their own destinies, including their alliances and affiliations. U.S. assistance will support the GOU as it steers Ukraine towards integration and partnership with Western political, security, and defense institutions while managing the conflict with Russia and Russian-backed proxies in Crimea and the east. The United States will assist Ukraine in defending its territorial integrity by building up the ability of the UAF to deter future aggression and enhance the country's overall border and internal security. In addition, U.S. assistance will enhance the ability of Ukraine to control its borders to address transnational crimes, including trafficking in persons; improve its internal security; and address rampant corruption in the security forces. In order to address counterterrorism, counter-sabotage, and other complex law enforcement and destabilization challenges, the United States will build on its strategic partnership with the Chief of National Police to restructure, reform, vet, and professionalize all police forces in Ukraine. U.S. assistance will also support the critical role of the Special Monitoring Mission of the OSCE in monitoring and verifying agreements in sensitive conflict areas, as well as multilateral efforts to secure the damaged Chornobyl nuclear reactor.

Support Service Provision Reform, Including to Produce an Improved Health Care System Able to Achieve Critical Public Health Outcomes such as High Immunization Coverage and Control of the HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Epidemics, Plus Support to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from the Donbas and Crimea: Since independence Ukraine has faced a stark demographic decline combined with a health crisis, including an elevated mortality rate among men from non-communicable diseases, particularly cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses. Infectious diseases are also key public health issues. Additionally, Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea and Russian aggression in the Donbas have internally displaced nearly 1.5 million Ukrainians, disrupted livelihoods and social networks, and stretched the government's ability to deliver critical services to these vulnerable groups to the near-breaking point. U.S.-funded health programs will increase the use of targeted health practices, promote higher-quality health services from a more sustainable health system, and spread reliable information about health

issues, with the goal of helping Ukraine mitigate transnational health threats, including the spread of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and TB.

Support and Strengthen Ukraine's Commitment to Shared Values, Lasting, Western-Oriented Reform, and Integration into European Structures: A strong bilateral relationship based on shared democratic values is integral to the success of U.S. policy in Ukraine. To counter Kremlin-inspired disinformation and support Ukraine's European ambitions, the United States must work hard to highlight its support for the Ukrainian people and government. People-to-people ties are essential for strengthening this relationship. Direct and digital engagement with Ukrainian youth and opinion leaders will help foster a better understanding of the United States. The United States will also work with independent and established media to elevate professional journalism standards, promote media freedom and critical thinking, and increase access to objective information.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	294,857
Enhance anti-corruption and rule of law processes and outcomes.	33,100
Economic Support Fund - OCO	18,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000
2.2 Good Governance	9,000
2.4 Civil Society	700
3.2 Education	2,400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	15,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,800
Enhance energy security	32,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	32,000
4.4 Infrastructure	32,000
Improve governance processes and outcomes.	31,500
Economic Support Fund - OCO	31,500
2.2 Good Governance	15,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	12,500
Promote and support broad-based, resilient economic development and successful completion of Ukraine's IMF program, to increase stability and growth, greater investment, and bilateral trade	58,992
Economic Support Fund - OCO	58,992
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	18,900
4.3 Financial Sector	4,800

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		32,092
Enhance Ukraine's capabilities to secure its territorial integrity and promote regional stability, including through GoU control of its internationally-recognized borders		104,850
Economic Support Fund - OCO		49,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		22,000
1.5 Transnational Crime		1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation		26,000
Foreign Military Financing - OCO		42,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		42,000
International Military Education and Training		2,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		2,900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO		10,950
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		4,950
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		6,000
Support service provision reform, including to produce an improved health care system able to achieve critical public health outcomes such as high immunization coverage and control of the HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis epidemics, plus support to internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the Donbas and Crimea.		31,615
Global Health Programs - State		25,515
3.1 Health		25,515
Global Health Programs - USAID		6,100
3.1 Health		6,100
Support and strengthen Ukraine's commitment to shared values, lasting, Western-oriented reform and integration into European structures		2,800
Economic Support Fund - OCO		2,800
2.4 Civil Society		2,800

Europe and Eurasia Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Certain challenges faced by the countries of Europe and Eurasia lend themselves to regional interventions. In many cases, increased region-wide cooperation and cross-border sharing of best practices will be key to overcoming region-wide challenges. First and foremost, among these challenges are the pressure and influence exerted by Russia, geared towards reorienting countries in the region away from a westward-looking vision of shared values and prosperity to a seemingly less demanding, eastward-looking vision that harkens back to the Soviet era. However, Russia's ability to influence the region's governments and economies is directly tied to the ability of countries to grapple with other region-wide challenges, such as pervasive and persistent corruption, hampered civil society development, limited access to objective sources of information, a lack of diversified energy sources, difficulties achieving job growth, barriers to intra- and inter-regional trade, and the challenge of reducing emissions without impeding economic growth. FY 2017 U.S. assistance for regional programs in Europe and Eurasia will continue to address these and other region-wide challenges to counter Russian aggression and advance European integration, as well as address long-standing and emerging problems that are transnational in nature, such as Nagorno-Karabakh and countering violent extremism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	59,600	*	83,576	23,976
Overseas Contingency Operations	15,000	*	82,576	67,576
Economic Support Fund	-	*	66,776	66,776
Foreign Military Financing	15,000	*	15,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	800	800
Enduring/Core Programs	44,600	*	1,000	-43,600
Economic Support Fund	36,750	*	-	-36,750
Foreign Military Financing	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,200	*	1,000	-200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	*	-	-800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	*	-	-850

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF-OCO funds will address the region-wide challenges described above and build the resilience of countries in the region that are experiencing Russian pressure, with over two-thirds of requested ESF-OCO funding devoted to the Governing Justly and Democratically program objective, roughly one quarter to Economic Growth programs, and the remainder to Peace and Security programs. In FY 2017 increased funding is requested for regional democracy programs, which will utilize cross-border approaches to strengthen the rule of law; support civil society; promote inclusive, free, and fair electoral processes; and bolster independent media's efforts to investigate and report on corruption — all of which are critical and persistent challenges across the region. ESF-OCO resources will also support new and

innovative regional anti-corruption programming across the Western Balkans and Eurasia. Regional economic growth programs will pursue the common regional objective of promoting economic integration throughout the region and with the European Union (EU) by addressing region-wide challenges such as boosting competitiveness via value chains and trade development activities, improving business enabling environments, increasing trade, and strengthening financial sectors. Regional energy programs will continue to improve energy security by supporting the development of regional energy markets in line with EU directives. U.S.-funded programs will also work with the Energy Community, a treaty-based organization between the EU and several countries in the region, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in support of the Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative. Together, these programs will increase the region's resilience against Russian pressure in the energy sector. Funds will also help 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:

- A total of \$3.0 million is proposed to support regional activities to counter violent extremism in the Balkans. Activities will be focused on helping to prevent the cross-border movement of foreign fighters traveling to Syria and Iraq by addressing the lack of institutional capacity to implement foreign fighter legislation, enhancing regional cooperation, and strengthening the resiliency of communities that are vulnerable to recruitment and radicalization.
- A total of \$1.5 million is proposed to help clear anti-personnel and anti-tank mines and unexploded ordnance in Nagorno-Karabakh in order to remove the threat to human life, reduce mine accidents involving children, enable the return of lands to agricultural use, make roads safe for travel, and provide safety for other donors' water and infrastructure projects.

Democracy Programs

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will utilize a regional approach to help strengthen civil society and independent media through peer-to-peer exchanges, cross-border sharing of related best practices and social networking, distance learning and capacity building, and small grants. In particular, the United States will provide targeted assistance, including legal advice, to help civil society organizations respond and adapt to restrictive operating environments in the region. Although bilateral funding is no longer requested for assistance for Russia, regional funding will be made available for opportunities to support the development of civil society in Russia and peer-to-peer exchanges between U.S. and Russian counterparts.
- ESF funds will continue to be used to link investigative journalists from across the region, helping them improve their skills and share best practices and regional production and distribution platforms, thereby enhancing their ability to produce well documented, fact-based reporting. Increasing the supply of professionally produced, high-quality investigative journalism will, in turn, build greater citizen demand for government action to reduce crime and corruption.
- To reinforce single-country programming that is designed to improve election administration and oversight and broaden citizen participation in political processes and policy making, regional programming will support increased cross-border information sharing and networking among individuals and organizations working in these areas. This region-wide programming will provide election officials, lawyers, various political actors, and civil society representatives with opportunities to meet, share best practices, and develop new tools for ensuring free and fair elections, thereby improving citizen oversight and participation in policy making and governance, and helping civil society build tools to fight corruption.

- Funds will support grant awards by the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) to non-governmental organizations and independent media outlets working to advance democracy in the Europe and Eurasia region. NED's grants will support initiatives in areas such as government transparency and accountability, civic education, civil society strengthening, democratic political processes, access to objective information, human rights and rule of law, interethnic reconciliation, and historical understanding.
- Funds will be allocated for the continued production of region-wide indices related to democratic, economic, and social sector reforms. By allowing for comparisons across countries using a standardized set of indicator data, these indices assist donors, governments, and other stakeholders in assessing regional and country-specific assistance priorities, measuring results of programs, monitoring country progress against objective benchmarks, designing and implementing assistance programs, and undertaking sector-specific evaluations.
- Funds will also support rule of law programs aimed at strengthening counter-corruption efforts across the region, including by improving strategies for paralyzing transnational organized crime networks, which are enablers of corruption. These regional rule of law programs will facilitate the cross-border sharing of best practices to ensure greater accountability among judges, police, and prosecutors; improvements in the prosecution and adjudication of organized crime; stronger asset forfeiture regimes; and an increase in the number of defense bar and civil society activists engaged in moving required reforms forward.

Economic Growth Programs

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support regional economic growth programs focused on the myriad common challenges faced by the region's countries: reducing unemployment and underemployment; improving economic governance; increasing labor productivity, the competitiveness of their private sectors, the stability of their financial sectors, and intra- and inter-regional trade and investment; improving the business enabling environment; and removing systemic obstacles to economic growth. Regional activities will promote entrepreneurship, focusing on youth and women in locations where unemployment is highest, and will help countries address gaps in entrepreneurs' skills in key areas such as finance, management, customer research, business plan development, and marketing.
- Regional economic growth programs will also advance the region's financial integration into the global economy by harmonizing financial sector policies and practices across the region with international standards, particularly as required by the EU. U.S. assistance will help export-oriented businesses gain greater access to key certifications and standards, particularly in the areas of information and communications technologies and agriculture.
- Approximately \$1.5 million is proposed to help improve regional energy security by promoting the integration of European and Eurasian countries' energy infrastructure with that of the EU and international energy markets, and by encouraging energy supply diversity and the reduction of import dependence in order to limit the amount of leverage that can be applied on the region by external actors. The goals of these regional activities will be to extend the EU's internal energy markets to Southeast Europe and beyond, to harmonize the region's electricity and natural-gas regulatory frameworks by improving their transparency and effectiveness, and to increase infrastructure investment.
- A total of \$5.0 million in GCC initiative funding will promote the development of clean energy in collaboration with the Energy Community. GCC initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) 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. Regional activities will include establishing procedures and cross-border trading agreements for renewable energy sources.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

The European Security Assistance Fund will address emerging requirements and build key capabilities to enhance the ability of European allies and partners to strengthen their own security, contribute to regional security, and participate in future coalition operations. European allies and partners serve as a cornerstone of international security to address the challenges in the new European security environment and support U.S. interests by deploying in coalition operations around the globe.

Peace and Security Programs

Key Intervention:

- Through the European Security Assistance Fund, FMF funds will support discrete projects that develop and sustain select capabilities that partner countries need in order to deter and defeat threats to their sovereignty and territorial integrity and to develop and sustain their expeditionary capabilities for use in current and future international security operations.

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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Europe and Eurasia Regional GHP funding will be focused on combating tuberculosis (TB). 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.

Health Programs

Key Intervention:

- Tuberculosis: 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.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will use regional funding to promote adoption of best practices in border control by countries in the region, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of strategic trade control systems in preventing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and increasing regional capacity to interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern.

The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program will support an ongoing South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons project to reduce illicit small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and ammunition trafficking in Southeast Europe. The overall objective of the project is to promote international peace and security through efforts to reduce the threat posed by the widespread accumulation and illicit trade in SA/LW in the region.

Peace and Security Programs

Key Interventions:

- EXBS programming will support regional strategic trade control seminars and professional exchange

visits, drawing on the experience of countries that have graduated from EXBS assistance. EXBS regional 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 policy makers for a 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:

- 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 the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), and all U.S. government implementing agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF funds. These reviews examined results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's current-year funding request in light of those results.
- Each fiscal year USAID allocates a portion of the ESF funding that it manages within the Europe and Eurasia Regional operating unit for evaluations and assessments.
- An external assessment of USAID's Regional Energy Security Initiative (RESI) found that the activity 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.
- In FY 2015, USAID conducted an external evaluation of its Regional Investigative Journalism Network (RIJN) activity, focusing on sustainability.
- In FY 2016, USAID is conducting an evaluation of the legacy foundations of nine USAID-financed Enterprise Funds across Europe and Eurasia. The evaluation will examine the foundations' operational integrity and adherence to their agreements with their parent Enterprise Funds.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EUR/ACE's ABRs informed the budget allocations for each activity funded through the Europe and Eurasia Regional operating unit.
- The findings of USAID's RESI assessment informed USAID's request for additional funds in FY 2016.
- Based on the RIJN evaluation's findings, USAID and its implementing partners are working to realign resources and staffing across the investigative journalist network to mitigate editorial bottlenecks identified by the evaluation team. The results are also being used to discern which elements of the RIJN activity can be replicated elsewhere.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Peace and Security Programs: Increased regional stability is fundamental to a Europe whole, free, and at peace. In addition to Russian pressure, the threat of violent extremism continues to jeopardize stability in the region. U.S. assistance will help reduce vulnerabilities to this region-wide threat. The United States will also continue to help clear anti-personnel and anti-tank mines as well as unexploded ordnance in Nagorno-Karabakh, thereby also enhancing stability in the region. By providing training and equipment, the United States will assist countries in Europe and Eurasia to build key capabilities and strengthen their own security, contribute to regional security, and participate in future coalition operations. By promoting cross-border information sharing, the U.S. government will enhance the

effectiveness of strategic trade control systems in preventing weapons of mass destruction proliferation, increase regional capacity to interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern, and promote region-wide adoption of best practices in border control. The U.S. government will also support cross-border sharing of information and best practices in conventional munitions stockpile management.

Democracy Programs: Backsliding on democracy and governance is rampant throughout the region, and corruption is endemic, leaving countries vulnerable to external pressure. U.S.-funded programs will take advantage of region-wide commonalities to address these issues through cross-border information sharing on methods to strengthen civil society, increase media independence, encourage more participatory political and governance processes, promote free and fair elections, increase government transparency and accountability, strengthen the rule of law, protect human rights, and support institutional reform. All of these programs also will include efforts to address corruption, which permeates many areas of society region-wide.

Economic Growth Programs: U.S.-funded regional programs will seek to improve compliance with EU directives, enhance private sector competitiveness, increase compliance with international standards and certifications, improve the regulatory and trade environment, and expand businesses' access to finance. Programs also will work to improve regional energy security by developing regional electricity and natural gas markets and improving the energy investment climate. Economic growth programs are central to integration efforts and building the resilience of countries against Russian pressure.

Health Programs: TB remains a major challenge in Europe and Eurasia, particularly the high proportion of MDR-TB. The U.S. government will help combat MDR-TB and extensively drug-resistant TB by improving detection, monitoring, surveillance, and treatment.

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.

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; cybersecurity; 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 assistance will bolster its efforts to resolve protracted conflicts in Georgia, Moldova, and Nagorno-Karabakh, by supporting 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	22,131	*	19,000	-3,131
Economic Support Fund	22,131	*	19,000	-3,131

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	22,131	*	19,000	-3,131
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	-	*	19,000	19,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	19,000	19,000
Other	22,131	*	-	-22,131
Economic Support Fund	22,131	*	-	-22,131

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The total FY 2017 Request for ESF for U.S. support to the OSCE is \$25.5 million, consisting of \$19.0 million for Europe and Eurasia through the OSCE operating unit – reflected here – and \$6.5 million through the Central Asia Regional operating unit. In addition, \$26.0 million in ESF Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding is being requested through the Ukraine operating unit for costs related to the SMM in Ukraine and Border Observer Mission at two checkpoints on the Russian-Ukrainian border.

Of the total \$25.5 million in ESF funding being requested through the OSCE and Central Asia Regional operating units, approximately \$16.0 million will support the OSCE's field operations through the OSCE's Unified Budget, and about \$7.5 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 in such areas as democracy-building, elections, good governance, media affairs, human rights, rule of law, counterterrorism, police reform, border security, cyber security, and economic and environmental affairs. The requested funding will also support OSCE extra-budgetary projects to advance U.S. policy objectives through OSCE activities that are unable to find consensus through the Unified Budget – primarily focusing on the OSCE's Human Dimension, which addresses the promotion of human rights and functioning democratic institutions.

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 set of cyber CBMs.

Improved Ability for OSCE to Contribute to Regional Stability and Facilitate Reduced Tension Over Protracted Conflicts

Key Interventions:

- U.S. funding to support the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (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.

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 ODIHR. The United States will strive to provide at least 10 percent of the election monitors required for OSCE election observation missions.
- U.S. support will also facilitate the participation of front-line human rights defenders and representatives of embattled civil society groups in OSCE meetings and events.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- As a leading multilateral organization, 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 OSCE participating States.
- The OSCE's 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.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held an Annual Budget Review (ABR) with USOSCE that examined results achieved in the previous year and included a discussion of USOSCE's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- The OSCE's annual Performance-Based Program Review (PBPR) is a key component of the organization'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 our 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 2017 funds will ensure that 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 across the OSCE space of all OSCE political commitments on human rights, fundamental freedoms, tolerance, and the rule of law. 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	19,000
Greater capacity within OSCE participating States to counter global challenges	6,000
Economic Support Fund	6,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,000
Improved ability for OSCE to contribute to regional stability and facilitate reduced tension over protracted conflicts	6,500
Economic Support Fund	6,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,500
Enhanced compliance with OSCE democracy and human rights commitments	6,500
Economic Support Fund	6,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,500

Near East Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region continues to transform and presents some of the most pressing challenges to U.S. foreign policy. The United States' extensive security, economic, and humanitarian interests demand continued involvement and active engagement. In the MENA region, the U.S. aims to combat terrorism and violent extremism; defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL); prevent 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 U.S. will work to preserve Israel's security and seek a comprehensive and lasting peace between Israel and its neighbors, implement the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action with Iran, promote a political transition in Syria, assist Iraq in countering ISIL by supporting effective governance and economic reforms, promote peaceful resolutions of the conflicts in Libya and Yemen, and reinforce key regional partners.

Achieving these objectives requires recognizing that diplomacy is equally as important as military strength, and utilizing all elements of leadership promotes tangible change and thus contributes to overall U.S. national security. Committing assistance resources commensurate with the challenges associated with democracy, governance, economic growth, security reforms and humanitarian needs in the MENA region is paramount as is the ability to respond immediately to developing crises. While changes taking place in the region have opened new avenues for U.S. engagement on reforms and provide opportunities to address persistent challenges that feed instability, emerging threats around the globe continue to underscore the importance of having adequate resources and the agility to respond swiftly. Bilateral assistance – including longstanding commitments – will continue to 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 2017 request proposes funds to continue the U.S. response to the Syrian crisis and related humanitarian emergencies, maintain critical commitments to Israel, Egypt and Jordan, and advance the U.S. commitments 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, human rights and will capitalize on new opportunities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	6,726,788	*	7,334,550	607,762
Overseas Contingency Operations	848,234	*	2,188,014	1,339,780
Economic Support Fund	506,117	*	1,378,900	872,783
Foreign Military Financing	329,117	*	650,000	320,883
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	28,000	26,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	11,000	*	81,114	70,114
Peacekeeping Operations	-	*	50,000	50,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Enduring/Core Programs	5,878,554	*	5,146,536	-732,018
Economic Support Fund	860,561	*	623,776	-236,785
Foreign Military Financing	4,743,500	*	4,410,000	-333,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	*	9,000	-
International Military Education and Training	16,323	*	17,960	1,637
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	95,000	*	42,000	-53,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	63,550	*	9,300	-54,250
P.L. 480 Title II	62,620	*	-	-62,620
Peacekeeping Operations	28,000	*	34,500	6,500

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 long-term 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. 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 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— including energy subsidy reform, 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, 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 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 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 ISIL, al-Qa'ida affiliates (in the Arabian Peninsula, the Levant, Maghreb, and East Africa) and Hezbollah, 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; 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. bilateral 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. Regional and centrally managed assistance aims to strengthen Algeria's business climate by assisting Algerian government efforts to modernize trade, fiscal, and monetary policies, and strengthen civil society.

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 the mountainous areas to the east of Algiers (Kabylie region and eastern wilayas) and in the expansive Saharan desert regions of the south and southeast. For example, terrorist groups exploit non-secure areas along the border to engage in illegal activities including 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. Modest bilateral foreign assistance bolsters Algeria's capacity to counter 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 Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI), and Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) expert seminars, workshops, and training. Taken together, these efforts help achieve the United States' overarching assistance goals for Algeria.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,745	*	2,300	-445
International Military Education and Training	1,245	*	1,300	55
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	*	1,000	-500

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

With the deepening of bilateral cooperation, the need and demand for IMET training remains strong. This request will 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.

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:

- \$1.3 million in 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 support targeted training and equipment specifically designed to improve the capability of Algerian law enforcement organizations to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through their country. Funds will allow for assistance related to community engagement, integration of women and gender issues, and regional cooperation with neighboring countries such as Libya, Morocco and Tunisia. The ATA program will coordinate with and support Algerian law enforcement as they build counterterrorism capacity in neighboring countries in the Maghreb and/or Sahel regions through training and equipment grants.

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 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 Intervention:

- ATA funding totaling \$0.5 million will enhance law enforcement agencies' counterterrorism capabilities and regional influence through training and workshops on trans-border crime, case management, and investigative techniques. The program will build Algeria's response capacity to manage critical incidents and manage and investigate terrorist attacks.

Algerian Security Forces Disrupt and Dismantle Terrorist Networks Fostering Greater Domestic and Regional Stability

Key Intervention:

- EXBS funding totaling \$0.5 million will be used to support a number of border security courses, which may include international maritime and land border security 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 on lessons learned, and addressing 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 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 the government of Algeria law enforcement leadership, the U.S. completed a capabilities assessment review in 2015 of our ATA program, which will continue to guide U.S. assistance.

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 2015. The U.S. government 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 2017 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. Through an improved legal framework to enhance financial controls, Algeria will be better able to counter terrorism and exhibit leadership in international fora.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	2,300
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.	1,800
International Military Education and Training	1,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500
1.1 Counterterrorism	500

Bahrain

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goals of U.S. assistance are to 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. 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.

U.S. assistance will help Bahrain maintain its critical support for and participation in the coalition's airstrikes in Syria, continue its steps to halt the flow of foreign fighters, and help 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. Bahrain provides the United States access to its 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 the U.S. military. U.S. assistance will further strengthen the military partnership and coordination while building lasting military-to-military relationships.

Domestically, violent extremists continue to target Bahraini government interests, especially Ministry of Interior (MOI) personnel. 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. Ongoing political and social unrest underscores the need for the Bahraini government to address its citizens' demands for reform in order to assure Bahrain's long-term domestic stability and prosperity. The United States continues to encourage Bahrain's leadership to implement reforms that adhere to human rights standards.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	8,527	*	6,600	-1,927
Foreign Military Financing	7,500	*	5,000	-2,500
International Military Education and Training	577	*	800	223
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	*	800	350

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

The FY 2017 FMF request will provide additional support to build Bahrain's maritime security capacity through targeted assistance to the Bahrain Coast Guard (BCG), including an upgrade to the Bahrain Coastal Surveillance System. The upgrade will allow the BCG to detect irregularities in Bahrain's littoral waters and quickly interdict threats with small boats. Funds may also be expended for operational training, professionalization, spares, and sustainment to support the BCG. This equipment and training, acquired with FMF, will improve Bahrain's ability to counter weapons smuggling, defend its littoral waters, and contribute to regional security.

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:

- FMF funds will contribute to upgrades to BCG Surveillance Systems.
- FMF funds may also be used for operational training and professionalization of the BCG.
- Funding will help to sustain U.S.-origin equipment used by the BDF.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

FY 2017 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 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 2017 NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program request supports the Bahraini MOI's ability to confront the current and evolving threat of violent extremists and associated terror networks. Violent extremists continue to target Bahraini government interests and personnel, including MOI officers, with increasingly sophisticated improvised explosive devices. These devices have the potential to threaten American military and diplomatic interests and personnel in Bahrain.

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:

- ATA programming will focus on investigating and responding to terrorists' use of explosives.
- ATA programming will also focus on training officials on the use of effective investigative and interview techniques to support Bahrain's transition to a more evidence-based justice system.
- ATA programs include a strong human rights focus that underscores the importance of adhering to international human rights standards when investigating and responding to threats.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The BDF generally has cooperated with End-Use Monitoring programs of the Department of Defense and the Department of State. There are two types of monitoring: enhanced and routine. Serial number verification is required for items identified for enhanced monitoring; this includes Stinger missiles and night vision devices. Routine monitoring requires only visual confirmation and includes items such as vehicles, aircraft, and small arms sales. Embassy Manama's Office of Military Cooperation (OMC) conducts multiple follow up visits annually to ensure compliance with End Use Monitoring requirements. No major discrepancies have been detected since the initiation of FMF grant assistance to Bahrain. The United States will implement the same

End-Use Monitoring with the BCG. The U. S. engages regularly with MOI personnel from various divisions to discuss operational and organizational needs in evaluating MOI performance in its law enforcement and security missions. ATA course administrators regularly hold follow up visits, conferring with relevant GOB officials and reviewing MOI implementation of materials, tactics, equipment, and assets, to determine the usefulness of the program.

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. All BDF units evaluate and funnel their requirements to BDF headquarters, which confers with OMC to align those needs with available U.S. training. OMC meetings with the BDF Training Directorate to determine which courses are required for the upcoming fiscal year. Monthly and quarterly meetings with the BDF Training Directorate are augmented by daily communication with a variety of units. Feedback is then integrated into the next planning cycle. 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 regular 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. The Embassy is therefore planning to provide the advanced course to expand those skills for a targeted group of individuals who have already reliably applied information obtained through the basic course. 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 training and support to Bahrain is the most direct method to ensure that the BDF will be able to participate in a U.S.-led coalition using established tactics, techniques, and procedures at the tactical, operational, and strategic level. U.S. training also ensures more than equipment and planning interoperability by promoting a moral method of warfare that emphasizes respect for human rights, surgical targeting, and the application of only the force required to achieve the desired political end-state.

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: The United States supports the Government of Bahrain's efforts to prevent, investigate, and respond to increasingly sophisticated terrorist threats against Bahraini and U.S. interests. The United States also encourages respect for human rights and the rule law as an integral approach to combating extremism.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	6,600
Bahrain enhances its interoperability with GCC, U.S., and international military and security networks, architectures, and decision making.	800
International Military Education and Training	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800
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.	5,800
Foreign Military Financing	5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	800
1.1 Counterterrorism	800

Egypt

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States and Egypt affirmed the importance of a strong bilateral relationship during the U.S.-Egypt Strategic Dialogue held in August 2015. U.S. assistance to Egypt reinforces this cooperation in a manner consistent with U.S. regional strategic interests, which include helping Egypt defeat Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant terrorists and other extremist groups, strengthening governance and respect for human rights, and fostering economic growth. The United States will focus Foreign Military Financing (FMF) programs on improving Egypt's ability to combat terrorism and protect its borders. Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance will focus on programs that promote health, education, good governance, and economic growth. Specifically, economic growth projects will address food security in agriculture, macro-economic reform, improvements to the business climate, trade that creates jobs, inclusive growth, and transparency. Additionally, programming in the health sector will address the increase in overall fertility rates, among other strategic opportunities in health. Furthermore, rebuilding public confidence in the criminal justice system will reinforce Egypt's long-term stability and efforts to reduce drivers of violent extremism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,455,800	*	1,456,800	1,000
Economic Support Fund	150,000	*	150,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,300,000	*	1,300,000	-
International Military Education and Training	1,700	*	1,800	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	2,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,100	*	3,000	-100

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will focus on supporting sound macroeconomic management, improving the climate for private sector businesses, developing small and medium enterprises to create jobs, and promoting bilateral trade. ESF funding will also aim to strengthen democratic governance by improving the rule of law and enhancing the efficiency of service delivery and government transparency. Education programs will seek to increase the employability of young Egyptians, with a special focus on girls and women, by strengthening basic skills at the elementary level, providing scholarships, and strengthening and enhancing higher education institutions. U.S. assistance in the health sector will focus on strengthening capacities in the area of family planning, as well as overall health care quality.

Improved Governance through Direct Engagement with Critical Stakeholders Contributes to Political and Social Stability

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$8.0 million will help strengthen good governance by providing expert advice on policy, regulatory, and management reform initiatives for national and sub-national government bodies, such as Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance and local councils, to support required fiscal and budgetary reforms and improve transparency, accountability, and service delivery.

- Assistance will improve governance in public institutions by helping Egypt's election administrators and representative bodies, including parliament and local councils, implement policy and regulatory reforms, effectively include citizens in the democratic process, and respond to citizens' needs. Assistance will also incorporate cross-cutting priorities into relevant programming, including women and youth empowerment, inclusion of marginalized populations, tolerance education, and intercultural dialogue.

Respect for Rule of Law, Human Rights, and Religious and Social Diversity Results in a Secure and Empowered Citizenry

Key Intervention:

- Funding will continue to support the rule of law and promote human rights through technical assistance and training to government entities and the Egyptian people to counter trafficking in persons, combat violence against women, and promote a society that is more inclusive of marginalized populations.

Strong Economic Growth Based on Sound Policy Expands Opportunity and Reduces Poverty for all Egyptians

Key Interventions:

- A new \$9.0 million trade development project will aim to increase export values in select sectors by improving productivity and export capacities. This activity will help build the capacities of trade associations by helping them understand and meet international market standards that are key for export-related services for small and medium-sized enterprises.
- Assistance will help spur private sector development by supporting entrepreneurs (e.g., in emerging service and productive sectors), start-up companies, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and joint ventures between U.S. and Egyptian businesses. USAID also will provide training to further improve the quality of technical education and vocational training; improve labor market efficiency through improved labor laws and regulations; link pay to productivity; and provide the necessary incentives to expand employment of women.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$4.0 million to work with the Government of Egypt (GOE) 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.
- Through training of workers in the tourism sector, the U.S. will help improve the livelihoods of Egyptians in select tourism destinations. Interventions also will focus on integrating local communities into the tourism industry and preserving Egypt's unique antiquities.
- Funding for rural sanitation will increase the availability of sanitation services and improve household hygiene.

Improvements in the Policy Environment and Implementation of Economic Policies Promote Increased Investment

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide training to GOE officials to help them develop and implement policies that improve the business environment. Assistance will also support macroeconomic reforms that will promote stability, reduce inflation, and stimulate broad-based growth.
- USAID will provide training for GOE officials working to promote trade to increase export values in selected sectors through trade policy reforms that have a direct impact on exporters.

A Healthy, Better-Educated Workforce is Able to Respond to the Needs of a Growing Economy

Key Interventions:

- Technical assistance will improve facility-based services and service provider competency for family planning service delivery; encourage improved family planning and reproductive health knowledge and behaviors; ensure the sustainability of the supply of contraceptive commodities; strengthen public health platforms that support family planning and other health services; and leverage private sector resources in support of family planning.
- To support informed decision making and program planning, USAID will continue to conduct population-based surveys and assessments, such as the Demographic Health Survey.
- An estimated \$13.0 million in assistance will continue to help early grade learners improve basic skills in reading, writing, comprehension and mathematics, and will help approximately two million upper primary and middle school students improve their Arabic language reading, writing, and comprehension. USAID will also fund inter-generational reading programs for mothers and children.
- USAID will support pre-service teacher training in science, technology, engineering and mathematics to ensure that teachers are well-prepared to teach in these critical fields.
- Up to \$10.0 million in assistance will fund scholarships to help disadvantaged Egyptian students, especially female students, obtain Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Egypt and the United States.
- Funding will help strengthen and enhance technical institutes through activities that improve the quality of training, while promoting greater participation of girls and women in non-traditional trades and skill areas.
- Up to \$4.0 million is expected to support joint research between U.S. and Egyptian scientists to benefit Egypt's development.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S.-Egypt security cooperation serves as a lynchpin of regional security, and U.S. FMF assistance remains an essential element of the U.S. partnership with the largest military in the region. U.S. assistance helped facilitate and cement peace between Israel and Egypt, curbing tensions in a historically volatile region. The program provides tools and training designed to strengthen the Egyptian military's ability to respond to terrorism and other transnational threats; protect and defend its land and maritime borders; and combat instability in the Sinai Peninsula. The FMF program also helps Egypt modernize its armed forces to face emerging hybrid threats to national and regional security and stability.

The Egypt FMF program is focused primarily on promoting regional stability; bolstering Egypt's efforts to counter ISIL and other extremist groups; strengthening Egypt's control of its borders to counter the smuggling of weapons, people, and transit of foreign terrorist fighters; enabling Egyptian contributions to regional peacekeeping operations; and maintaining the integrity and security of the Suez Canal and aircraft overflight corridors.

Strong Bilateral Security Partnerships and Regional Security Frameworks Aimed at Preventing, Mitigating, and Responding to Conflicts Increase the Level and Quality of Cooperation on Regional Security Issues and Enhance Stability in Egypt and the Region

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$650.0 million will support the procurement of defense articles, services, and training focused on shared U.S. and Egyptian security priorities: counterterrorism, land and maritime security, and promoting stability in the Sinai Peninsula. Assistance will also provide for the sustainment of some previously purchased U.S.-origin defense articles not deemed obsolete.

Cooperation between Egypt and the United States, Including on Border and Maritime Security and in the Sinai, Consistent with the Rule of Law and Human Rights, Disrupts Terrorist Networks and Reduces Terrorist Attacks in Egypt and across the Middle East in Order to Defeat Violent Extremist Threats

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$650.0 million will support acquisitions and training focused on Egypt's counterterrorism and border security needs, including efforts to help the Egyptian Armed Forces address hybrid threats and disrupt transnational criminal and terrorist organizations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET assistance will continue to strengthen the Egyptian Armed Forces through exposure to U.S. military training, doctrine and values. IMET training programs build defense capabilities through professional military education and technical and specialized courses. IMET courses expose international military students to U.S. culture and military standards, increase capacity, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Strong Bilateral Security Partnerships and Regional Security Frameworks Aimed at Preventing, Mitigating, and Responding to Conflicts Increase the Level and Quality of Cooperation on Regional Security Issues and Enhance Stability in Egypt and the Region

Cooperation between Egypt and the United States, Including on Border and Maritime Security and in the Sinai, Consistent with the Rule of Law and Human Rights, Disrupts Terrorist Networks and Reduces Terrorist Attacks in Egypt and across the Middle East in Order to Defeat Violent Extremist Threats

Key Intervention:

- FY 2017 IMET assistance of \$1.8 million will support the professional and technical military education of Egyptian military officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE assistance strengthens the Egyptian criminal justice sector by improving technical skills related to criminal investigations, supporting efforts to be more responsive to the public, and building capabilities to increase the reliance on evidence-based prosecutions. FY 2017 funding will continue the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement's (INL's) physical evidence program, which is building Egyptian capacity to preserve, analyze, and apply physical evidence to criminal investigations.

Respect for Rule of Law, Human Rights, and Religious and Social Diversity Results in a Secure and Empowered Citizenry

Key Interventions:

- INL will provide training to enhance the professional development of public prosecutors to conduct advanced criminal investigations, including \$1.0 million to promote the application of physical evidence.
- Technical assistance valued at \$1.0 million will continue to improve the technical capabilities of Egyptian forensic experts with a focus on institutionalizing quality assurance mechanisms.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Anti-terrorism Assistance (ATA) will strengthen Egyptian law enforcement's tactical and operational counterterrorism capabilities through targeted training for civilian counterterrorism units, including training to counter improvised explosive devices (IEDs). The U.S. government will also seek opportunities to use this assistance to enhance the Ministry of Interior's border security and investigative capabilities.

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance will focus on building Egyptian capabilities in countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons. EXBS funds will also be used to help develop a comprehensive strategic trade control system. EXBS programs are aimed at strengthening Egypt's efforts to counter terrorism and strengthen its control of its borders and legal ports of entry, while facilitating legal trade.

Cooperation between Egypt and the United States, Including on Border Security and in the Sinai, Consistent with the Rule of Law and Human Rights, Disrupts Terrorist Networks and Reduces Terrorist Attacks in Egypt and across the Middle East in Order to Defeat Violent Extremist Threats

Key Intervention:

- \$1.5 million in FY 2017 ATA 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. Training will include countering IEDs.

Strong Bilateral Security Partnerships and Regional Security Frameworks Aimed at Preventing, Mitigating, and Responding to Conflicts Increase the Level and Quality of Cooperation on Regional Security Issues and Enhance Stability in Egypt and the Region

Key Intervention:

- \$1.5 million in FY 2017 EXBS assistance will fund training in export control and border security focused on strengthening Egypt's control of its borders with Gaza and Libya, including training and tools necessary to control legal ports of entry as well as green and blue borders in order to facilitate trade and travel while defeating illegal smuggling. Assistance will also provide maritime security training on conducting visit, board, search and seizure activities and seaport interdiction, as well as air border security training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During FY 2015, to ensure consistency across the Mission, USAID awarded a five-year, mission-wide monitoring and evaluation contract that will perform evaluations and sector assessments and third-party field monitoring services. This contract will ensure that the Mission is constantly and consistently assessing performance and re-directing resources by relying on evidence-based evaluation findings and the continuous monitoring of activities. In addition, USAID conducted several internal evaluations:

- Two end-of-project evaluations were conducted for health activities. The Improving the Performance of Nurses in Upper Egypt evaluation helped assess the sustainability of the activity's interventions at an individual and an institutional level and will be used to inform a follow-on health personnel capacity development program. The Maternal and Child Health Integrated Program evaluation assessed the sustainability of the interventions at the community level and identified lessons learned. Findings and recommendations of this evaluation will guide future investment in the areas of maternal and child health, family planning, and nutrition.
- In basic education, USAID conducted a final performance evaluation for the Education Support Program which provided specific recommendations and lessons learned. As a result, future activities will continue to reinforce decentralization of education to the governorate and district levels to improve decision-making. Also, new activities will include a component to study and advise local school districts on funding and supporting important educational groups such as the boards of trustees and professional associations of teachers, as well providing technical assistance in teacher training in reading, remedial reading, and support to science clubs.
- The evaluation of the Cairo Initiative Scholarship Program provided findings and recommendations

that will inform a follow on program. The findings recommend that the activity be more selective in providing scholarships for MBA programs, focusing on giving at least half of the scholarships to women, and focusing on those scholars who have the highest grades and English language skills. The evaluation also recommended that each post-doctoral and master's thesis should be submitted to the GOE Ministry prior to completion of the scholarship and submission to the U.S. professor. This will improve the accountability of the returning scholar and sponsoring Ministry to utilize the skills the scholar gained in the United States and integrate those skills into their current jobs. It will also help in developing clearly measurable anticipated results from each degree program (i.e. master's degree versus post-doctoral degree) and hold students and their host country institutions accountable for achieving them.

- In May 2015, USAID completed the Egypt DHS. The results were disseminated widely within the Egyptian government and among other stakeholders. The survey results cut across almost all health elements. The most significant finding was that the overall fertility rate increased more than 15 percent in six years, from three children per woman in FY 2008 to 3.5 children per woman in FY 2014. As a result of the DHS, USAID plans to direct resources to focus on family planning activities. DHS results were also used by the GOE and other donors. The GOE used DHS results to set health indicator baselines for the Egypt Sustainable Development Strategy 2030, and the Ministry of Health asked the Center for Disease Control to use DHS data to revise and update their planning, baselines, and project activities related to the prevention and control of viral hepatitis.
- Final results of the 2014 Survey of Young People in Egypt (SYPE) were disseminated in May 2015 with strong GOE participation (four cabinet ministers). According to the survey, female genital mutilation continued to raise concerns as an issue affecting the lives of women and girls in Egypt. Despite the percentage of young women affected by female genital mutilation decreasing from 85 percent in 2009 to 78 percent in 2014 among SYPE respondents, seven out of ten young people said they intend to circumcise their future daughter, and six out of ten young people believe the practice is necessary. The survey also showed an increase in the perceived ideal number of children among youth from 2.7 in 2009 to 3.2 in 2014.
- INL has continued to take steps to improve the monitoring and evaluation of its Egypt 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 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 provided by implementing partners, and project manager assessments of the progress of their activities in achieving the Mission Objectives.

USAID has conducted several evaluations and assessments, which directly informed the designs of follow on programs. For example:

- Findings and recommendations from the April 2015 Education Support Program Evaluation were used to inform the design of a basic education five-year government-to-government activity that will

help the GOE analyze and refine its reading and mathematics teaching and learning materials activity nationwide for grades 1-3; institutionalize professional development and certification systems for teachers and supervisors; enhance the system delivery of the early grade learning program; and increase students' access to reading materials.

- The Cairo Initiative Scholarship Program Evaluation, which was completed in April 2015, will inform the design of a follow-on program by redirecting the focus of the program from administrative processing of scholars to enhancing the development impact of the scholarships and the recipients, individually and for their host country institutions.
- The findings of a Labor Market Assessment completed in September 2015 will inform the design of the Higher Education Partnership program. The findings will help USAID identify 11 Egyptian universities and four technical colleges recommended for partnerships, as well as at least 10 U.S. universities or technical colleges that have acknowledged expertise in the right areas, and have had recent partnership experience in Egypt.
- An Inclusive Growth Diagnostic study provided evidence-based findings to inform new economic growth programs and resource allocations, particularly in small and medium enterprise growth and trade. The study revealed that a costly and risky enabling environment exists, including lack of financial inclusion were major constraints to growth of MSMSEs. As a result, USAID/Egypt amended the Trade and Investment Promotion in Egypt project to add funds for two activities that support MSMEs to increase exports, and support GOE agencies to improve the trade policy environment and enhance implementation of policies that promote trade. Additionally, the amended design focused the Public Financial Management activity to improve GOE cash management efficiency, digitization of public financial transactions, and financial inclusion of all Egyptians.

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

Improved Governance through Direct Engagement with Critical Stakeholders Contributes to Political and Social Stability: This objective focuses on improving governance in public institutions by helping Egypt's election administration body, and increasing the capacity of members of parliament, ministries, and local governments to respond to citizen needs and deliver key services. Specifically, activities will support fiscal and budgetary reforms and improve transparency, accountability, and service delivery, as well as empower women and youth, while ensuring inclusion of marginalized population, tolerance education, and intercultural dialogue.

Respect for Rule of Law, Human Rights, and Religious and Social Diversity Results in a Secure and Empowered Citizenry: U.S. assistance 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. Programs will provide capacity-building and professional development support to the Ministry of Justice and judiciary in evidence-based investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of criminal activity, with special emphasis on combatting trafficking in person and public corruption, consistent with the rule of law, due process, and respect for human rights. In addition, support will continue in critical programmatic areas – combatting sexual and gender based violence, promoting gender equality through empowering women and girls, combatting trafficking in persons, promoting religious tolerance and inclusion of marginalized populations, such as persons with disabilities. Assistance will advance the analysis and application of physical evidence to criminal investigations and prosecutions in Egypt.

Strong Economic Growth Based on Sound Policy Expands Opportunity and Reduces Poverty for all Egyptians: A large portion of Egypt's economy is dependent on agriculture, 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. Most rural poor populations depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, and agriculture in Upper Egypt is dominated by small scale 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, accounting for 13 percent of the economy and a corresponding amount of employment. MSMEs face many challenges that affect their growth and profitability, including a complex and burdensome regulatory environment, inadequate access to financial market resources, and an ill-equipped workforce. These barriers impede the ability of MSMEs, which constitute over 95 percent of private enterprises, to contribute significantly to employment and inclusive economic growth. U.S. assistance aims to address these challenges through activities that increase the productivity and incomes of small farmers; enhance the capacity of the tourism industry to improve livelihoods and preserve Egypt's cultural heritage; and strengthen the competitiveness of MSMEs by improving the business and regulatory environment, enhancing the relevance and skills of the work force, and increasing trade within and across borders.

Improvements in the Policy Environment and Implementation of Economic Policies 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 other infrastructure. Efforts to address barriers to investment will include activities that aim to reduce bureaucratic red tape, promote stability, reduce inflation, and stimulate growth.

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, a healthier and better-educated workforce offers the most promise to fundamentally change an economy and ensure broad-based growth. If the workforce does not possess the necessary skills to participate in a globalized market, then overall productivity of a country declines. Improving the education system is a key component to ensuring that the workforce meets labor market demands. Activities will support early grade learning, scholarships at quality higher education institutions, partnerships between Egyptian and U.S. universities to improve the relevancy and skills of Egyptian graduates, as well as strengthening and enhancing technical education. Assistance will also enhance the quality of health care, thereby improving the health and productivity of the workforce.

Strong Bilateral Security Partnerships and Regional Security Frameworks Aimed at Preventing, Mitigating, and Responding to Conflicts Increase the Level and Quality of Cooperation on Regional Security Issues and Enhance Stability in Egypt and the Region: 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. U.S. assistance will continue to help the Egyptian government to modernize 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.

Cooperation between Egypt and the United States, Including on Border and Maritime Security and in the Sinai, Consistent with the Rule of Law and Human Rights, Disrupts Terrorist Networks and Reduces Terrorist Attacks in Egypt and across the Middle East in Order to Defeat Violent Extremist Threats: The U.S. 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	1,456,800
Strong bilateral security partnerships and regional security frameworks aimed at preventing, mitigating, and responding to conflicts increase the level and quality of cooperation on regional security issues and enhance stability in Egypt and the region	654,400
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
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,500
Cooperation between Egypt and the United States, including on border and maritime security and in the Sinai, consistent with the rule of law and human rights, disrupts terrorist networks and reduces terrorist attacks in Egypt and across the Middle East in order to defeat violent extremist threats	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 Counterterrorism	1,500
Improvements in the policy environment and implementation of economic policies promote increased investment	7,500
Economic Support Fund	7,500
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	5,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,500
Strong economic growth based on sound policy expands opportunity and reduces poverty for all Egyptians	69,500
Economic Support Fund	69,500
3.1 Health	8,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	8,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	8,111
4.5 Agriculture	4,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	30,613
4.7 Economic Opportunity	10,776

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
A healthy, better-educated workforce is able to respond to the needs of a growing economy		58,000
Economic Support Fund		58,000
3.1 Health		10,000
3.2 Education		48,000
Improved governance through direct engagement with critical stakeholders contributes to political and social stability		9,800
Economic Support Fund		9,800
2.2 Good Governance		8,550
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building		750
2.4 Civil Society		500
Respect for rule of law, human rights, and religious and social diversity results in a secure and empowered citizenry		5,200
Economic Support Fund		5,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		4,700
2.4 Civil Society		500

Iraq

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Iraq remains a vital partner to the United States in the fight to degrade and ultimately defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Recent military, political, and economic developments have placed a higher importance on U.S. assistance to the government and people of Iraq. The United States remains committed to mutual goals of a secure and stable Iraq, with more inclusive, capable and accountable governance, manifested by more effective provision of public services to all citizens, protection and support to conflict-affected communities, and implementation of targeted economic reforms. U.S. assistance will continue to support the Government of Iraq (GOI) in attaining these goals and responding to urgent needs likely to arise in this fluid environment.

To enhance the ability of the GOI to contribute independently and substantively to degrading and defeating ISIL, targeted assistance will build the capacity and professionalism of Iraqi Security Forces (ISF); support the GOI's efforts to respond to the needs of large numbers of displaced persons, and the communities hosting them; hold and stabilize areas recovered from ISIL; and implement the economic as well as political reforms needed to respond more effectively and equitably to the needs of the Iraqi people. Ensuring the GOI's active and visible role in responding to stabilization and reconstruction, supporting reforms that enhance the well-being of citizens, and demonstrating the GOI's commitment to and concrete action toward inclusive, representative, rights-respecting governance will help advance the GOI's efforts to enhance national and regional stability by bridging the country's sectarian divide. This is crucial for sustained success against extremists, including ISIL.

The GOI must address these challenges in the context of a crippling economic crisis caused in part by a collapse of world oil prices that has resulted in a significant fiscal gap. U.S. assistance will help the GOI access international credit as well as provide technical assistance. Not only will this assistance reinforce the critical structural reforms underway through World Bank and International Monetary Fund programs, but it will help the GOI resource immediate and evolving stabilization needs, as well as the implementation of key economic and other critical reforms needed to promote broad-based economic resilience and growth. Success in this endeavor will have associated positive implications for U.S. business opportunities.

Critical, self-directed actions undertaken by the GOI in promoting responsive governance will bolster the efficacy of the U.S. government's efforts, speed up the adoption of changes, and increase the chances for long-term sustainability of the reforms. U.S. assistance will focus on advancing good governance through strengthening accountable and effective decentralized public administration at the provincial and national levels. Activities will also include efforts to ensure respect for human rights and rule of law, with special attention paid to vulnerable populations such as women, the internally displaced, and religious and ethnic minorities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	229,762	*	510,360	280,598
Overseas Contingency Operations	210,000	*	509,360	299,360
Economic Support Fund	54,000	*	332,500	278,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	150,000	*	150,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	*	26,860	21,860
Enduring/Core Programs	19,762	*	1,000	-18,762
International Military Education and Training	902	*	1,000	98
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	18,860	*	-	-18,860

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

U.S. assistance to Iraq will focus on supporting the GOI in its efforts to ensure national integrity and reconciliation through: a more decentralized and accountable approach to service delivery; more effective and transparent resource management and revenue generation; restoration of state authority in areas liberated from ISIL, primarily through the reestablishment of essential public services; and conflict mitigation to promote community and social cohesion. Activities will focus on supporting the range of stabilization efforts needed to ensure success in areas liberated from ISIL control, pursuing decentralization and economic reforms, increasing trade and investment that will advance Iraq's recovery from the fiscal crisis and diversify revenue inputs, and supporting the rule of law and effective governance. This assistance, combined with self-directed austerity measures and political reforms initiated by the GOI, will support Iraq's stabilization and economic recovery, as well as undermine ISIL's influence. Assistance will also be used to support local and international civil society efforts to hold the GOI accountable, advocate for respect for human rights, including protection and empowerment of religious and ethnic minorities, and to support vulnerable and marginalized populations. Assistance for GOI political institutions, such as Parliament, will promote reconciliation and equitable representation, and help GOI economic institutions promote inclusive economic growth as Iraq integrates into the regional and global economy.

Through U.S. Support, Iraqi Territorial Integrity is Restored

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$14.0 million in assistance will support the immediate stabilization needs of areas liberated from ISIL control and restore Iraqi state services. U.S. actions will center on the efforts of local and national authorities to restore basic services, support the restoration of disrupted livelihoods, and promote community reconciliation. Assistance will also build the capability of local government entities to sustain stabilization activities through the implementation of fiscal, planning, budget and other decentralization reforms.

A More Inclusive, Responsible, and Responsive Government Guided by Increasingly "Issue-Based" Politics, wherein Power, Resources, and Authority Are Decentralized to Provinces and Regions

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$30.0 million in U.S. assistance will support activities that build provincial and national capacity to implement effective and transparent service delivery at the local level. These activities will be bolstered by the GOI's publicly-stated recognition that national reconciliation rests on effective, responsive, accountable, and decentralized governance.
- Approximately \$11.0 million in assistance will help advance fiscal and administrative reform at the national level that will be supported by demonstrated commitment and political support from Iraq's

central executive. This includes targeted advisory assistance to aid the central executive and national ministries in progressing on economic reforms. Technical assistance will focus on national level reforms that improve Iraq's fiscal position and revenue management, diversify Iraq's revenue streams, and aid Iraq's fiscal recovery.

- Approximately \$17.0 million in U.S. assistance will provide continued support to local and international civil society organizations to promote inclusive governance, human rights, and rule of law as a way to counter ISIL's influence, prevent the rise of similar destabilizing forces, and build resiliency. Assistance will work at the community level to complement national-level efforts that promote tolerance and counter sectarianism. These efforts will include activities that foster dialogue across religious and ethnic lines, advocate for the rights and protection of women and girls, and advance the social, political, and economic empowerment of marginalized communities, such as religious and ethnic minorities, and victims of war.

Increased Investment and Private Sector Development, Including Diversification from the Extractive Resources Sector

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$260.0 million of ESF-OCO assistance will support a sovereign loan guarantee, conditioned on economic reform implementation in support of International Financial Institution reform efforts, including with the IMF. This will enable the GOI to borrow up to \$1.0 billion in the international credit market on more favorable terms than otherwise available, which will help the GOI leverage its own resources and other donors to fill its fiscal gap, and allow the country to stay on the path to sustainable, stabilizing economic and political reforms.
- Approximately \$0.5 million will support activities that help advance sustainable economic reforms, such as trade and investment programs. Activities may target issues such as: lowering technical barriers to trade; improving international government procurement; and fostering a level playing field for U.S. firms to compete.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

A key national security priority for the United States is improving Iraq's ability to defend itself against external threats and maintain internal security. FMF-OCO programs will help build needed counterterrorism capabilities, as well as strengthen the overall effectiveness of the ISF. These programs will support strengthening long-term logistics management and professionalization efforts, which are the foundation of an effective military. Assistance may also be used to address immediate counter-ISIL needs not met through other programs. This funding will be coordinated, planned, and executed in close coordination with DoD programs to train and equip Iraqi forces. Authority is also requested to provide a second FMF Loan (up to \$2.7 billion) to the GOI.

Through U.S. Support, Iraqi Territorial Integrity is Restored

Key Interventions:

- FMF-OCO programs will work to increase the capacity and professionalism of the ISF by establishing comprehensive training and education programs for all levels of the Iraqi military. Specifically, FMF-OCO may continue to support Iraq's advanced center of professional education, including its National Defense University and English language training.
- Activities will seek to 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.
- FMF-OCO funds will likely also be used to assist Iraq as it pushes forward with institutional reform;

FMF-OCO programs will be made available to assist Iraq's Office of the National Security Advisor's Security Sector Reform Committee.

- While most programs using the approximately \$150.0 million in FMF-OCO funding will be geared toward improving the long-term institutional capacity of the ISF, if control of Iraqi territory remains under threat by ISIL, on a contingency basis, the Department will make FMF-OCO available for counterterrorism support to include training and equipping.
- A portion or all of FMF-OCO funds may support costs associated with a second FMF loan (up to \$2.7 billion) to help the GOI finish the fight against ISIL. While discussions on the parameters of the first FMF loan in FY 2016 are ongoing, it is important to maintain the flexibility to support a follow-on FMF loan in FY 2017.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Iraqi defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and they are intended to promote democratic values, particularly respect for human rights; strengthen ISF capabilities in key areas; increase the professionalization of the forces; and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Through U.S. Support, Iraqi Territorial Integrity is Restored

Key Intervention:

- Programs will strengthen ISF capabilities in key areas; increase the professionalization of the forces; and build lasting military relationships through participation in long-term professional military education in the United States. Targeted 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.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

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 explosive remnants of war (ERW), small arms and light weapons, including man-portable air defense systems, and ammunition. The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will counter terrorism by strengthening civilian abilities to counter improvised explosive devices (IEDs), as well as increasing law enforcement capacities in critical incident response and the conduct of counterterrorism investigations. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program will help Iraq prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons, including by improve strategic trade controls.

Through U.S. Support, Iraqi Territorial Integrity is Restored

Key Interventions:

- \$18.0 million in CWD funding will support efforts to restore access to land contaminated by residual landmines and ERW as well as new contamination created by ISIL; deliver landmine and ERW risk education, especially in newly liberated areas; develop host nation capacity through support to local non-governmental organizations and the government; and enhance physical security and stockpile management efforts to store and secure weapons safely in order to reduce the risk of accidental explosion or illicit proliferation.
- \$8.0 million in ATA funding will support efforts to build more effective civilian counterterrorism law enforcement capacities for countering IEDs, responding to critical incidents, and, investigating terrorist threats and incidents. This funding has increased in recognition that IEDs are a significant component of ISIL weaponry.

- Approximately \$0.9 in EXBS funds will assist Iraq's government in meeting its nonproliferation and counter-proliferation international commitments to regulate strategic trade and identify, interdict, and seize strategic goods and other contraband, via training and potential equipment procurement. 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 Department of State and USAID maintain dedicated activities to monitor and evaluate U.S. assistance in Iraq. The United States government and its partners monitor progress through portfolio reviews, regular project reporting, Iraqi field monitors, and site visits to the extent that security conditions allow.

USAID integrates program administration, monitoring, and oversight functions into the administrative structure associated with each of its programs. USAID contracts in-country monitoring and evaluation experts 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 constraints. These Iraqi field monitors also assist in assessing projects in order to ensure that each activity achieves its goals and objectives. The evaluations and assessments will help U.S. program managers identify implementation constraints, adjust programming to achieve better results, and collect and benefit from lessons learned.

During FY 2015, USAID conducted two third-party performance evaluations: the Foras (workforce development) project and the Broadening Participation in Civil Society (BPCS) project. USAID also conducted a so-called closed project review to assess the sustainability of past programs, and data quality assessments to ensure the validity and reliability indicator data. The Foras evaluation revealed opportunities and the need for job placement agencies in Iraq, and confirmed the importance of sustaining a jobs portal that the project supported. The BPCS evaluation reviewed the project's work to promote and build the capacity of Iraqi civil society organizations. While the BPCS project was largely successful in achieving planned results, the evaluation revealed that overall the civil society sector in Iraq is still very nascent and not well understood. The work of the Iraqi field monitors proved invaluable in uncovering alleged malfeasance by a local BPCS sub-implementer staff member, which led to a USAID Office of Inspector General investigation. Further, Iraqi field monitors are tasked with providing on-the-ground situation reports on topics such as decentralization and stabilization, which allow USAID to better direct its programs on a day-to-day basis.

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) activities are regularly and consistently monitored and evaluated by both field monitors in Iraq and Grants Officer Representatives based in Washington, D.C. Iraq-based field monitors are local specialists who monitor project activities, visit project sites and partners, and submit regular reports to Embassy Baghdad and DRL in Washington. Additionally, DRL programs require a final external evaluation as a best practice, and most also include mid-term evaluations. DRL also conducts external, overarching thematic evaluations to determine the impact and effectiveness of a particular program approach. For example, DRL funding has provided direct support to the Council of Representatives in Iraq since 2004. A recent external evaluation determined that the program showed great success in its work within the central government, but had more limited impact in its work with the Iraqi Kurdistan Parliament (IKP). Based on that determination, continued programming directed to support the IKP was adjusted to take into account the structural challenges of working within the Kurdistan Regional Government.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The FY 2017 request

for Iraq was largely informed by a desk review of program reports and meetings with implementers. The reports and meetings are conducted by M&E contractors in Iraq who perform regular site visits as part of their work. These activities have enabled the U.S. government to direct programming to the areas of most urgent need, including increasing activities in conflict-affected communities through ongoing and future programs. In addition, in FY 2015, the Department of State's Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) conducted an economic assessment of U.S.-funded activities in the Middle East and North Africa region, which included a review of three Iraq programs. The assessment concluded that indicators in results monitoring plans could be strengthened. NEA revised those indicators and has incorporated feedback from the assessment in designing results monitoring plans for new activities. DRL M&E teams have been essential in helping shift its programming to address more immediate needs on the ground. Because the scope of DRL-funded programs is more discrete and shorter in duration, DRL is able to pivot and respond quickly to the changing political and social context and still remain effective and responsive. Mid-term and final evaluations on individual programs, within specific thematic and technical areas, support DRL's decision-making process in directing future funds and program direction.

The results from USAID program evaluations, and the information gathering of the USAID-supported Iraqi field monitors, helped U.S. assistance programs in Iraq identify implementation constraints and adjust programming so that maximum results could be achieved, and provided critical insights on the status of political reforms, and stabilization.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Through U.S. Support, Iraqi Territorial Integrity is Restored: U.S. assistance will further the mission to degrade and ultimately defeat ISIL. At the invitation of the GOI, the United States is working closely with 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 provide dual-track support to Iraqi forces with emphasis 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 potential formation of an Iraqi National Guard will further develop the ISF and empower local forces to provide security to their own communities.

A More Inclusive, Responsible, and Responsive Government Guided by Increasingly "Issue-Based" Politics, wherein Power, Resources, and Authority Are Decentralized to Provinces and Regions: The strengthening of Iraq's nascent democratic institutions is an essential condition for rebuilding trust between Iraq's ethnic and sectarian groups. Ensuring GOI inclusiveness and responsiveness in governance will be pivotal to political enfranchisement, equitable representation, and reconciliation. To this end, the United States will support Iraqi efforts to devolve fiscal authority and oversight of public services to provincial and subnational units of governments, as well as to promote inclusive, representative structures at the national and sub-national levels. Supporting these ongoing efforts to localize Iraqi politics and governance will form the foundation of a more issues-based politics (rather than a politics based on ethnicity, tribal membership, or religion) focused on responding to the concrete needs of local communities.

Increased Investment and Private Sector Development in Iraq, Including Diversification from the Extractive Resources Sector: 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 a state-led to a market-based economy. Activities funded by 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	510,360
Through U.S. Support, Iraqi Territorial Integrity is Restored.	191,860
Economic Support Fund - OCO	14,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	14,000
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	150,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150,000
International Military Education and Training	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	26,860
1.1 Counterterrorism	8,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	860
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	18,000
A more inclusive, responsible, and responsive government guided by increasingly “issues-based” politics, wherein power, resources, and authority are decentralized to provinces and regions.	58,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	58,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000
2.2 Good Governance	44,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,000
Increased Investment and Private Sector Development, Including Diversification from the Extractive Resources Sector	260,500
Economic Support Fund - OCO	260,500
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	260,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 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 strengthens its interoperability and ability to support coalition operations participation in joint exercises. FMF supports Israel's continued defense modernization as well as its acquisition of U.S.-origin defense equipment. With FMF funds, similar interventions will be undertaken, as FY 2017 marks the ninth 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 2017 FMF funds will support the procurement of defense articles, services, and training for the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF).
- FMF enables and supports the acquisition of U.S.-origin defense equipment ranging from ammunition to advanced weapons systems.
- Assistance supports sustainment of U.S.-origin equipment previously purchased for the IDF.
- Assistance will provide the IDF training and support for previously purchased U.S.-origin equipment.

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 in Support of Israel's Security and Regional Stability: 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	3,100,000
Enhancing Capabilities and Strengthening Partnerships to Combat Terrorism and Extremism, and Prevent WMD Proliferation in support of Israel's security and regional stability.	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

The Government of Jordan (GOJ) continues to be a critical partner to the United States on major regional priorities, including combating the threat of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other extremist groups, pursuing Middle East peace, and achieving a political solution to the Syrian conflict while addressing the ongoing humanitarian and energy crises. U.S. assistance supports the long standing U.S. Jordanian, bilateral relationship by bolstering Jordan's economic and political reform agenda, and by helping Jordan temporarily absorb over 635,000 Syrian refugees and 52,000 Iraqi refugees. The FY 2017 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. Separately, the FY 2017 Request includes funding within the humanitarian assistance accounts to enable the United States to continue to respond to humanitarian needs related to the ongoing Syria crisis in neighboring countries, including Jordan (see narratives for the humanitarian assistance accounts for additional details).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,010,987	*	1,000,000	-10,987
Overseas Contingency Operations	357,000	*	996,000	639,000
Economic Support Fund	270,000	*	632,400	362,400
Foreign Military Financing	85,000	*	350,000	265,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	*	13,600	11,600
Enduring/Core Programs	653,987	*	4,000	-649,987
Economic Support Fund	345,000	*	-	-345,000
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	*	-	-300,000
International Military Education and Training	3,787	*	4,000	213
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,200	*	-	-5,200

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF-OCO will fund activities that strengthen the immediate and long-term capacity of Jordan to respond to the economic and social challenges posed by its significant number of Syrian refugees. As the current crisis extends into its sixth year, assistance will focus on long-term development at the same time that it addresses short-term needs. Assistance and policies will bolster communities supporting Syrian refugees, with a focus on self-reliance, access to enhanced public services, labor market demand, and economic inclusion. So that refugees and host community members can move forward together, assistance will scale up existing services, match people with jobs, build a business environment that promotes growth, invest in people's health and education, and boost regional trade and attract investments. As Jordan stretches its capabilities and resources to host refugees and address other development challenges in the region, the FY 2017 request will support Jordan's economic stability through a cash transfer program.

Inclusive Economic Development Accelerated

Key Interventions:

- \$371.4 million will support the GOJ's overall economic stability and reform through the provision of cash transfer assistance. Assistance could provide additional support to sectors under strain due to the impact of hosting Syrian refugees. The United States will provide this assistance contingent on specific GOJ actions intended to address Jordan's constraints to future growth.
- \$31.4 million will increase private sector competitiveness by working with the GOJ and private sector to support legal and regulatory reform, as well as to streamline and make existing legal and regulatory requirements more transparent. Programs will 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 will build a culture of innovation among both Jordanian- and Syrian-owned enterprises. Specific effort will be made to assist firms to relocate to special economic zones within Jordan to reestablish or expand operations.
- \$8.6 million will be used to support workforce development and employment opportunities for vulnerable groups, especially the poor, women, and Syrian and Jordanian youth, by implementing activities that transmit demand-driven skills to these groups. Scaled-up programs available to both Jordanians and Syrians will train and place workers to meet new demands in industrial production. These forms of job training and placement will help ensure that people have access to cutting-edge skillsets that reflect the needs of Jordanian businesses. 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.
- \$8.3 million will support programs with the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank, and a wide range of other GOJ entities that will help increase revenue generation, improve public financial management, establish tighter controls, and more fully utilize public-private partnerships.
- \$10.0 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 the 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. At the micro and small business level, training programs will continue to give women and youth in host communities specific skill sets in utilizing renewable energy in their communities. Through training and business support, up to 1,000 participants will be able to repair and assemble solar lanterns and household photovoltaic systems.

Democratic Accountability and Effective Governance Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance totaling \$10.0 million will support improvements in the effectiveness, responsiveness and transparency of municipal governance by increasing meaningful client engagement, improving service delivery and enhancing local economic development. Leveraging the dual role of the municipality as direct service provider and intermediary in accessing resources and services, emphasis will be placed on strengthening linkages among municipalities, as well as between municipalities and other institutions, such as the line ministry directorates at the governorate level. Programs will also provide strategic planning and constituency outreach so that local governments can strengthen the citizen-government contract and improve service delivery.
- \$12.0 million will expand and deepen support for civic engagement across sectors in Jordan. Working at both national and local levels, the programs will strengthen civil society's organizational capacity and support civic advocacy efforts and citizen engagement in policy-making processes. The

programs will provide a flexible, scalable and responsive grants mechanism that delivers financial and/or in-kind assistance to Jordanian civil society organizations. In addition, support will strengthen civil society management of service delivery, especially for organizations serving women, at-risk youth, and other marginalized and vulnerable groups.

- \$7.0 million will support Jordanian efforts to enhance government accountability to citizens; strengthen the rule of law to better protect human and legal rights; and increase the effectiveness of civil society and private sector organizations to advocate for their interests and participate in governing processes. The programs will work towards increasing the effectiveness of and respect for the rule of law; promoting stronger checks and balances among government branches and supporting judicial independence and accountability. Assistance will support the adoption and implementation of anti-corruption measures to reduce corruption within the judicial and governance institutions.
- U.S. assistance of \$6.0 million will strengthen GOJ efforts to improve political representation, increase political dialogue, and strengthen capacity for young leaders, women, and democratic political parties to meaningfully participate in political processes. The programs will support the GOJ to develop electoral processes that comply with international standards and best practices for electoral management. Activities will also emphasize the accountability and responsiveness of elected officials at 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:

- \$20.0 million will contribute to expanding 25 schools, renovating 20 schools, and building eight new schools in areas with large numbers of Syrian refugees.
- \$12.0 million will be utilized to improve learning outcomes for children in Jordan in grades K-3 by training teachers in host communities, refugee camps, and in the second shift schools providing education for Syrian students. Funds will also be used to develop materials for students who are behind or need additional support, particularly for Syrian students who have lost months to years of their education due to conflict.
- \$10.0 million will go to a multi-donor trust fund that will support the Ministry of Education in providing education to 143,000 Syrian refugees. This fund will be used to implement a fast-track school enrollment plan to address the 90,000 Syrian students who are currently out of school. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will lead the donor working group to explore with the Ministry of Education the creation of additional double-shift schools as a temporary measure to ensure that all Syrian students have access to education.
- \$7.0 million will be used to provide alternative education to 2,000 young Jordanians and Syrians who have dropped out of school and need a bridge to re-enter the formal school system. These students will achieve a 10th grade equivalency certificate from the Ministry of Education allowing them to join formal and vocational schools.
- \$11.8 million in assistance will work with host communities to build the capacity of farmers to conserve water by using hydroponic techniques, which also increase agricultural yield and revenue.
- \$8.8 million in assistance will help reduce illegal water connections, improper water metering and billing, and water leakage – collectively known as non-revenue water. Preventing non-revenue water losses will help generate revenue and capital for future water infrastructure and asset management. As a result, host communities such as Zarqa will have increased water supply.
- \$7.5 million in assistance will contribute to building two new wastewater treatment plants that will serve 100,000 people in two governorates.
- \$4.0 million will help improve national and municipal solid waste management through the expansion and improvement of infrastructure, reduction of pollutants, and creation of job opportunities. The

target areas include impacted host communities that have increased solid waste management issues and lack job opportunities for Syrians and Jordanians.

- \$25.0 million will finance the renovation and expansion of hospitals and health centers in areas where the burden of refugees has strained the existing capacity of Jordan's health infrastructure.
- \$15.0 million will reduce the heavy burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) on refugees and host communities; currently 76 percent of total deaths in Jordan are caused by NCDs, and NCDs are an increasing threat to the Syrian refugee population living in Jordan as more than half of Syrian refugee households have a member with an NCD. Assistance will ensure quality secondary and tertiary services, continuity of care, and appropriate medications through increased awareness, access to diagnostic testing, treatment, and comprehensive prevention efforts.
- \$15.0 million will improve the management and financial sustainability of Jordan's health system to alleviate strains placed on Jordan's health system by the influx of refugees. The rapid influx of refugees may result in a reversal of the country's previous progress and achievement towards Millennium Development Goal indicators. Targeted service delivery and health systems strengthening investments will be tailored to protect gains, increase capacity, and improve resiliency.

Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Enhanced

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance in the amount \$3.0 million will promote GOJ and citizen-based initiatives to raise awareness and address low female participation in the economy, especially in leadership and management positions; under-representation in the political sphere; and unfavorable legislation such as labor codes, personal status law, social security, and penal codes. Programs will support organizations and communities that provide "safe spaces" for women and girls to learn new skills that will allow them greater participation in political, economic, and social spheres.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

FMF-OCO assistance will support the United States' ongoing partnership with the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF). FMF-OCO assistance supports the GOJ's objectives of building Jordan's border security capacity, ability to control national territory, interoperability with the United States, and enable Jordan's participation in coalition operations. U.S. assistance supports the ongoing essential needs of the JAF to sustain their capacity, as well as supports modernization of their capabilities to address terrorist and extremist threats, such as ISIL, among other threats. The FY 2017 FMF-OCO request will continue to build the JAF's precision strike capabilities, mobility, human capital development, domain awareness, command and control, and logistics and maintenance capabilities. Combined, these capabilities support JAF's ability to support security in Jordan and the region. Activities funded by FMF-OCO will focus specifically on improving Jordan's ability to counter terrorists and 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 Interventions:

- FMF-OCO will improve the JAF's overall institutional capacity through training for the core operations as well as special operations units to counter threats, such as terrorists and extremists.
- FY 2017 funding will support procurement of equipment for Jordan. Equipment may include command and control capabilities, domain awareness, such as procurement of radars or unarmed UAVs, as well as support for target acquisition systems. Funds may also support procurement of

- munitions, advanced weapons systems, vehicles, and aircraft.
- Assistance will support equipment modernization, sustainment, and maintenance for Jordan. Assistance may support Jordan's F-16 fleet modernization, ensuring long-term interoperability with U.S. and coalition aircraft. Assistance may also continue support for the Jordan Border Security Program which enables detection, identification, and classification of potential threats and facilitates information sharing.
- U.S. assistance will support training, equipment, and sustainment for the JAF. Assistance will target Jordan's ability to participate in coalition operations, including the provision of munitions, weapons, vehicles, night fighting capabilities, and other equipment, while ensuring interoperability.

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 interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support basic, mid, and senior officer level Professional Military Education (PME); non-commissioned officer PME; and technical, operational, 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 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 \$4.0 million will support PME at multiple levels as well as provide technical, operational, and management training for the JAF.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

The Antiterrorism 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 mentorship; 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. EXBS activities address legal and regulatory issues, strategic trade control licensing, border enforcement, industry compliance outreach, and interagency collaboration/ international cooperation (to include participation in international seminars, working groups, and conferences). Planned assistance to the GOJ includes support for drafting laws and regulations related to export control and border security, as well as targeted training to Jordan's law enforcement bodies on advanced equipment used at Jordan's ports of entry and practical inspection training to identify strategic goods (to include equipment donation, maintenance, and training). EXBS will also increase training on transit and transshipment best practices for licensing officials, enforcement officers, and industry, to ensure that all applicable parties comply with transit and transshipment best practices. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program will provide assistance to Jordanian and refugee victims wounded by mines and unexploded ordinance (UXO).

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:

- ATA-OCO funding totaling \$10.0 million will continue to develop a sustainable train-the-trainer program to build the investigative, crisis response, and border security capacities of Jordanian law enforcement to counter terrorism. It will also strengthen Jordanian domestic counter terrorism training programs, cadres and institutions and position Jordan as a training leader to better assist ATA partner nations in building their counterterrorism law enforcement institutions and capabilities.
- EXBS-OCO funding totaling \$3.2 million will provide assistance to address legislative and regulatory gaps to ensure that strategic trade control legal reforms meet international standards. Training for licensing and law enforcement officials will enhance GOJ capabilities, including increasing focus on licensing analysis, targeting and risk management for Customs, 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 and supporting the maintenance and sustainment of EXBS-funded equipment, such as the Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System, through a training program.
- EXBS-OCO 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.
- \$0.4 million in CWD-OCO assistance will support humanitarian mine action through assistance to Jordanian and refugee victims of mines and UXO.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The GOJ and the U.S. government signed a five-year, \$275.1 million MCC Compact in October 2010, which began implementation on December 13, 2011. The Compact is reducing water losses and improving the city of Zarqa's water utility's efficiency through the construction of 800 km of water pipes and 300 km of sewage lines, as well as expanding the As Samra wastewater treatment plant – Jordan's largest wastewater treatment facility, which processes 70 percent of the nation's sewage and produces much needed clean water for irrigation. 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 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 expected in December 2016. USAID's efforts to improve the management of water resources focus on policy and provide support to utilities nationwide. The MCC compact is focused on 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. USAID is implementing a management information system, DevResults, for monitoring and evaluation, mapping, project management, and collaboration. In FY 2015, USAID completed one evaluation and one assessment to identify lessons learned from past interventions, prioritize Jordan's development needs, and to guide future strategic priorities.

The evaluation of USAID's Strengthening Health Outcomes in the Private Sector project found that the following assumption does not hold true in Jordan: increasing access to and quality of family planning commodities and services leads beneficiaries to use them on a long-term basis without interruption. Cultural norms and practices such as the prevalent desire for at least four children, the "necessity" for each family to have at least one male child, and the practice of removing intrauterine devices during Ramadan necessitates that family planning programs in Jordan take these practices into account in order to obtain greater success in the future.

The assessment on Jordan School Construction was conducted through workshops and interviews with stakeholders including the Ministry of Education (MOE), Ministry of Public Works and Housing, principals, teachers, parents and students to discuss challenges faced in all phases of school infrastructure, from planning and design through utilization and maintenance. The GOJ and USAID are using assessment findings to inform capacity building needs for MOE to improve school infrastructure across Jordan.

The Bureau of Counterterrorism is funding a comprehensive, global evaluation of the Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program and includes a country-focused review of the Jordan ATA program. This evaluation will provide guidance on three levels – strategic, programmatic, and administrative – and should result in adjustments to the budget, planning and program implementation processes. That evaluation will conclude in April 2016, and it is expected that recommendations will substantially alter portions of the program, and result in a more informed and consistent strategic planning process and more effective program implementation and management.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2015, USAID used monitoring and evaluation results to inform the revision of its Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS). The evaluations informed USAID's decision to revise contextual information that had changed, particularly concerning the Syrian crisis, and to update its technical approach and budgeting to more accurately reflect current programs. USAID also revised its performance management plan in response to revisions to the CDCS. The evaluation and assessment 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 health and education designs. Finally, a biennial assessment of Jordanian law enforcement's counterterrorism capabilities helps to formulate the ATA program's three-year Country Implementation 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, and remains the most active. It occupies a strategically important 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, 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, capitalizing on its strategic location, cultural and linguistic knowledge, moderate Islamic voice (as manifest in the King's 2004 Amman Message), and 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. U.S. assistance will focus on facilitating employment opportunities for Jordanian youth, specifically 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 GOJ 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 economic growth. The influx of over 629,000 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. U.S. assistance will reinforce Jordanian efforts to improve essential services by strengthening the health system, improving quality healthcare services, and preventing and responding to health emergencies. U.S. assistance will improve water management through investments in water and wastewater infrastructure combined with targeted capacity building and policy reform programs. In education, assistance 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.

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. U.S. assistance 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 equal stature 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 2017 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.	367,600
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	350,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350,000
International Military Education and Training	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	13,600
1.1 Counterterrorism	10,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400
Inclusive economic development accelerated.	441,400
Economic Support Fund - OCO	441,400
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	379,700
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,100
4.4 Infrastructure	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	40,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	600
4.8 Environment	8,000
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.	153,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	153,000
3.1 Health	97,000

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
3.2 Education		45,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations		11,000
Democratic accountability and effective governance strengthened.		35,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO		35,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		7,000
2.2 Good Governance		11,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building		8,000
2.4 Civil Society		9,000
Gender equality and female empowerment enhanced.		3,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO		3,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity		3,000

Lebanon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States assistance advances the strategic objective of supporting a viable, independent, sovereign, and democratic Lebanon that is at peace with its neighbors. Internally, Lebanon faces deep sectarian divisions, which manifest in its political and economic institutions. Hizballah operates a militia beyond the control of the state and wields political influence that can paralyze national decision-making. Spillover from the Syria crisis, regional instability and the resulting influx of nearly 1.2 million registered refugees exacerbate these tensions and strain Lebanon's already overburdened economy and public services. Extremist groups, including the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al-Nusra Front (ANF), threaten terrorist attacks on civilian targets inside and along its borders.

The United States seeks to insulate Lebanon from the effects of the Syria crisis, bolster the authority of state institutions, and foster economic growth. The FY 2017 request for Lebanon will enable the United States to mitigate Iranian, Hizballah, and Sunni extremist threats and influence in the country. 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 disrupt and mitigate violent extremism. Non-military assistance will improve the quality and supply of public services, particularly clean water and education. Assistance will also create jobs and boost rural incomes to ensure that all people benefit from new economic opportunities. Central to these efforts, assistance will build a strong voice among civil society that promotes human rights, good governance, and constructive dialogue between opposing groups. As a designated Relief to Development Transition country, U.S. assistance to Lebanon bridges both humanitarian and longer-term development needs. Development activities will build upon humanitarian support provided through the Department of State's Bureau for Population, Migration and Refugees and United States Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	166,295	*	233,510	67,215
Overseas Contingency Operations	149,117	*	230,760	81,643
Economic Support Fund	65,000	*	110,000	45,000
Foreign Military Financing	84,117	*	105,000	20,883
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	10,000	10,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	5,760	5,760
Enduring/Core Programs	17,178	*	2,750	-14,428
International Military Education and Training	2,218	*	2,750	532
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,000	*	-	-10,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,960	*	-	-4,960

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF-OCO assistance will support democracy, rule of law, good governance, education, water, economic growth, and social cohesion programs. These activities will strengthen and promote an active civil society that advocates for citizens' interests, holds the government accountable, and will advocate for reforms that promote a democratic society, such as electoral reform and combating gender-based violence. Activities, such as supporting municipalities' delivery of basic services, will continue to strengthen decentralization and enhance their capabilities to provide transparent and quality services, and to meet the needs of Lebanese communities hosting refugees from Syria. Quality education for vulnerable students will be expanded; availability of water-related public services will be increased; and more of Lebanon's natural resources will be conserved. Water programming will provide reliable access to water for Lebanese citizens and improve irrigation and sanitation management practices. Assistance will help to increase incomes and spur economic development in rural and needy areas by improving productive sectors through training, business development services innovative financial tools, and incentives to leverage private investment. This assistance will foster new business start-ups, and growth for small- and medium-enterprises, while promoting principles of innovation and partnership. Social cohesion programs will focus on mitigating the underlying causes of extremism and will support host communities to resolve conflicts peacefully, empower institutions, address resource strains, and increase positive interactions between various sectarian groups.

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:

- \$6.1 million in FY 2017 assistance will build the institutional capacities of municipalities and municipal unions to: advocate for decentralized governance; provide public services that respond to citizens' needs; and mitigate the social and economic strains of hosting Syrian refugees.
- \$3.4 million in FY 2017 funds will provide assistance to the civil society sector to support and improve the institutional capacities of local actors, namely civil society organizations and municipalities in targeted areas. Interventions will focus on: improving the capacity of selected municipalities to better serve their constituents; supporting local civil society organizations in their efforts to reform public policy and advocate for the rights of marginalized citizens; and strengthening the institutional capacities of civil society organizations by improving their financial management and governance structures. As a result of the assistance, organizations are expected to effectively contribute to the socio-economic development of the communities they serve.
- \$6.6 million in FY 2017 funds will support targeted stakeholders for the promotion of good governance, with a focus on advancing the rule of law. Activities may include technical assistance around policy reform, strategic planning, and advocacy, as well as support for legal education and training, quality standards around court process and case management, and mediation. Assistance will include helping the judicial and legal sectors provide more transparency and greater accountability. Funds will support U.S. partnerships with various entities, including professional associations, non-governmental organizations and public institutions.
- Approximately \$7.0 million in U.S. assistance will support short-term interventions to address the urgent spillover effects of the Syrian conflict. Activities will empower youth, counter negative messaging, strengthen moderate actors, and provide alternatives to violence.
- Up to \$20.6 million in FY 2017 assistance will continue providing support to the public education system through initiatives that ensure equitable access to educational opportunities for children. Activities, such as teacher training, will help public school teachers be more effective Arabic reading instructors and will enable students to succeed in early grade reading. Assistance will address the enormous pressures that the public education system faces in order to serve the large Syrian refugee population in Lebanon by supporting both access to and quality of education. Activities will increase

seating and amenities in schools that are most affected by the influx of refugees. Activities will also provide psycho-social services to reduce tensions within schools and help teachers and administrators integrate new students into the classroom. The project will work with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education to institutionalize and sustain the impact of these initiatives.

- \$33.6 million in FY 2017 assistance will continue supporting regional water establishments to provide quality potable water supply services and high priority water infrastructure improvements. The programs will also support various community-level water and sanitation activities that improve livelihoods and will conduct in parallel effective public campaigns on water efficiency, water use, sanitation, and conservation. These programs will provide reliable access to potable water for thousands of Lebanese citizens, improve irrigation and sanitation 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 refugees from Syria. Support will continue to Lebanon's five public water utilities to help them 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, France, United Nations agencies, and the European Investment Bank.

Lebanon Establishes Inclusive Economic Stability and Growth across Sectarian Lines

Key Interventions:

- \$12.0 million in FY 2017 assistance will provide for the continuation of the University Scholarship Program (USP). USP complements USAID's investment in the public school system by helping meritorious Lebanese public school graduates who demonstrate financial need attend quality higher educational institutions that promote cultural tolerance, gender and social equality, and critical thinking. Without this program, these public school graduates could not afford quality higher education. This project promotes democratic and economic development and workforce opportunities 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. USP helps promote critical values and the principles of a functional democracy by engaging students directly in leadership activities, citizenship building workshops, advocacy training, community service projects, and student body elections in a diverse campus. In FY 2017, USP will provide support to over 100 students to access top ranking universities in Lebanon.
- \$2.1 million in FY 2017 assistance will continue to support the Lebanon Reforestation Initiative (LRI) program implemented by the U.S. Forest Service. LRI will scale up community-led landscape restoration to promote watershed protection and rural economic development. The program contributes to the goal of building social cohesion among different communities.
- \$4.0 million will continue to supply innovative capital and equity financing for new business start-ups and provide business and financial training for incubators and other business models.
- \$6.5 million in FY 2017 assistance will help expand access to credit programs and provide workshops and training 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, this assistance will expand capital for new lending. In addition, 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, 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. Assistance will also provide in-kind support to nascent microenterprises among vulnerable groups in order to jump-start their businesses by providing them with market opportunities to link them to buyers for their products, loan capital, business development services, and training
- \$7.7 million in 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.

A Strong Lebanese Civil Society that Helps Uphold Universal Human Rights, Promotes Good Governance, and Contributes to Economic Growth

Key Intervention:

- \$0.5 million of ESF for the Embassy Small Grants Program will fund grassroots civil society projects that promote human rights, notably the human rights of women and LGBT persons; engender civic activism and good governance; and generate employment opportunities for disadvantaged persons, especially rural women and the disabled. The program will also support CVE projects designed to promote tolerance and combat recruitment of young impressionable Lebanese and Syrian youth in Lebanon.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

U.S. assistance supports the LAF to become the sole defender of Lebanon as an independent, non-denominational force. FY 2017 FMF – OCO will continue to modernize the LAF and strengthen the LAF's capacity to control Lebanon's borders and national territory, and improve its capacity to detect, interdict and, repel extremist groups and efforts to destabilize Lebanon. The LAF is heavily engaged in countering violent extremist organizations (VEOs), such as ISIL and ANF. A strong and independent LAF is a key U.S. foreign policy objective. U.S. assistance supports equipment, training, and defense missions of the LAF. FMF – OCO assistance may support efforts, such as sustainment for fixed and rotary wing aircraft and wheeled and tracked vehicles; training; vehicle and aircraft procurement; and munitions, ammunition, and weapons procurement; and command and control equipment support, including communications equipment.

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 \$49.5 million in vehicle procurement and sustainment to provide mobility required to transport LAF troops around Lebanon's difficult terrain. Lebanon's current vehicle fleet is antiquated and challenging to sustain, preventing the LAF from quickly responding to security incidents in both urban and rural environments.
- \$16.0 million 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.
- Provision of \$7.0 million in aircraft sustainment and procurement, and procurement of associated Command, Control, and Communications equipment will enable air-to-ground coordination for close air support missions.
- FMF may support maritime capacity building, including sustainment of maritime patrol craft that monitor Lebanon's coast and coastal border security interests.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Lebanese 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. FY 2017 IMET in the amount of \$2.8 million 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. The IMET program in Lebanon has effectively enhanced security force capabilities and continues to forge a strong bilateral relationship that has increased U.S. 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:

- \$2.0 million in IMET funds will support the professionalization of the LAF through attendance at U.S. professional military education institutions, such as the war colleges and staff colleges
- Approximately \$0.8 million in FY 2017 IMET funds will support management, technical and operational training, and English language capacity development.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

In FY 2017, INCLE-OCO will support two major objectives: helping the Lebanese ISF become more responsive to the public's internal security needs; and 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 2017 INCLE-OCO request supports these two objectives through assistance in law enforcement, justice sector reform, and transnational crime programming. This programming consists of training, advising, and limited equipping to increase individual and organizational capacity, improve internal processes and organizational makeup, and improve coordination within and between sectors of Lebanon's criminal justice system.

The ISF's capacity to maintain internal security helps to relieve the LAF from law enforcement duties so the LAF can focus on counterterrorism and border security, which is especially important now with the spillover from the conflict in Syria. The FY 2017 request will continue to develop the ISF's institutional capacity and will increase the Government of Lebanon (GOL)'s ability to provide effective internal security and judicial services, increasing the legitimacy of the Lebanese state and increasing public support for the GOL. Continued U.S. assistance will further current law enforcement and judicial partnerships while working to ensure that institutions within Lebanon's criminal justice sector serve as 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:

- \$7.0 million of FY 2017 INCLE-OCO 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. Assistance will continue to support limited equipment and infrastructure development, including the final stages of the Secure Radio Program.
- \$1.0 million of FY 2017 INCLE-OCO funds will be used to continue counter transnational crime programming and address specialized assistance to address key issues such as money laundering, terrorist financing, cyber-crime, and corruption, among other topics.

Lebanon is an Independent and Sovereign Democracy Capable of Responding to the Needs of All People in Lebanon through Functioning, Inclusive Political Institutions and Respect for Human Rights

Key Intervention:

- \$2.0 million of FY 2017 INCLE-OCO funds will be used to continue U.S. efforts to support justice sector reform throughout the Lebanese Ministry of Justice and work to revise administrative practices around effective judicial oversight and management, administration, accountability, transparency, and caseload management, all designed to reduce Lebanon's pre-trial detainee population, prison overcrowding, and cross-training within Lebanon's criminal justice sector.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

FY 2017 NADR-OCO 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 United States will respond to Lebanon's request for assistance in controlling the influx of weapons into Lebanon from Syria and elsewhere. NADR-OCO will also advance efforts to rid Lebanon of land mines and cluster munitions by 2022, enhance the Lebanese security services counterterrorism capabilities, and prevent the transit and transshipment of Weapons of Mass Destruction across Lebanese borders.

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:

- \$3.0 million in NADR/Conventional Weapons Destruction-OCO assistance will continue to provide direct training, supplies, and equipment to the LAF through the Lebanese Mine Action Center, and assistance to implementing partners to support technical advisory support, mine or unexploded ordnance 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:

- Nearly \$1.0 million in FY 2017 NADR/Export Control and Border Security (EXBS)-OCO funds will help fill key gaps in the capacity of Lebanese government agencies to identify, interdict, and seize Weapons of Mass Destruction -related goods and technologies as well as other contraband. EXBS funds will train and equip officials from multiple ministries on strategic trade control and border security best practices, which will also help address new security challenges spilling over from Syria. The United States will continue to focus on enhancing Lebanon's ability to counter weapons and illicit trade from neighboring countries, while partnering with Lebanon and other international donors to finalize laws and regulations on dual-use items (through training, conferences, and associated workshops). 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 GOL training and equipment with a particular focus on targeting and risk management.
- \$1.8 million in FY 2017 NADR/Antiterrorism Assistance-OCO 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. Assistance 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.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2015:

- In FY 2015, USAID undertook the mid-term performance evaluation of its higher education programs, namely the USPs, from USP 1 to USP 6, as well as a performance evaluation of the LRI. These evaluations analyzed the following: 1) extent of program objective achievements, 2) outcomes, successes, challenges, and lessons learned for future programs; and 3) sustainability in future programming.
- USAID also undertook a rule of law sector assessment with the overall objective of evaluating the sector's issues, as well as the changes since USAID's last intervention (2007-2010). The assessment also explored potential future activities, should USAID decide to work in this sector again. Additionally, in FY 2015 the Mission engaged USAID's Asia and the Middle East Economic Growth Best Practices Project to examine impediments to private sector growth—particularly the growth of small and medium sized enterprises—and opportunities for USAID to remove or alleviate these impediments in the future. The assessment examined enterprise development challenges and opportunities.
- Finally, USAID conducts regular monitoring of its implementing partners' activities on the ground. When the security situation allows it, USAID staff conducts site visits themselves; otherwise, the monitoring and evaluation contractor performs the visits on USAID's behalf and sends a site visit report.
- The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) incorporates trainee feedback, unscheduled visits, and contractor reporting into every training program that it implements in Lebanon, including in FY 2015. For example, INL prepared and distributed questionnaires to participants of an INL-funded training of the ISF, trained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on the first and last days of training. These surveys gauged progress and helped staff evaluate the quality and effectiveness of the training and tailor future programs. INL staff randomly attended and directly monitored these trainings as well. For VIP protection training, INL used a similar questionnaire, together with staff and Director-level direct monitoring to engage trainees and observe and evaluate the effectiveness of the training. INL offices in Beirut and Washington D.C. review weekly and end-of-training reports from the training contractor for each session. Similarly, for community policing activities, INL regularly consults with participating ISF members, reviews monthly reports from the U.S. police advisors that implement the program, and meets with program staff on a weekly basis to discuss progress and requirements. Also in 2015, INL's Senior Corrections Advisor visited Beirut to monitor and oversee related corrections activities.
- An INL engineer directly monitors on a daily basis all INL-funded large construction projects, such as a forensics building and tactical village at the Aramoun ISF Academy and provides weekly monitoring reports to the INL Director and to INL in Washington D.C. The contractor for the Aramoun project presented, and INL reviewed, a final turnover report at the conclusion of works. An INL engineer also monitors the Secure Radio Communication project. The INL Director and senior staff met several times with participating ISF officers to discuss progress and the quality of work. INL Washington conducts weekly status update phone calls with the U.S. contractor and INL Beirut director and engineer to monitor progress. The INL engineer also prepares weekly reports. INL Beirut conducts End Use Monitoring (EUM) of equipment provided to Lebanese partners that is valued over \$2,500 per item.
- The Regional Security Officer (RSO) monitors ATA training and equipment that is provided to Lebanese counterparts. Training is monitored by the RSO through receiving end of training reports prepared by the instructors and observing the training courses and material presented. The Post program manager takes an active role in engaging the trainees after the course is completed to see how the information presented in a course is translated into action and increased performance in daily

operations. The RSO also engages the senior leadership of Lebanese counterparts to elicit their feedback and discuss courses that were provided and the effectiveness they are having on their operations. Through these interactions with the trainees and the key leader meetings the RSO is able to determine the effectiveness of each training program and which areas need additional focus for future training programs. Post is required to provide yearly EUM reports of equipment provided to ensure it is accounted for and being used in the spirit of the intent it was provided in. Finally, an assessment of Lebanese law enforcement's counterterrorism capabilities every two to three years helps to formulate the ATA program's three-year Country Implementation Plan, which specifies ATA goals, objectives, and performance targets.

- The Office of Defense Cooperation participates in multiple events each year that evaluate the effectiveness of previously executed training and engagement events, confirm alignment with Department of State and Department of Defense objectives, and confirm that the IMET program supports critical needs for the LAF while simultaneously strengthening the U.S.-Lebanese relationship. There are two primary evaluation and coordination events. First, there is the Action Officer Working Group, an annual meeting between Central Command and its component commands, ODC -Beirut, and key staff from the Lebanese Armed Forces to align engagement and training capabilities with requirements. Second, the Security Cooperation Education and Training Working Group is an annual meeting where the DOS certifies and adjusts Security Cooperation and Training requests from each Office of Defense Cooperation. For FMF performance, ODC and the Defense Security Assistance Agency maintain an EUM program to track the usage and inventory of previously-provided equipment. The LAF have been strongly supportive of EUM inspections and are highly cooperative with this program, leading to a flawless record as custodians of U.S. security assistance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID in FY 2015 informed the FY 2017 budget. USAID is committed to learning from its 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, based on the recommendation of the evaluation of the LRI activity, the Mission decided to expand the activity to use community-led reforestation as a tool to promote social cohesion. The evaluation of the USP confirmed the management and effectiveness of the current contracting mechanism, and provided recommendations for future USP designs. On a similar note, site visits conducted either by the technical officers or by the third-party monitoring and evaluation contractor allowed the Mission to realign small construction activities in FY 2015 after a visit revealed that projects were not implemented according to required specifications. The goal of the rule of law assessment undertaken by the Mission is to provide USAID with opportunities for further development of the rule of law in Lebanon with potential programming and prioritized recommendations that could benefit from USAID interventions, including short-term activities that former USAID rule of law program. The assessment is still being cleared but the Mission will most likely use its recommendations for its future programming.

INL uses its monitoring and evaluation activities to design new programs, revise existing ones, and assess requests for training and equipment from Lebanese partners. INL Beirut uses these tools when making recommendations to the Front Office and to INL Washington on projects and programs. INL will begin its justice programming in FY 2015 as the FY 2017 CBJ is being drafted. INL has consulted with USAID to learn from USAID's justice reports and evaluations while also working closely with Lebanese partners. As justice programming begins, INL will do site visits, meet with partners to discuss programming, and maintain assessments to monitor program success and progress into FY 2017.

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. U.S. military training and equipment programs constitute the backbone of the bilateral security relationship, which represents a significant element of efforts to promote Lebanon's sovereignty, security, and stability. U.S. 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 United Nations 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. The United States will 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 the 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. U.S. assistance 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.

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.

Lebanon is an Independent and Sovereign Democracy Capable of Responding to the Needs of All People in Lebanon through Functioning Political Institutions and Respect for Human Rights: Effective operation of Lebanon's democratic institutions continues to be blocked by sectarian fragmentation and the existence of confessional-based patronage networks, hindering the formation of an effective state and the development of line ministries capable of quality public service delivery. The primary goal of the

Mission's democratization programs remains promoting Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and stability by strengthening credible and capable institutions that have the support of the Lebanese people, as well as developing a society that rejects extremism and supports gender equality.

A Strong Lebanese Civil Society that Helps Uphold Universal Human Rights (Including Gender Equality, LGBT Rights, and Protection for Trafficked Persons), Promotes Good Governance, and Contributes to Economic Growth: The participation of civil society is fundamental to democratic governance, allowing citizens to come together to hold their leaders accountable and address challenges that governments cannot tackle alone. Lebanese CSOs fill gaps in vital services where the government falls short and presses the government to take steps that it is either unwilling or unable to take.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	233,510
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	93,750
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	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 - OCO	8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000
Lebanon is an independent and sovereign democracy capable of responding to the needs of all people in Lebanon through functioning, inclusive political institutions and respect for human rights	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	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	27,760
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	25,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	25,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	2,760
1.1 Counterterrorism	1,800
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	960
Lebanon establishes inclusive economic stability and growth across sectarian lines	32,580
Economic Support Fund - OCO	32,580
3.2 Education	32,580

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
Improved transparent provision of services across Lebanon so that all communities feel invested in stability and are less vulnerable to the advocates of extremism		76,920
Economic Support Fund - OCO		76,920
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation		7,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		6,580
2.2 Good Governance		6,080
2.4 Civil Society		5,480
3.1 Health		33,580
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		11,690
4.7 Economic Opportunity		6,510
A strong Lebanese civil society that helps uphold universal human rights, promotes good governance, and contributes to economic growth		500
Economic Support Fund - OCO		500
2.4 Civil Society		500

Libya

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In coordination with the UN and other partners, U.S. engagement in Libya remains focused on helping Libya's political transition produce a legitimate, accountable, and effective national government. A responsible and viable Libyan government is critical to regional security and stability, and to advancing U.S. objectives in the Maghreb, Sahel, and Mediterranean regions. The U.S. government will continue efforts to bolster a new Government of National Accord (GNA) and support implementation of the UN-brokered Libyan Political Agreement signed on December 17, 2015. Security challenges persist, as seen by the ongoing conflict in Benghazi and Sirte. Libya continues to need support from the United States and other international partners as it struggles to harness in-country expertise and build the capacity to strengthen its own institutional development and reconstruction, and as a nascent civil society works to secure funding for its activities and raise public awareness about democratic values and human rights.

U.S. government support remains essential to strengthening Libya's democratic and governance institutions, and supporting regional security. This support will be critical as the Libyan Presidential Council and interim transition government work with the international community to implement the UN-brokered political agreement and seat the GNA. U.S. programs are designed, in coordination with the international community, to support Libyan government and civil society efforts to establish a democratic, representative political system; strengthen the capacity of critical Libyan institutions to deliver services; secure Libya's territory; and build an effective and civilian-led national security system. Programs will also help manage Libya's borders, promote private sector economic development and prosperity, counter terrorism and violent extremism, and advance democracy and human rights.

State and USAID are positioning U.S. assistance to respond as quickly as the political conditions on the ground and operating environment will allow, and in a manner that maximizes flexibility. U.S. government personnel are currently located primarily in the Libya External Office in Tunis, Tunisia, with additional United States Agency for International Development (USAID) staff in Frankfurt, Germany. Programming continues either in third countries or on the ground through local implementer grantees and with the help of over 78 local staff located in eight partner offices around the country.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,500	*	20,500	16,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	*	20,500	20,500
Economic Support Fund	-	*	15,000	15,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	4,500	4,500
Enduring/Core Programs	4,500	*	-	-4,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,500	*	-	-3,500

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF-OCO assistance will support programs that help solidify Libya's democratic transition, improve governance capacity at the national and local level, promote the rule of law, and aid in nurturing a vibrant civil society.

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

Key Interventions:

- Up to \$7.0 million will be provided for governance programs that will help develop democratic systems and processes, focusing on the democratic political transition at both the national and local level.
- Activities will include support for the elections commission and local municipal councils. Interventions will help strengthen Libya's governing institutions, improve their capacity to deliver services to the Libyan people, and bolster the public's confidence in Libya's democratic transition. Activities will also support the GNA's permanent national legislative body.
- \$2.0 million in assistance will support local level, community reconciliation and mediation initiatives. This assistance will build trust through platforms of interaction that promote inclusion, accountability, and collaboration focused on marginalized groups, including women and minorities.
- Activities will include support for increased rule of law and adherence to basic human rights on a community and government level, as well as post-conflict transitional justice and support to an independent judiciary.

A Moderate, Inclusive Libyan Civil Society and Media Sector Develops with the Support of U.S. and International Partners

Key Interventions:

- \$5.0 million in assistance will help build the organizational capacity of civil society groups to aid in building consensus and empowering Libyans to actively participate in all aspects of social and political life.
- Activities will support moderate voices in ways that improve conflict management and provide alternatives to violence.

Education and Training Programs Develop Diversified Skills among the Next Generation of Libya's Workforce

Key Interventions:

- \$1.0 million in assistance will support workforce development and training programs, with a focus on those reintegrating back into Libyan society, youth, and women.
- Activities could include mentoring, training, and/or education; access to employment and finance opportunities; and capacity building for service providers and business associations.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) will support the development of effective criminal justice institutions in support of the country's ongoing democratic transition. INL programming will enhance the Libyan government's capacity to deliver civilian security and protect human rights by professionalizing specialized police units within the Ministry of Justice (i.e., Judicial Police) or Ministry of Interior (i.e., National Police). INL's programmatic focus will be reviewed and, if necessary, revised appropriately once a unity government is able to participate in setting priorities.

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 FY 2017 INCLE-OCO funding will provide \$1.0 million to support efforts to enhance the professionalism and operational capabilities of specialized police units in order to promote government control of the provision of security and justice services in accordance with the rule of law.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program will help Libya 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. This program will entail targeted training, equipment, and support specifically designed to improve the capability of Libyan law enforcement organizations to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations, including ISIL, that may operate in or transit through the country. This engagement may be approached bilaterally, or through international or regional organizations. Funds will also allow assistance related to community engagement, and integration of women and gender issues. It will also allow for regional cooperation with, or training from, neighboring countries such as Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.

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) to civilian populations and critical infrastructure.

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program in FY 2017 will provide training for enhanced border controls that serve to prevent illicit trafficking and unauthorized transfers of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), related dual-use items, and conventional arms, enhance interagency and regional coordination and cooperation, and improve border enforcement at Libya's land, air, and sea borders and ports of entry.

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:

- \$2.0 million in ATA-OCO requested will support ATA training and related equipment to help Libya detect, deter, and respond to terrorism.
- CWD-OCO funds totaling \$1.5 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 to civilian populations and critical infrastructure, and continue capacity-building with the Libyan Mine Action Center and the Libyan government.
- \$1.0 million in EXBS-OCO funding will expand training and equipment programs for strategic trade and border controls that serve to prevent illicit trafficking and unauthorized transfers of WMD, related dual-use items, and conventional arms, 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: While Libya remains a difficult operating environment, the State Department and USAID continue to prioritize monitoring and evaluation of activities in Libya. Third-party evaluations, assessments, and oversight of assistance will continue in coordination with the Embassy/Libya External Office in Tunis and all implementing offices. Oversight offices will also use independent contractors to conduct comprehensive evaluations for some programs. Libyan local staff will help manage and oversee programming should the security conditions prevent expatriates from being based in Libya.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

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: Since the 2011 revolution, Libya has struggled to implement and finalize its transition to an established democratic government due to both political challenges and a deteriorating security environment. The political transition is important not only to achieving a steady national government, but also to resolving decades-old issues of power-sharing, minority rights, and federalism. U.S. assistance will support the development of established, capable, transparent governing institutions at both the national and local levels 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 a 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. U.S. efforts will provide training to media and civil society on 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 territory and borders is critical to regional stability as it is a crossing point for illicit trafficking throughout the Sahel-Maghreb region and in the Mediterranean. U.S. support will help develop transparent, strong and accountable security sector institutions in Libya that protect the civilian population; follow international norms of human rights; 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.

Education and Training Programs Develop Diversified Skills among the Next Generation of Libya's Workforce: Libya's economy is heavily dependent on an increasingly unreliable oil sector and overly reliant on public sector employment, which accounts for 85 percent of the workforce. Improved education and training of Libya's workforce is critical to providing alternative skills that will help diversify Libya's economy.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	20,500
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 - OCO	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.	7,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	7,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	5,000
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	5,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	4,500
1.1 Counterterrorism	2,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500
Education and training programs develop diversified skills among the next generation of Libya's workforce	1,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000

Morocco

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S.-Moroccan relations remain strong and our cooperation continues to expand. Morocco welcomes active U.S. 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 to pursue democratic and economic reforms.

However, the pace and scope of Morocco's economic reforms remain 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; persistent issues with the quality of education; and broad subsidies for food and fuel. To address these issues, U.S. bilateral assistance will support economic growth and youth employability, educational advancements, robust civil society institutions, and stronger security institutions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	38,467	*	33,500	-4,967
Overseas Contingency Operations	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Foreign Military Financing	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Enduring/Core Programs	33,467	*	33,500	33
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	20,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	*	5,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,967	*	2,000	33
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	5,000	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	*	1,500	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will help Morocco achieve sustained economic growth by enhancing the employability of 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; launching soft skills training and placement programs; brokering public-private partnerships to more effectively alleviate skills shortages; ensuring that workforce development systems take into account private sector employment needs; and facilitating access to entrepreneurship training and financing. These activities are part of a five-year strategy that requires a sustained commitment of U.S. foreign assistance to achieve successful results.

U.S. assistance will support the Government of Morocco's efforts to improve learning outcomes in the early grades of primary school and in equivalent non-formal education programs. Improving children's reading abilities will increase the likelihood that they will master other school subjects and will be less likely to drop out in later years. Additionally, better-educated men and women are more likely to support democracy and are better equipped for success in the workforce.

Support Development Assistance that Helps Promote Economic Growth, Fosters Entrepreneurship and Increased Employment Opportunities

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide approximately \$10.0 million to promote youth employability. U.S. assistance will establish and reinforce a model career development system that institutionalizes soft skills training for youth; target beneficiaries will be recent graduates and students from public universities and vocational institutions. Assistance will improve skills acquisition, employability, and public-private partnerships with hiring firms. Career centers will help to ensure that workforce development systems take into account private sector employment needs.
- USAID will also support a mixture of debt and equity financing for qualified early stage businesses and investors, as well as financing for companies with potential for growth capital. All access-to-finance activities will include a technical assistance component for borrowers and lenders to help increase productivity and profitability (e.g., board structure; marketing; product design and manufacturing; pricing; investment due diligence), leading to increased youth employment opportunities and economic growth.

Provide Development Assistance to Reform and Improve Moroccan Educational Institutions, Policies and Practices

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$3.5 million in FY 2017 ESF assistance 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. Activities will improve teacher performance and the quality of learning materials by re-focusing teacher training to include effective methods of reading instruction and classroom-based assessment; supporting curriculum reform in Arabic language instruction; supporting instructional materials development, including textbooks and supplemental reading material; and engaging families and civil society organizations to support reading initiatives outside of school hours.

Increase Citizen Participation in Governance and Build Respect for Human Rights through Support to Civil Society and Democratic Reforms and Processes

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$6.5 million in FY 2017 U.S. assistance will be used to help reduce delinquency and recidivism in the cities of Tangier and Tétouan by enhancing economic and social opportunities for youth that allow them to reintegrate into their communities and to contribute to the well-being of their households; expand support to citizen participation in governance by providing grants to civil society organizations, training, coaching and technical assistance to develop constituency networks and form effective coalitions; encourage open communication and increase trust between citizens, particularly at-risk youth, the police, and government leaders; and increase political party engagement with citizens at the local level, both through more open structures and elected government, as well as by improving the ability of political parties to develop and implement policies that reflect citizens' needs and expectations.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF supports Morocco's ability to partner with the United States on mutual regional security concerns such as counterterrorism, 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 of \$5.0 million 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 the Moroccan military's secure command and control capabilities, to protect against cyber-terror attacks and to increase secure interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces.
- U.S. assistance will also fund development of Moroccan special forces capabilities for use in counterterrorism 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, 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:

- U.S. assistance will continue English language opportunities through the sustainment of two language laboratories at 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)

The Office of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) supports Morocco's effort to modernize its law enforcement capabilities. Continued INL support will build on successes of the prison administration and the police. Over the years, INL has strengthened relationships with Moroccan criminal justice stakeholders, enabling INL to expand programming to include a broader range of police directorates involved in a variety of policing activities, ranging from community policing to public communications and outreach to criminal investigations. INCLE FY 2017 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. Similarly, INL cooperation has expanded with the penitentiary administration to widen and deepen training for prison officials on effective prison management. Morocco's success in corrections reform has led it to become a leader in the subject to others in the region, sharing skills and changes learned from INL with states in the Sahel, most recently Niger. FY 2017 funds will enable INL to provide technical assistance to the prison administration to manage prisons more effectively, reintegrate prisoners successfully, and ensure a safe and humane correctional environment.

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 of \$5.0 million will support ongoing police reform to increase police professionalization and accountability, and to increase public trust in the police and effective rule of law. INCLE assistance will support Morocco's efforts to effectively manage its prisons.

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. Since the signing of the August 2014 Memorandum of Understanding, in FY 2015 three train-the-trainer courses were held under the auspices of the Tri-Lateral Initiative to further enhance the Moroccans' abilities to train the police forces of African partner nations. In FY 2016, an additional train-the-trainer course was held. These trainings are designed to enable Morocco to deliver courses for Senegalese and other regional partners, starting in December 2015.

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 Intervention:

- ATA assistance of \$0.5 million will allow Moroccan instructors to teach students from Sahel and Maghreb countries in investigations, crisis management, and border security.
- EXBS assistance of \$1.0 million will support extensive interactions between the United States and Morocco on Dual Use Goods, including support through workshops and drafting sessions with U.S. experts on strategic controls laws and their implementing regulations.
- EXBS 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 ability to detect contraband and restricted items to prevent WMD proliferation, dual-use transfers, and transfers of conventional weapons.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

In September 2015, the MCC Board of Directors approved a five-year \$450 million compact focused on improving land productivity, increasing the quality of secondary education, and fostering workforce development programs. MCC coordinated with USAID, Department of State and other U.S. government agencies to ensure complementarity in programming.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID has significantly strengthened its monitoring and evaluation system. The Mission Performance Management Plan (PMP) integrates learning and collaboration into monitoring and evaluation systems, and will provide robust performance data and ensure continuous learning, and adaptive management. Evaluation reports, audit findings, portfolio reviews, and PMP indicator tracking provide information on results and identify required adjustments during implementation.

At the implementing mechanism level, implementing partners have utilized Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan guidance and technical support to design robust and learning focused data systems. A community of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) specialists has been created and is delivering efficiencies through the sharing of M&E tools, results, and learning across activities.

Several baseline data collection efforts are underway, including an assessment of perceptions of trust between the community and local police; social network analysis to measure the links between work readiness, soft-skills training, and the private sector; and, citizen perceptions of the role and effectiveness of CSOs in advocating for reform. USAID has defined common approaches and indicators for the cross-cutting strategic themes of youth engagement, gender equality, and local solutions. Evaluations of the CVE and Local Governance activities are underway and expected to influence implementation and future sustainable results.

All program monitoring and evaluation activities are coordinated through the USAID Organizational Learning Advisor.

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 State Department and its partners continue to routinely monitor progress through portfolio reviews, regular project reporting, and site visits.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID's evaluation plan increases the attention and resources given to evaluation efforts throughout the life of activities, to ensure improved performance across activities. Mid-term evaluations will be conducted in 2017 for USAID's civil society and work readiness activities. These will target sustainable results by identifying and implementing mid-course corrections.

USAID's evaluation design now incorporates an Evaluation Design Matrix, which strengthens the structure of data collection, sampling and analyses to deliver sound, evidence-based recommendations. USAID has adopted an Evaluation Utilization Plan to document responses to evaluation recommendations and to track follow-up actions. Evaluations underway include the mid-term evaluation of the Favorable Opportunities to Reinforce Self-Advancement for Today's Youth (FORSATY) program. This evaluation has been designed to gather robust data to inform future programmatic direction and possible scale-up, as well as to share learning with other U.S. government stakeholders. Similarly, the Local Governance Program final performance evaluation will examine the sustainable results of the activity and generate learning to share with the Government of Morocco and other donors and stakeholders.

USAID's implementing mechanisms incorporate robust monitoring, evaluation and learning systems in order to collect actionable performance data, including information gathered from stakeholder feedback loops, qualitative and participatory assessments, and indicator data. USAID collaborates with

implementing partners to use this information to inform programmatic choices. For example, a participatory youth assessment conducted in Tangier and Tetouan for FORSATY identified the need for, and led to the design of, the Community Oriented Policing Activity. In the area of early grade reading, USAID generated robust evidence from a sequenced analysis and learning phase which included curriculum, textbooks, and teacher preparation assessments and an international conference on the state of the art in Arabic language reading instruction. These activities generated evidence that informed the design of upcoming education activities and influenced policy reforms introduced in the Government of Morocco's education strategy, Vision 2030.

USAID organizes quarterly implementing partner meetings in order to generate lessons learned and efficient coordination between activities. The Organizational Learning Advisor and new Development Outreach and Communication Specialist are jointly establishing mechanisms for sharing lessons learned and coordinating a joint learning agenda with the Government of Morocco and other stakeholders.

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. The United States will continue to support Moroccan law enforcement's reform efforts, focusing on effective criminal investigations; increasing police accountability; strengthening relationships of trust between police and the public; and standardizing policies and procedures to help professionalize police work. The Mission will encourage Morocco to continue leveraging its relative stability to play a larger part in international efforts to encourage regional stability.

Support Development Assistance that Helps Promote Economic Growth, Fosters Entrepreneurship and Increased Employment Opportunities: 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 global economic slowdown and the fall of the Euro, to which the Moroccan Dirham is tied. Implementing reforms to create more inclusive growth is essential to preserving solid economic performance in this challenging environment. The Government of Morocco 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.

Provide Development Assistance to Reform and Improve Moroccan Educational Institutions, Policies and Practices: Morocco has made great strides in increasing access to schooling since the launch of the National Charter for Education and Training in 2000. Despite these achievements, Morocco's education attainment indicators and school retention rates are low. Primary and secondary school dropout rates remain high, and national literacy rates are among the lowest in the region (59.5 percent in 2008; 43.3 percent in rural areas; 48.1 percent among women). While first grade enrollment rate is nearly universal, only 18 percent of first-graders are expected to graduate from high school. U.S. government efforts will

help improve primary-grade reading skills among children in target regions and will 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: 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 now mobilized and constitutionally empowered to affect political change, and political parties, as well as key parts of government, are keen to meaningfully engage citizens in policy making. The constitution also gives priority to decentralization in order to provide services to citizens for more inclusive local development. The United States is poised to help Morocco's citizens and public institutions nurture civic participation in public decision-making during this critical juncture in Morocco's democratic evolution.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	33,500
Assist Morocco in developing policies and capabilities to more effectively address transnational threats such as illicit trafficking, infectious disease, organized crime and terrorism	13,500
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	5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500
1.1 Counterterrorism	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000
Support development assistance that helps promote economic growth, fosters entrepreneurship and increased employment opportunities	10,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000
3.2 Education	1,900
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,100
Provide development assistance to reform and improve Moroccan educational institutions, policies and practices	3,500
Economic Support Fund	3,500
3.2 Education	3,500
Increase citizen participation in governance and build respect for human rights through support to civil society and democratic reforms and processes	6,500
Economic Support Fund	6,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	5,000

Oman

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Oman's longstanding strategic partnership with the United States supports U.S. national security goals. For more than three decades, Oman has partnered with the United States to counter terrorism, piracy, and the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Oman controls the Strait of Hormuz, through which 20 percent of the world's petroleum passes, and has been a regional leader in promoting peace and prosperity in the Gulf and wider Middle East and North Africa region. U.S. foreign assistance remains an important part of the United States' security relationship with Oman.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,105	*	4,000	-3,105
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	*	-	-4,000
International Military Education and Training	1,605	*	2,000	395
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	*	2,000	500

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 funds will ensure that qualified Omani security personnel benefit from U.S.-based professional military education, training, and cultural exchange.

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:

- IMET funds directly support professional military education, mobile training teams, and English language training for Omani forces to enhance the military's capacity and professionalization and ensure continued interoperability with U.S. forces.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR programs will focus foreign assistance resources on border security capacity, countering terrorism, and preventing the proliferation of WMD. In furtherance of those objectives, NADR-Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) funds support a program to train and equip Omani border security officials and other strategic trade control organizations on best practices and techniques to identify and interdict dual-use materials and weapons. This program will help Oman's policymakers develop a comprehensive trade control law and licensing process as well as improve Omani border security officials' ability to protect Oman from the entry of prohibited items. EXBS funds will also provide policy and legal training, thereby supporting the Omanis in drafting a comprehensive trade control law, adopting international control lists, and developing a system to license and track dual-use goods entering or transiting the country. Such training will help bring Oman's legal infrastructure in line with international standards and best practices.

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) funds support training and capacity building to develop Oman's counterterrorism law enforcement capabilities. Ongoing counter terrorism (CT) challenges in the region, particularly those in neighboring Yemen, have underscored the need to continue close U.S.-Omani CT cooperation. ATA border security programming will enhance the Government of Oman's air, land, and sea border security capabilities. ATA investigative courses will focus on building Oman's ability to conduct advanced, self-sustaining law enforcement investigations aimed at reducing terrorists' ability to plan and operate in Oman.

Expand U.S.-Omani Joint Endeavors to Help Increase Oman's Capacity to Fight Terrorism, Protect its Borders and Infrastructure, and Promote Regional Stability

Key Interventions:

- EXBS funds will be used to train Omani border security officials, as well as provide policy and legal training to Omani officials, to help increase Oman's capacity as an effective partner in the non-proliferation of WMD.
- ATA funds will enhance Omani border security capacity and ability to detect and respond to the entry of terrorists, as well as Omani investigative capabilities to reduce terrorist operational abilities and attack planning.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

In FY 2014-15, IMET funds trained 92 Omani military students at 29 different U.S. military institutions in leadership, strategic, operational, technical, maintenance and logistics issues, English language instruction, and maritime operations. IMET results will be measured by the advancement of IMET alumni into senior leadership positions in the Omani military. Currently all three Omani service chiefs are graduates of IMET-funded senior service colleges.

The Government of Oman has participated in EXBS-sponsored international and regional workshops and conferences. EXBS funds have also supported Commodity Identification Training (CIT), CIT Instructor Training (CIT IT) and Targeting and Risk Management (TRM) for Oman. Other key FY15 engagements included implementation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Container Control Program (CCP), and a Small Boats Operations course for 15 members of the Royal Oman Police (ROP) Coast Guard. The intensive two-week course provided an opportunity for trainers to evaluate the basic knowledge and skill level of ROP Coast Guard personnel and was intended to enhance the skills of participants in the operation of small boats and convey best practices on safe operation.

EXBS has conducted numerous in-country programs and has sent several groups of ROP and Omani Government officials on programs in the United States. Key FY 2015 engagements included a week long Targeting and Risk Management (TRM) training course for 20 members of ROP Customs. ROP and Omani government personnel also participated in a four day Commodity Identification Training – National Course Development (NCD) Workshop. Trainers travelled to the Royal Army of Oman's (RAO) Rabkut Range to provide a briefing on U.S. border security practices along with a short overview of the EXBS green border curriculum and practical display of tracking techniques demonstrated during that course.

Fourteen mid-level officers from ROP Customs participated in a three-week EXBS sponsored "Senior Managers" training event in the United States. Participants visited numerous U.S. Customs and Border Protection facilities in the United States and made trips to several land, sea, and air points of entry across the country. This event is part of an ongoing series of engagements designed to provide leadership

development training for ROP Customs Senior Managers and combined elements of classroom training with an international visitors program.

In FY 2015, the Department used ATA funds to train the ROP on internet investigations, investigative information management, digital forensics investigations, identifying and developing investigative information, and critical incident management. Additionally, the ROP anticipates hiring an additional 15,000 officers over the next two years which will reinforce a continued need to provide ATA training and assistance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: EXBS program effectiveness is measured by development of standard operating procedures that integrate techniques and methods acquired during training into ROP and RAO operations in vulnerable border and sea port areas.

EXBS will also be monitoring legal and regulatory developments, including implementation of a trade controls regime to close gaps that leave Oman vulnerable to illicit trade and proliferation risks. Because of this vulnerability, the ROP-Customs Department is building on EXBS training, and developing ways to implement practical measures in the field to counter trade in illicit/dangerous goods.

ATA Program effectiveness will be measured by program graduates' demonstration of key skills during law enforcement engagements, bilateral training evolutions, and joint investigative operations. Over time, the ATA program seeks to train graduates who will rise to key operational and decision-making positions within ROP so that ATA-trained skills are implemented in ROP culture and able to support local law enforcement as an effective counterterrorism partner.

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 2017 Request
TOTAL	4,000
Expand U.S.-Omani engagement to help increase Oman's capacity to fight terrorism, protect its borders and infrastructure, and promote regional stability.	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000
1.1 Counterterrorism	1,000
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 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. foreign assistance investment through IMET encourages a larger number of Saudi military officers to pursue training in the United States funded by the government of Saudi Arabia. This deepens bilateral security cooperation and improves 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 increased sales 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 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 designed to build capacity in two key areas; increasing the professionalization of the forces, including respect for legal authorities and human rights; and building 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 is one of the largest customers of U.S. defense goods and currently has 337 open defense cases in the pipeline valued at \$99.2 billion.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: IMET funding helps expand Saudi-financed military training and strengthen bilateral security cooperation. 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 2017 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 aspirations of the Syrian people for a democratic, inclusive, and unified Syria free of terrorism and violence. The June 2012 Geneva Communiqué established a way towards resolving the Syrian crisis. Since then, the United States has supported this path by pursuing a political transition and ceasefire through the International Syria Support Group (ISSG) and UN Security Council Resolution 2254.

Assistance is a vital tool in the U.S. strategy to defeat Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other extremists, promote a political transition in Syria, and stabilize the country after nearly five years of civil war. 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 as well as to support the moderate political and armed Syrian opposition, isolate the Syrian regime politically and economically, and advance Syrians' vision of a democratic and inclusive political transition.

The United States is intensifying support to moderates throughout Syria to defend the Syrian people from threats posed by the Syrian regime and its allies, as well as ISIL and other extremists, and to enhance the capacity of the moderate opposition to contribute to a political solution to the conflict. Despite the challenges of implementing assistance in this difficult and unstable conflict environment, the necessity of bolstering civil society and local governance to serve the people and act as a bulwark against extremists outweighs these risks. U.S. assistance helps enhance stability in liberated areas of Syria by helping local civilian entities provide essential services, establish basic community security, enhance dialogue among diverse groups, and provide community-based conflict-mitigation and reconciliation processes. By bolstering the opposition's ability to provide basic services to their communities, U.S. assistance enables them to serve as a model of inclusive governance in a political transition, and to provide a counterweight to extremists on the local level. The FY 2017 request will continue to support these efforts, provide assistance to support a political transition process, and begin the work of post-conflict stabilization. Stabilizing, and eventually reconstructing, Syria is a long-term task greater than any one nation can take on alone. The United States will continue to closely coordinate with other donors and international partners to ensure Syria stabilization and reconstruction efforts represent the Syrian population's aspirations for the future of their country.

The Syrian crisis has displaced more than one-half of Syria's population, including creating more than 4 million refugees and 6.5 million internally displaced persons. The United States remains 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 bilateral request outlined below, the President's global FY 2017 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) as well as support to host communities in neighboring countries.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	46,942	*	238,470	191,528
Overseas Contingency Operations	33,000	*	238,470	205,470
Economic Support Fund	28,000	*	175,000	147,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,000	*	12,470	8,470
Peacekeeping Operations	-	*	50,000	50,000
Enduring/Core Programs	13,942	*	-	-13,942
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	12,000	*	-	-12,000
P.L. 480 Title II	1,942	*	-	-1,942

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

FY 2017 ESF-OCO assistance will focus on continuing and expanding support to moderate Syrian opposition groups, local and provincial councils, and civil society organizations. In addition, the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) plan to leverage this assistance to support ongoing negotiations leading to a political transition and an end to this conflict, as well as international efforts to stabilize and reconstruct Syria.

Foundations For Post-Conflict Stabilization are Laid Through the Building of Moderate and Inclusive Governance Institutions, Rehabilitation and Provision of Basic Services, and Strengthening of Community Resiliency

Key Interventions:

- Through the provision of equipment, operational, and technical support, this funding will encourage good governance, expand the presence of civilian entities, and improve delivery of essential services such as wastewater management, drinking water, basic health services, irrigation, electricity, education, civil defense, and search and rescue.
- Assistance will support capacity development for civil society organizations to increase their ability to serve, represent and advocate for all Syrians and hold governance structures accountable.
- The United States will coordinate with international donors to support the emerging needs of a national transitional government, including bolstering ties between local, provincial, and national governance entities.
- U.S. assistance will continue support for the development of Syrian independent media outlets to provide improved access for Syrians to unbiased, accurate information as a means to empower citizens, hold government officials accountable, and counter extremist narratives.
- Programs will encourage women leaders in Syria to play an active role in service provision and inclusive, transparent, and accountable governance.
- Assistance will support marginalized populations, including minorities, women, and youth, to engage in dispute resolution, conflict mitigation, and peace building in their communities.
- Programming will provide psychosocial support and resiliency tools to victims of torture and unlawful detentions, both by regime actors and militias.
- Programs will provide training and assistance in digital and physical security and psychosocial care to

- journalists, bloggers and other media actors.
- U.S. assistance will provide assistance to promote the maintenance of local ceasefires with an eye towards stabilization, reconciliation, and community security in liberated areas or communities in political transition.
- U.S. assistance will support outreach and community-based initiatives designed to provide alternatives to those at-risk of recruitment by violent extremist groups.
- Assistance will support ceasefire, stabilization-planning, constitution-drafting, and election process development as part of ongoing negotiations and a political transition in Syria.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

FY 2017 INCLE – OCO assistance will strengthen civilian security institutions within Syria.

Civilian Security Providers are Better Able to Provide Community Security in Accordance with Human Rights Principles in Areas Controlled by the Syrian Moderate Opposition

Key Intervention:

- \$1.0 million in INCLE-OCO funding will support domestic and overseas personnel who provide technical expertise and program development support for ongoing programs to build civilian security capacity in Syria, in addition to potential non-lethal equipment as necessary.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

FY 2017 NADR/ATA-OCO assistance will help law enforcement capacity to deter terrorism, including by enhancing their capacity to combat extremism, and NADR/CWD-OCO will support the removal of unexploded ordinance (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW) risk education projects. UXO must be removed before displaced persons can safely return home and, for this reason, will be a critical part of stabilization in Syria. NADR/EXBS-OCO funding will support efforts to secure Syria's borders, to contain instability in Syria, and to combat the flow of foreign fighters into Syria

Threats Posed to the United States and to the Region by Violent Extremists and the Illicit Flow of Weapons and People are Combated and Mitigated

Key Interventions:

- NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) - OCO: \$2.47 million in NADR/ATA funding will enhance the ability of civilian law enforcement in Syria to deter terrorism by enhancing their ability to promote the rule of law and to combat extremism.
- NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) - OCO: \$8.0 million in NADR/CWD funding will be used to support ERW risk education to internally-displaced persons (IDPs) within Syria, as well as to the Syrian refugees in neighboring countries. In addition, these funds will be used to locate and neutralize UXO within Syria to allow for the safe return of Syrian citizens and a broader humanitarian response.
- NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) - OCO: \$2.0 million will support efforts to secure Syria's borders, to contain instability in Syria, and to combat the flow of foreign fighters into Syria. Potential activities include basic train and equip programs for border agents, assessments, and activities to bring border agents to the United States on technical exchange trips. This funding may also support activities in neighboring countries to address critical WMD and proliferation-related issues through training, technical exchanges, equipment, border management, counter smuggling exercises, and approaches used by the EXBS program.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) - OCO

The FY 2017 PKO-OCO request will allow the Department of State to continue the provision of non-lethal support to vetted, moderate units of the armed opposition in Syria. This funding may also be used to support international efforts to reinforce and maintain a ceasefire in Syria and support post conflict stabilization in the event of a political solution to this conflict.

Improved Ability for Moderate Armed Opposition Units, Working in Support of Moderate Opposition Authorities, to Secure Their Communities against Regime, ISIL and Other Extremist Groups

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will provide non-lethal equipment and supplies to vetted, moderate units of the armed opposition in Syria to help them protect their communities from attacks by the Asad regime or extremists.
- U.S. assistance will support improved relationships and coordination between civilians and armed actors, and emphasize civilian primacy over armed actors.
- Assistance may also be used to support international efforts to reinforce and maintain a ceasefire in Syria.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is a key component of U.S. government assistance to the moderate Syrian opposition. Both USAID and the Department of State place great emphasis on using monitoring and evaluation results to inform U.S. strategic direction and project design of Syria programming.

In addition to implementing partners being required to report on their activities, the Department of State and USAID use third-party monitoring contractors, where possible, who often employ local field staff to verify the information received from implementers' self-reporting. This data is used to confirm whether implementation is on schedule and whether course corrections are necessary to achieve the goals and objectives outlined in both the individual projects and the Syria program as a whole.

Data from these monitoring activities are also used to support evaluations. In 2015, the Department of State conducted evaluations of two sectors within the Syria assistance portfolio – local governance and independent media programming. The findings and recommendations from evaluations and field reports are used to inform ongoing project implementation and the Notice of Funding Opportunities for the next iteration of both projects. Furthermore, implementing partners submit weekly reports highlighting successes and challenges operating in Syria.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Due to the nature of the Syrian conflict and the lack of a U.S. government presence in-country, the Department of State and USAID expect that monitoring and evaluation will remain a challenge, and are continuing to look for opportunities to expand the current activities. Nevertheless, by continually monitoring and evaluating program in Syria, USAID and the Department of State are able to effectively gauge impact, and identify and remediate real-time challenges associated with U.S. efforts

The Department of State is designing an independent third-party monitoring mechanism, which will allow in-country monitoring on a more systematic level, while continuing to take advantage of economies of scale and development best practices by utilizing technical specialists to review all assistance efforts.

In addition to the monitoring mechanism, additional evaluations are being planned for FY 2016. While the scopes of these evaluations have yet to be finalized, USAID and the Department of State fully expect that the findings, recommendations, and conclusions will serve to inform the project design and strategic program direction – as those from the previous fiscal year were able to.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Foundations For Post-Conflict Stabilization are Laid Through the Building of Moderate and Inclusive Governance Institutions, Rehabilitation and Provision of Basic Services, and Strengthening of Community Resiliency: Programs will help moderate opposition groups, including potential interim governance structures, local civil administration bodies, and civil society groups provide basic governance and deliver essential services to their communities. Programs build linkages between and among civil society, local and provincial councils, the national level political opposition, and other stakeholders, including women and other minorities. In the event of a political transition in Syria, this funding will support linkages between national, provincial, and local-level governance as well as the transition to a permanent national government through free and fair elections.

Civilian Security Providers are Better Able to Provide Community Security in Accordance with Human Rights Principles in Areas Controlled by the Syrian Moderate Opposition: Through training, technical advising and operational support, programs will enable Syrian civilian law enforcement to deliver basic civilian security to their communities. Bolstering the moderate opposition's capacity to provide civilian security in areas where there is a local governance vacuum, in light of the ongoing conflict, enhances their legitimacy and counters the influence of violent extremists in Syria. Such training will promote respect for human rights and the rule of law and serve as a model for security sector reform in a political transition.

Threats Posed to the United States and to the Region by Violent Extremists and the Illicit Flow of Weapons and People are Combatted and Mitigated: Programs will train local security providers in Syria and neighboring countries to enhance community security 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 provide ERW risk education for Syrian refugees and IDPs, support UXO removal in Syria, and training to Syrian civil defense teams in demining.

Improved Ability for Moderate Armed Opposition Units, Working in Support of Moderate Opposition Civilian Authorities, to Secure their Communities against Regime, ISIL and Other Extremist Groups: U.S. assistance will build the capacity of moderate opposition partners inside Syria to counter threats to community security and stability from the Asad regime and extremist groups like ISIL. Assistance will also enhance security and stability in local communities, and foster conditions that can lead to a 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 units as well as strengthen linkages between armed and civilian opposition groups, underscoring the importance of civilian primacy, which is critical to enabling the opposition to reach these goals.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	238,470
Foundations for post-conflict stabilization are laid through the building of moderate and inclusive governance institutions, rehabilitation and provision of basic services, and strengthening of community resiliency	175,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	175,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	50,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	17,000
2.2 Good Governance	50,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	14,000
2.4 Civil Society	44,000
Civilian security providers are better able to provide community security in accordance with human rights principles in areas controlled by the Syrian moderate opposition	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Threats posed to the United States and to the region by violent extremists and the illicit flow of weapons and people are combatted and mitigated	12,470
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	12,470
1.1 Counterterrorism	2,470
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,000
Improved ability for moderate armed opposition units, working in support of moderate opposition authorities, to secure their communities against regime, ISIL and other extremist groups	50,000
Peacekeeping Operations - OCO	50,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	50,000

Tunisia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States is strongly committed to supporting democracy in Tunisia, following the 2015 formation of a democratically elected government. In FY 2017, assistance will focus on promoting accountable governance, democratic processes, and civil society, enhancing security capabilities; and expanding economic growth. The FY 2017 request builds upon critical programs initiated after the 2014 and 2015 U.S.-Tunisia Strategic Dialogues. U.S. assistance seeks to: institutionalize democratic processes, good governance, transparency, and inclusive participation; support the ability of the Tunisian police, gendarmerie, and military to provide security for the Tunisian people and contribute to regional security while respecting human rights; and enhance sustainable economic growth on the basis of increased competitiveness, inclusive opportunities, and improved economic governance. Across these efforts U.S. assistance will enhance the constructive engagement of youth and women and seek to mitigate vulnerability to violent extremism and conflict.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	61,416	*	140,400	78,984
Overseas Contingency Operations	5,000	*	138,100	133,100
Economic Support Fund	-	*	74,000	74,000
Foreign Military Financing	5,000	*	45,000	40,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	13,000	13,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	6,100	6,100
Enduring/Core Programs	56,416	*	2,300	-54,116
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	-	-20,000
Foreign Military Financing	25,000	*	-	-25,000
International Military Education and Training	2,186	*	2,300	114
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	*	-	-7,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,230	*	-	-2,230

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	61,416	*	140,400	78,984
Security Governance Initiative (SGI)	-	*	14,000	14,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	*	14,000	14,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	8,000	8,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	6,000	6,000
Tunisia Enterprise Fund	-	*	20,000	20,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	*	20,000	20,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	20,000	20,000
Other	61,416	*	106,400	44,984
Overseas Contingency Operations	5,000	*	104,100	99,100
Economic Support Fund	-	*	46,000	46,000
Foreign Military Financing	5,000	*	45,000	40,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	7,000	7,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	6,100	6,100
Enduring/Core Programs	56,416	*	2,300	-54,116
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	-	-20,000
Foreign Military Financing	25,000	*	-	-25,000
International Military Education and Training	2,186	*	2,300	114
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	*	-	-7,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,230	*	-	-2,230

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

Undertaking political and economic reform amid high unemployment and public frustration is a key challenge for the democratically-elected Tunisian government. The \$74.0 million ESF-OCO request will facilitate market-oriented reforms that address Tunisia's three primary constraints for economic growth: 1) a regulatory environment that stifles investment; 2) labor market practices hindering job creation and hiring; and 3) lack of access to capital by small and medium enterprises. The United States will continue to support bottom-up economic growth, including generating professional growth and training opportunities for women and youth in historically marginalized areas. In addition to increasing support for economic reform and private sector competitiveness, U.S. assistance will allow for increased support for Tunisia's democratic institutions and processes, civil society, as well as support for increased governmental transparency, which aligns with the Tunisian government's own reform efforts. Under the auspices of the Security Governance Initiative (SGI), assistance will support appropriate Tunisian institutions and processes responsible for preventing and responding to urgent and emerging challenges.

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

Key Interventions:

- U.S. funded programs will support Tunisian efforts to strengthen its democratic institutions at national and local levels by facilitating their ability to serve their mandates, including creating mechanisms for greater transparency, accountability, social inclusion, and citizen participation as the government of Tunisia implements decentralization.

- U.S. assistance will support collaboration and partnerships between civil society and local, regional, and national government bodies.
- FY 2017 assistance will support parliamentary passage and the Tunisian Government's implementation of critical procedural, institutional, and legal reforms tied to enhanced transparency, good governance, business environments, and decentralization.
- Programs will increase transparency and efficiency at the Ministry of Justice, assisting in the development of a strategy for improving external communications from the ministry and facilitating dialogues between government officials and Tunisian citizens.

Tunisian Citizens Have an Increased Understanding of their Democratic Rights and Responsibilities to Foster Greater Respect for Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support Tunisian Government initiatives to strengthen institutional responsiveness to human rights concerns and grievances from the pre-revolutionary era.
- Funding will integrate and increase civil society's ability to advocate effectively on behalf of citizen priorities. Programming will strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders such as civil society to serve as a watchdog over Tunisia's government and to hold it accountable to reform timetables. Programming will also support civil society's ability to directly understand and address needs in their communities.
- Programs will bolster citizen engagement in local governance.

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 for policy reforms, including tax and customs reforms; encourage improvements to the investment climate; and create trade and investment opportunities for U.S. businesses. This will include the liberalization of sectors in which foreign investment barriers remain and the reform of services critical to growth, such as banking, training, and technical education.
- \$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 aid Tunisians to launch and expand small and medium enterprises to bolster long-term growth and job creation.
- Funding will support Tunisia's efforts in science and technology, 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.
- Programming will support continued assistance to the Tunisian Government's efforts to implement banking sector reform and overhaul tax and customs codes.
- Assistance will facilitate the implementation of the Tunisian Government's economic reforms and will enhance inter-ministerial collaboration and communication with the private sector and public on reform implementation.

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

Key Interventions:

- 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.
- Programming will provide opportunities for young Tunisians to receive education and job training in high growth sectors, such as science and technology, which are in high demand in the Tunisian economy.
- FY 2017 assistance will provide hands-on technical assistance to firms, create mechanisms to match employers with applicants, and support businesses in targeted sectors of the Tunisian economy to grow and create jobs.
- Programs will address longstanding disparities in economic opportunity, targeting historically marginalized geographic areas and groups, including women and youth, with training, technical assistance, and outreach.

Increased U.S. Private Investment and Bilateral Trade Leads to Greater Economic Growth in Tunisia and the United States

Key Intervention:

- FY 2017 funds will support technical and advisory assistance on policy reforms that will increase trade, competitiveness, and economic growth.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

Tunisia faces internal as well as external terrorist threats, including those emanating from Libya and Algeria. Furthermore, terrorist cells affiliated with al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Ansar Al-Sharia-Tunisia (AAS-T), and Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) have a foothold in Tunisia. An estimated 3,000-5,000 Tunisians have also joined the ranks of terrorist organizations in Syria, Iraq, and Libya. Returning fighters represent a threat of conducting terrorist operations at home. FMF-OCO will support Tunisian efforts to counter these threats and support regional security by bolstering the Tunisian military's capacity to detect and disrupt indigenous and transnational terrorist networks and by improving its border security. FMF-OCO will also help to maintain U.S.-origin equipment with spare parts and maintenance services to ensure the Tunisian Armed Forces are combat-capable.

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 Intervention:

- The FY 2017 request includes \$45.0 million FMF-OCO 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 maintenance of aging U.S. equipment. Increased assistance will support the Tunisian military's operational transformation to a counterterrorism force trained and equipped to respond to new threats that have emerged in the wake of the Libyan revolution. Assistance will bolster Tunisia's counterterrorism capabilities, enhance its border security, and improve the mobility of its forces.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The IMET request is a reflection of the strong military-to-military relationship between the United States and Tunisia upon which Tunisia heavily relies to bolster its security. IMET-funded training courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. Courses are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, professionalize the military, 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:

- \$0.4 million in IMET funding will support an in-house English language training program to ensure participants in U.S.-funded programs have language skills to effectively engage in activities.
- The IMET request includes \$0.4 million to support focused technical training on border security, counterterrorism, and intelligence.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

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 2017 INCLE-OCO request will expand the ongoing police, corrections, and judicial reform programs through technical assistance, training, and the provision of limited equipment. In addition, the request will support activities related to Security Governance Initiative (SGI).

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

Key Interventions:

- Up to \$5.0 million will support training, the provision of equipment, and technical assistance to Tunisian Ministry of Interior (MOI) civilian police forces, Ministry of Justice (MOJ), and 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.
- Up to \$6.0 million will provide technical assistance and mentoring in support of Security Governance Initiative (SGI) goals and objectives developed with the GOT through a joint planning process.
- Funds requested will support the professionalism, accountability and oversight of the MOI and its civilian police forces to improve respect for civil liberties and human rights.
- Funds will also assist the DGPR to improve the professionalism of its officers through improved training and streamlining centralized systems such as prisoner transport and emergency response.
- Projects will support access to justice through improved prosecutions and case management. In addition, funds will continue efforts to enhance the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary to build its capacity to prosecute and adjudicate crimes.
- INL will support appropriate SGI activities related to the development of national-level priorities such as: police policy, procedure, and community engagement; promoting integrity and addressing radicalization in the criminal justice sector; and border management.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

Tunisia remains a key partner in counterterrorism efforts. There have been positive results from the civilian counterterrorism law enforcement training provided to MOI partners to help build capacity in regional border security, counterterrorism investigations, and crisis response and management. FY 2017 Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA)-OCO and Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS)-OCO assistance will continue to advance these relationships. These efforts will complement those supported by the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism 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:

- \$5.5 million ATA-OCO will support targeted training, equipment and support designed to improve the capability of Tunisian law enforcement organizations to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through their countries. In addition, the funds will allow for assistance related to community engagement, integration of women and gender issues, and regional cooperation with Algeria, Libya, Morocco and others.
- \$0.6 million EXBS-OCO assistance 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: The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) builds requirements into agreements with implementing partners for third-party evaluations that assess the performance of implementing partners in accomplishing the goals and objectives of their activities. In 2015, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) carried out an audit of the Tunisian-American Enterprise Fund. USAID uses third-party and U.S. government staff assessments of job-creation programming. These evaluations are 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 United States and Tunisian governments. The FMR process provided information to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY2016.

Monitoring of 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 2017 budget:

- Monitoring and Evaluation results and end-use monitoring helped determine that INCLE-funded assistance will continue to support existing police, corrections, and judicial reform programming.
- The GAO audit of the Tunisian-American Enterprise Fund identified implementation gaps that will improve operations.
- Sector and project evaluations guided USAID programming toward the most cost-effective job-creation interventions.
- 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, providing technical assistance to the electoral commission, promoting inclusive political processes, and 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 facilitate the creation of sustainable private sector jobs through engagement with Tunisian firms, and also promote improved job matching, job placement and training/outreach services by sponsoring major job fairs. Assistance will also support the development of a network of career development centers and will launch training and related curriculum development programs with key partner institutions in the public and private sector.

Tunisian Citizens Have an Increased Understanding of their Democratic Rights and Responsibilities to Foster Greater Respect for Human Rights: Enhanced awareness of international human rights norms is essential to curb potential constraints on newly wrought democratic gains in the face of Tunisia's continued security challenges. The creation of Tunisian mechanisms for greater transparency, accountability, transitional justice, social inclusion, and citizen participation in Tunisia's new democracy remains a vital component of Tunisia's continued democratic evolution.

Increased U.S. Private Investment and Bilateral Trade Leads to Greater Economic Growth in Tunisia and the United States: Concerns over security and stability in post-revolution Tunisia created a wait-and-see attitude among most U.S. investors. Peaceful elections in 2014 and a pledge by the new government to address economic issues, such as banking and tax reform, will create a range of opportunities for U.S. businesses. Tunisia's educated workforce and geographic location as an entry point into the Maghreb and Africa will also serve to make the country a more attractive place to do business in the region. The United States will expand export promotion efforts through the Embassy's economic team, in partnership with regional Foreign Commercial Service and Foreign Agricultural Service offices, and will focus on building economic partnerships through private sector engagement. The resulting economic growth will contribute to Tunisia's democratic, free-market, and Western-oriented transformation, and will promote greater bilateral cooperation.

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 in the areas of 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 one that serves the public and defends 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 the 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 aid 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 can become legitimate in the eyes of the Tunisian public.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	140,400
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.	19,800
Economic Support Fund - OCO	19,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	14,800
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	2,500
Tunisian citizens have an increased understanding of their democratic rights and responsibilities to foster greater respect for human rights.	3,500
Economic Support Fund - OCO	3,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,500
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.	45,000
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	45,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	45,000
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.	8,400
International Military Education and Training	2,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	6,100
1.1 Counterterrorism	5,500

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
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.		13,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO		13,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		9,315
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		1,685
2.2 Good Governance		2,000
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).		42,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO		42,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth		5,000
4.2 Trade and Investment		17,000
4.3 Financial Sector		20,000
Increased U.S. private investment and bilateral trade leads to greater economic growth in Tunisia and the United States.		1,500
Economic Support Fund - OCO		1,500
4.2 Trade and Investment		1,500
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.		7,200
Economic Support Fund - OCO		7,200
4.7 Economic Opportunity		7,200

West Bank and Gaza

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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 try to preserve the possibility for 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 supports the development of the West Bank and Gaza by improving security conditions on the ground while reinforcing Palestinian respect for the rule of law; promoting the development of a strong private sector-driven economy; assisting in the provision of quality health and education services; providing critical infrastructure programming to improve water, sanitation, and road networks; supporting humanitarian assistance needs; and supporting the development of Palestinian Authority (PA) institutional capacity to deliver quality services, and to operate transparently, effectively, and efficiently. Budget support to the PA will also help ensure its ongoing fiscal viability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	367,002	*	363,576	-3,426
Economic Support Fund	290,334	*	327,576	37,242
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	70,000	*	35,000	-35,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	*	1,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	5,668	*	-	-5,668

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance 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 and marginalized (i.e., youth and women) communities that experience restricted access to markets and have limited access to food and other necessities. Economic assistance will improve the business-enabling environment, strengthen 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 continue to repair and reconstruct vital water and sanitation infrastructure in Gaza damaged during the conflict in 2014 and construct new infrastructure to improve access to clean water.
- FY 2017 funding 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 emergency response non-food items (i.e., blankets, other household items, health kits, and medical supplies) as needed.
- Programs will support vulnerable Palestinians in Gaza through livelihood restoration and increased access to essential services.
- Activities will support local and international organizations responding to humanitarian needs in the West Bank and Gaza.
- The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to construct and rehabilitate health centers and schools.

Through Engagement with the PA on 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 increased effectiveness and accountability of the PA governance system to improve policy formulation and legislative development, and enhance engagement between citizens and elected councils.
- FY 2017 assistance will support citizens' efforts to advocate for transparent and accountable governance; increase citizens' participation in policy and legislative processes; and promote the inclusion of women, youth, people living with disabilities, and other marginalized groups in the political process.
- Programs will improve basic social services (e.g., education and health care) and expand service delivery operations and management.
- Approximately \$4.0 million will strengthen the capacity of the PA judiciary, including family courts, the High Judicial Council, the Ministry of Justice, and the Palestinian Judicial Institute; improve practical legal education within targeted law schools; and support victims of gender-based violence.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of PA 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, and will conduct social mobilization and public education campaigns to provide accurate and timely health information to the Palestinian public to encourage healthy behaviors.
- Activities will improve the quality and accessibility of education in the most underserved areas of the West Bank and Gaza through school construction and rehabilitation, skills training for educators, and network connectivity.
- FY 2017 funding 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.
- ESF assistance will support capacity building for youth-serving institutions and social and civic engagement programs to provide employability and entrepreneurship training, and promote youth leadership to better prepare young people to enter the marketplace.
- FY 2017 funding will support improved early-grade reading programs in West Bank schools through teacher training and provision of targeted learning materials.
- Activities will help university graduates to engage in the labor market by providing training, facilitating internships to increase their job readiness skills and professional competencies, and cultivating personal qualities that enhance their competitiveness.
- FY 2017 funding will increase access to clean, potable water by installing or upgrading internal water networks, connection systems, distribution and transmission lines, and reservoirs.

- U.S. assistance will rehabilitate sewage lines to prevent the flow of raw sewage into riverbeds and the contamination of aquifers.
- FY 2017 funding will support interventions that improve wastewater treatment in the West Bank for potential expanded agricultural use.
- Assistance will continue to improve transportation infrastructure by renovating high-priority road networks that will ease the movement of goods throughout the West Bank, develop trade routes, and improve access to basic services.
- FY 2017 funding will 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 PA, Including through Economic Growth and a Healthy Private Sector

Key Interventions:

- FY 2017 assistance will reduce barriers to trade within and between the West Bank, Gaza and Israel by streamlining procedures and improving infrastructure at crossing points.
- U.S. assistance will support the establishment of a modern tax and customs administration to improve PA revenue collection and disbursement.
- Assistance will support Palestinian businesses in creating jobs and generating employment, and increasing their access to domestic, regional, and international markets, as well as to sustainable financial services.
- FY 2017 funding of \$13.3 million in economic growth programs will increase the competitiveness of businesses in targeted sectors (agriculture, tourism, marble and stone, and information technology) by helping to remove obstacles and expand value chains.
- U.S. assistance will provide direct assistance to enterprises in high-impact sectors that can exploit export and employment potential.
- Resources will support 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.
- FY 2017 assistance will help Palestinian financial institutions to provide equity and financial products to businesses with growth potential.
- Programs will enhance the number and quality of loans from private banks to small and medium enterprises (SME) and foster an SME lending market in the West Bank and Gaza.
- ESF assistance will support interventions to improve the efficiency, sufficiency, and reliability of power generation and supply in the West Bank, including expanded use of renewable energy.
- FY 2017 funding will provide payments to creditors of the Palestinian Authority, including East Jerusalem hospitals and private sector fuel suppliers, to enable the PA to continue to provide critical services for all Palestinians.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) programs, in coordination with the United States Security Coordinator, remain focused on enhancing the professionalization and capacity of the Ministry of Interior (MOI) to provide oversight and support to the PA Security Forces (PASF), which include the National Security Force, Palestinian Civil Police, Presidential Guard, and Civil Defense. U.S. assistance promotes the further institutional development of the PASF, building on a foundation of ten years' worth of programs to provide training, technical assistance, equipment and infrastructure. While these efforts will continue, the focus of U.S. interventions going forward will be to promote the long-term sustainability of the PASF. In addition, the effectiveness of the criminal justice system will continue to improve through ongoing training, equipment, technical assistance, and limited infrastructure support (e.g., renovation of existing facilities) provided to PA judicial, prosecutorial, and law enforcement institutions. These activities complement 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 Engagement with the PA on Political and Security Reforms, the Foundation is Laid for Good Governance and the Rule of Law in a Future Palestinian State

Key Interventions:

- FY 2017 assistance will continue to provide programmatic support and technical assistance to enhance the PA MOI institutional planning and operational capability to support and oversee the security services.
- U.S. assistance will support refresher, specialized, and advanced training in Jordan and the West Bank to sustain and improve the skills of PASF personnel; deliver limited training to new recruits; and provide specialized training for logistics and facilities managers.
- FY 2017 funding will help develop training curricula and Palestinian instructor capability to facilitate the phased transition of most training requirements from Jordan to the West Bank.
- U.S. assistance to the PA will develop and institutionalize a sustainable personnel management system that will promote equitable, needs-based hiring, promotion, and retention policies and practices.
- Programs will help the PA to develop the capacity to plan for and resupply the security services with equipment after its existing stockpile has depreciated and/or is no longer serviceable.
- A smaller percentage of FY 2017 funding will support limited infrastructure projects (i.e., renovation of existing facilities) to house and facilitate the operations of the security services, corrections facilities, and criminal justice institutions.
- Funding will further enhance PA communications and information systems to facilitate interoperability among the security services across the West Bank.
- FY 2017 funding will expand training and technical assistance for the Palestinian Civilian Police and Preventive Security Organization, and Public Prosecutors to improve their ability to conduct investigations to support successful prosecutions.
- The United States will help 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.
- FY 2017 funding will help the PA Correction and Rehabilitation Centers Department to maintain a humane prison system that conforms to international human rights standards; provide technical expertise and training to continue developing a comprehensive basic and advanced skills training program for corrections personnel; expand the cadre of instructors; enhance leadership and administrative skills of senior corrections staff; support the operation of a dedicated correctional training facility; and provide basic operational furnishings and equipment.

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 (ERW), 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:

- FY 2017 CWD funding of \$1.0 million 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.
- FY 2017 funding will further support mine risk education and survivors' assistance programs for populations in the West Bank affected by the hazards of ERW.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Results of a private sector evaluation finalized in FY 2015 assisted USAID to make mid-course corrections to the ongoing private sector activity, and design new interventions. The evaluation found that USAID's private sector engagement helped address gaps and constraints in the business-enabling environment and targeted value chains; increased Palestinian access to land and water for business development; and promoted the inclusion of youth and gender equity within the agricultural, information and communication technologies, stone and marble, and tourism sectors. Specifically, USAID's assistance positively influenced exports, revenue, employment, and new venture start-ups in these key sectors.

Results from an evaluation of a large humanitarian and recovery assistance program in Gaza, completed in 2015, guided the alignment of new interventions in Gaza. The evaluation found that a diverse approach that is built on partnership, coordination, and mobilization of local structures will enable effective targeting of populations in need and improve community resilience.

Despite travel restrictions to Gaza for those under Chief of Mission authority, USAID continued providing additional monitoring services for USAID-funded projects in Gaza through a third-party monitoring contract. This contract assesses the accuracy of project performance data; confirms the reliability and effectiveness of implementing partners' internal controls related to performance monitoring and reporting; collects documentation in the field for USAID project managers; and provides oversight and monitoring of USAID-funded projects in Gaza. These independent, third-party monitors provide USAID with another method of verifying that the project implementation progress and data prepared and reported by implementing partners are accurate.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of the FY 2015 evaluations mentioned above have influenced programmatic choices in the following ways:

- Results from the private sector evaluation were used to expand USAID's efforts to address critical early recovery and initial livelihood needs in Gaza and promote longer-term private sector revitalization in key economic sectors.
- Using findings from the humanitarian assistance and recovery evaluation, USAID designed a multi-sectorial, \$200.0 million, five-year project to build and support resilient communities in Gaza. This project will work to increase household income and access to essential services (e.g., food, water and sanitation, health care, and education) for Palestinians living in Gaza in order to strengthen their ability to prepare for, respond to, mitigate, and recover from adverse externalities (including conflict, political instability, and natural disasters) in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth.

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 income-generating projects to stabilize local economic conditions.

Through Engagement with the PA on Political and Security Reforms, 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. As a result, the PA has greater capacity to provide security and services in the West Bank, and improvements in education, health care, and infrastructure have improved Palestinian livelihoods. However, the PA needs further support to institutionalize and uphold many crucial reforms and improvements in these areas. The U.S. government will continue to assist the PA in preserving these gains while emphasizing more effective civil governance across multiple sectors. In particular, the U.S. will promote governance reform, including within the security sector; develop the 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 PA, Including through Economic Growth and a Healthy Private Sector: Prior U.S. assistance helped the PA improve its fiscal sustainability by enhancing revenues from all sources and rationalizing expenditures. The United States will encourage private sector-led growth and trade, promote and foster entrepreneurship, improve financial services, promote the use of renewable energy 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 investing in a more robust 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	363,576
Increased Support to Basic Human and Humanitarian Assistance Needs in the West Bank and Gaza, and Early Recovery in Gaza.	55,550
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	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Through engagement with the PA on political and security reforms, the foundation is laid for good governance and the rule of law in a future Palestinian state.	128,200

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
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	35,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,350
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	13,450
2.2 Good Governance	2,200
Fiscal sustainability of the PA, including through economic growth and a healthy private sector.	179,826
Economic Support Fund	179,826
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	157,576
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 serious security, humanitarian, and development challenges that threaten not only its long-term stability but regional and global stability as well. Yemen continues to suffer from the conflict that began in September 2014 which resulted in the Houthi rebel group taking over most of the western portion of the country and led to the collapse of country's military, social services, and commerce. In response to a plea from President Hadi to defend the Yemeni government, in March 2015 Saudi Arabia formed a ten-member coalition of predominantly Sunni Arab states and initiated an air campaign against Houthi military positions countrywide. Yemen already faced a fragile security situation, extremely high levels of need, and significant development challenges; these are all escalating dramatically due to the current, ongoing conflict. Despite the promise of the 2013-2014 National Dialogue Conference (NDC), the conflict has frozen the normal political process, and both parliamentary and presidential elections are overdue. The collapse of education, health, and law enforcement systems, as well as of livelihoods, will weigh heavily upon the country's initial steps toward recovery. The U.S. government remains committed to supporting all Yemenis who strive for a peaceful, resilient, and unified Yemen. The United States must be fully prepared and resourced to support these goals as soon as opportunities emerge, as this will be a critical time to prevent further deterioration and destabilization and help to create positive momentum. The convening of UN-mediated peace negotiations in December 2015, public commitments from the Republic of Yemen Government (ROYG) and parties to the conflict to a political settlement, and discussion of confidence building measures are early signals that Yemen is entering a critical period.

U.S. assistance and engagement will be vital to helping to stabilize and rebuild the country. Funding will support key interventions in democracy and governance, education, health, nutrition, water, and economic growth, with the end goal of assisting Yemen to recover from the conflict and become a more prosperous and resilient country. In particular, U.S. assistance can provide targeted assistance to support negotiations and the fragile political transition process that emerges as well as to help prevent further collapse of the economy and health systems, both of which would have disastrous repercussions across other areas. U.S. assistance will strengthen the ROYG's ability to confront terrorism, extremism, and other national security threats, which is critical to countering Al Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and other militant groups.

U.S. assistance programs will respond as quickly as political conditions progress and the operating environment will allow, and in a manner that maximizes flexibility and coordination with international organizations and other donors. U.S. government personnel are currently located in the Yemen Affairs Unit in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	89,587	*	55,884	-33,703
Overseas Contingency Operations	19,200	*	46,884	27,684
Economic Support Fund	19,200	*	40,000	20,800
International Narcotics Control and Law	-	*	1,000	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Enforcement				
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	5,884	5,884
Enduring/Core Programs	70,387	*	9,000	-61,387
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	*	9,000	-
International Military Education and Training	127	*	-	-127
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,250	*	-	-5,250
P.L. 480 Title II	55,010	*	-	-55,010

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF-OCO assistance will support the ability of the Yemeni people to recover from the shocks and stresses of the conflict that escalated during 2015 and the significant negative impacts it had on inclusive governance, social cohesion, health systems and outcomes, the economy, and livelihoods. These shocks put additional stress on women and youth and undercut Yemen's peaceful political transition, which sought to address key drivers of the conflict. Post-conflict, U.S. assistance will help Yemen rebuild on the foundation left from the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative, the NDC, and the constitution drafting process, and to adapt to the new realities of a more fractured society. As political negotiations and a durable ceasefire emerge, it is important the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has the resources to meet the drastically elevated needs in Yemen and leverage opportunities to support a more stable, peaceful Yemen during a critical recovery period. Funding will focus on Yemen's critical recovery needs and activities that can strengthen Yemen's resilience against future sources of conflict in the areas of economic growth, health, and democracy and governance, as well as nutrition, water, and education with the end goal of assisting Yemen to recover from conflict. Assistance will be coordinated with the ROYG and international donors to ensure foreign assistance resources bolster a Yemeni-led democratic society and support the country's most vulnerable citizens.

Advance Effective and Representative Democracy

Key Interventions:

- To facilitate political engagement, approximately \$3.0 million in U.S. assistance will support conflict parties to normalize relations and integrate conciliatory voices into politics. Assistance will support potential snap elections, should there be a major breakthrough in peace negotiations, and confidence building measures. Assistance may also reach service ministries and select enclaves of local government to enhance citizen-state dialogue on recovery planning or to address citizen needs.
- Approximately \$6.6 million will support civil society's advocacy for the implementation of a political settlement to the conflict. Programs will work to elevate women and youth in politics and to strengthen civil society monitoring of local cease-fire agreements or of national peace accords. U.S. assistance will place special emphasis on populations and regions disenfranchised by the conflict, assisting with targeted programs that help aggrieved populations integrate into a peaceful political process and to elevate the voices of moderate actors.

Social Development Improved

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.0 million will support accelerated basic education activities to bridge learning gaps allowing children and youth to more quickly make up for school days missed. These projects will integrate activities that aim to reduce psycho-social trauma so that students are more quickly able to return to school ready to learn.
- Approximately \$5.0 million will support basic education activities that ensure that the quality of instruction contributes to learning outcomes, particularly reading outcomes, by working to strengthen the early grade curriculum through improved pedagogies, materials, and enhanced community support for education. This project will continue to improve policy while building school and community environments that contribute to improved student learning outcomes.
- Approximately \$3.0 million in U.S. assistance 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 that children with acute malnutrition do not repeat the cycle of poor health; and critical perinatal nutrition to improve birth outcomes and reduce low weight births. These activities will build on investments made by humanitarian assistance partners.

Sustainable Economic Opportunities Increased

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$5.0 million will be used to advise and provide expert support to the government focused on key recovery and macroeconomic policies. Activities will provide assistance to identify strategies for economic stabilization with a focus on exchange rate management, as well as monetary and fiscal policy issues. These activities will help address immediate budget and salary issues, management of revenues from oil and gas resources, as well as inflation, trade and customs, and balance of payment issues.
- Approximately \$10.0 million will support livelihood activities focused on critical sectors needed to address the effects of the conflict on family income and services. This assistance will help restore livelihoods by helping families get their businesses up and running quickly to provide basic products and services needed by people in the community. This may include small grants for basic rehabilitation to help restart commercial activities disrupted by war, such as communication, transportation, and horticulture activities on a small business scale. Training opportunities for youth in areas such as health services will focus on mentoring opportunities as well as providing stable income.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$4.4 million to work with the ROYG to implement agricultural development programs that will provide support to farmers to access needed inputs and reestablish value chains for both livestock and agricultural crops.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Conflict-related military activity has had a substantial impact on Yemen's national health care system, damaging facilities, reducing supplies and power, and limiting access. In addition, expatriate workers, who made up 70 percent of all healthcare staff in Yemen prior to the conflict, have fled in large numbers, leaving health facilities understaffed. While the World Health Organization has continued to monitor health facility activities among centers still open and functioning, many Yemenis have been forced to travel to seek basic care or, if lacking the necessary resources and security – forgo care. Security concerns continue to restrict access to vaccination campaigns in some areas of the country. Stocks of essential drugs, medical supplies, and equipment have been largely exhausted, with inadequate relief and commercial importation to address national health care needs. Chronic disease treatment (e.g. kidney dialysis) is stretched, placing patients at risk. Maternal and child health (MCH) and family planning and

reproductive health (FP/RH) services, as well as routine child survival activities, have also suffered from the conflict.

Yemen depends largely upon external donors to support health outcomes and invests little of its own resources in this area. Ongoing conflict has resulted in widespread destruction, civilian losses, and the deterioration of health systems, dramatically increasing the risk to already vulnerable populations. To tackle major recovery challenges, USAID will focus both on reducing mortality among women and children through quality service delivery programming, and reinstating commodity supply chain management systems that get essential drugs to facilities where and when they are needed. USAID's health investments will continue to be strategically designed to tackle joint U.S. government and ROYG priorities in maternal, newborn, and child health, family planning/reproductive health, and nutrition.

By utilizing low-cost, high-impact interventions, USAID implements Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths activities to address major causes of preventable death among poor, vulnerable women and children. USAID's three-pronged approach provides a comprehensive strategy to improve health outcomes through: (a) health systems strengthening (namely supply chain management), (b) quality of health care services at facility and community levels, and (c) community-based behavior change focused on outcomes for women and girls.

USAID will support activities to improve performance in the equitable delivery of quality health care services and will support activities to reduce the stress of water scarcity. USAID will support efforts to refurbish and revitalize Yemen's weakened health facility and warehousing/distribution infrastructure and human resources workforce, as well as providing technical assistance to central and regional governments to help support post-conflict recovery efforts.

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 three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Social Development Improved

Key Interventions:

- With \$5.5 million in MCH funding, USAID will support the revitalization of basic MCH/RH services, targeting vulnerable populations in areas hardest hit by the conflict. Activities will aim to stand up services that support maternity care for the mothers and newborns prevention and treatment of pneumonia and diarrhea in children under five, and support routine immunizations, including polio eradication efforts. Strategic linkages will be made with humanitarian assistance partners to carry forward lifesaving nutrition interventions for children and lactating mothers.
- With approximately \$3.5 million in FP/RH funding, USAID will advise and provide expert support to help the Ministry of Public Health and Population re-establish a strong FP/RH tradition. Standing up quality family planning/reproductive health services will help support Yemen's demand for child spacing. Additionally, USAID will resume investments in national and regional supply chain management to ensure that essential reproductive health commodities are quantified, ordered, purchased, warehoused, and distributed in a manner that eliminates the risk of national or regional stock outages.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

FY 2017 INCLE-OCO funds are for Program Development and Support assistance for domestic and overseas personnel to implement and oversee a renewed Yemen criminal justice sector program that will

be funded from available prior year funds. With those funds, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) plans to restart programs to improve prison management and increase law enforcement skills and capabilities, as well as professionalize formal and traditional justice systems in Yemen. These efforts directly support our goal of enhancing the ROYG's capability to provide more professional, accountable, and responsive criminal justice institutions and services.

Protect U.S. National Interest by Strengthening Yemen's Ability to Confront Extremism and Other National Security Threats

Key Intervention:

- \$1.0 million of INCLE-OCO funds will provide for personnel to implement a criminal justice sector program in Yemen already funded in previous fiscal years.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

Despite the security threats and unstable political situation, the need for U.S. assistance has not diminished. Though most NADR programs are currently suspended, the Department of State is poised to restart them quickly once it is safe to do so. In FY 2017, U.S. assistance will support Yemen's efforts to counter terrorist threats to domestic, regional, and international security, as well as efforts to secure land and maritime borders against trafficking and to clear landmines and other explosive remnants of war. NADR Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA)-OCO funds will support ongoing efforts to help Yemen deal effectively with security challenges it faces within its borders, including AQAP and other violent extremist organizations. Through NADR Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS)-OCO assistance, the U.S. will assess strategic trade control needs in Yemen, following recent instability, and tailor programs to address the most urgent requirements. NADR Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) –OCO funds support programs that 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-OCO funding will help to strengthen Yemen's civilian counterterrorism law enforcement capacity in multiple areas. Potential areas for enhanced engagement include: counterterrorism investigations, border security, cross-agency coordination, post-blast forensics, crisis response, and leadership/management. Training needs for civilian law-enforcement agencies will be identified and prioritized following an assessment of conditions and will be implemented as security conditions permit.
- \$2.0 million of CWD-OCO funds will support a capacity building project through the United Nations Development Program directly advising the Yemen Executive Mine Action Center. Despite the difficult operating environment, these funds will improve civilian security through the development of Yemen's local mine action capacity, reintegrate landmine and explosive remnants of war survivors into society and release cleared land to communities.
- \$0.4 million of EXBS-OCO funding will support a strategic trade controls capability assessment, an initial round of legal and regulatory consultations, and enforcement-related training and equipment for the Yemen Coast Guard and Yemen Customs Authority. Funds may also be used to provide basic inspection and detection equipment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID employs a third-party monitoring and evaluation (M&E) partner to ensure the validity and accuracy of the reporting data from USAID partners through field oversight. During the conflict period, USAID's third-party monitor provided regular reporting of the broader socio-economic and security environment as well as sector-level assessments that assess the validity of USAID's existing strategy and necessary adjustments. However, given the general suspension of activities, there have been no other M&E efforts in Yemen.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Ongoing reporting and sector-level assessments from USAID's third-party monitor will inform USAID's planning for post-conflict assistance and guide necessary shifts in USAID's overarching and project-level strategies to most effectively meet Yemen's post-conflict needs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Advance Effective and Representative Democracy: In FY 2015, democracy and governance assistance focused on maintaining the forward momentum on Yemen's transition milestones – the completion of the National Dialogue, ratification of a new constitution, and national elections. Consensus on the structure of the state and transition of power through national elections remains elusive, and is not likely to materialize by FY 2017. In FY 2016, USAID had intended to pivot from supporting this transitional process to institutionalizing real change, which would have relied on the willingness of leaders and government institutions to implement the conclusions of the national dialogue and engage in challenging, fundamental reforms. These assistance activities were interrupted by mounting insecurity and the eventual engagement of a Saudi-led coalition supporting the ROYG through airstrikes that began in March 2015. At planned FY 2017 levels of \$9.6 million, democracy and governance activities must complement broader recovery efforts and recognize that Yemeni counterparts will be starting from a lower base than pre-conflict, with challenges related to increased poverty rates, a fragmented security sector, local conflicts, diminished state capacity to deliver basic services, and a fragile macro-economic and fiscal situation.

Social Development Improved: Yemen's post-conflict security environment and fragile political history present great challenges to all sectors, including health, nutrition, water, and education. To help address these challenges, USAID activities will work to identify and address drivers of conflict, improve livelihoods, promote economic development and effective governance, strengthen Yemen's social compact, and increase access to basic services. USAID's health investments will continue tackling joint United States and ROYG priorities in maternal, newborn, and child health, family planning, and nutrition. Elevated food prices, the breakdown of household incomes, access issues, and a breakdown in health services during the conflict exacerbated existing issues with malnutrition, with early data pointing to dangerously high levels of global acute malnutrition. USAID assistance will build on humanitarian efforts to help reverse these trends. The ongoing conflict in Yemen has had devastating impacts on schools, with millions of children losing access to education, and with over 1000 schools damaged by the conflict or occupied by internally displaced persons or armed groups. Missed schooling and psycho-social trauma from the conflict risk lasting effects on Yemeni children. USAID's education activities will help mitigate these effects while contributing to the Yemeni government's ability to deliver essential services around the country.

Sustainable Economic Opportunities Increased: Ongoing conflict threatens has devastated Yemen's already fragile economic situation. Government reserves have reportedly dropped dramatically and available data suggests that most households have lost part or all of their income. Repairing the

economic situation, both at the macroeconomic level and for individual Yemenis, will be critical to improving resiliency and overcoming the destabilizing effects of the conflict. USAID's assistance to the ROYG on macroeconomic policy will help ensure the implementation of critical policies during initial stages of the recovery period and will help set the foundation for engagement by other donors. At the household level, USAID will help restore incomes through support for livelihood activities, particularly in critical sectors. Part of helping Yemeni households will be ensuring they have the resources to rebuild livelihoods through microcredit. Lack of opportunities and basic resources – as well as disparities between different groups and regions – has been a conflict driver in Yemen for years. Helping restore Yemeni household income sources, including among youth and marginalized groups and regions, will help combat the forces of social instability that further threaten Yemen's fragile political transition process and will help build the optimism needed to support political and social reconciliation.

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.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	55,884
Advance effective and representative democracy.	9,600
Economic Support Fund - OCO	9,600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000
2.4 Civil Society	6,600
Social development improved.	20,040
Economic Support Fund - OCO	11,040
3.1 Health	3,000
3.2 Education	8,040
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000
3.1 Health	9,000
Sustainable economic opportunities increased.	19,360
Economic Support Fund - OCO	19,360
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	4,300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	10,060
Protect U.S. national interest by strengthening Yemen's ability to confront extremism and other national security threats.	6,884
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO		5,884
1.1 Counterterrorism		3,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		384
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		2,000

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. Middle East Multilaterals (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. The United States, through 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,200	*	1,200	-
Economic Support Fund	1,200	*	1,200	-

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. 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 with USAID regional environmental activities. 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 (USGS) 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.
- Regional Water Databanks Executive Action Team (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. A special focus of EXACT will be the decline of the Dead Sea on groundwater resources.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, U.S. officials performed a site visit to MEDRC. MEDRC donors also met with the Core Parties twice in the year to discuss progress on MEDRC programs and refine MEDRC's strategy for accomplishing its goals. In FY 2015, evaluations were contracted for the Irrigation Management Information Systems and the earthquake hazard program implemented by USGS.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: MEDRC continues to evolve by streamlining its activities to develop desalination capacity in the region. Based on our engagement with MEDRC, including oversight visits, we increased our contributions to the organization in FY 2013 (\$0.9 million) and FY 2014 (\$0.8 million). MEM programs and activities have strengthened relationships among Israeli and Arab officials. 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 Department of State's Middle East Partnership Initiative 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, regulatory and gatekeeping government entities, activist networks, non-governmental organizations, and other citizen-led groups as they promote democratic and economic reform and engage with each other, with their governments, and across the region.

To promote reform efforts, U.S. assistance will continue to support active citizen engagement in: developing 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. In addition to citizens' engagement, MEPI's economic programming targets particular roadblocks that prevent private sector actors from realizing their full opportunities to bring meaningful economic opportunities to their countries.

To promote intra-regional partnerships, MEPI programming will maintain contact with past program participants and leverage these relationships to inform programming at the local level, and provide opportunities for partners to engage with each other to promote reform efforts.

U.S. assistance programmed through MEPI will continue to respond with flexibility and speed to take advantage of openings that arise as result of ongoing political and economic developments throughout the region. For example, MEPI programs are currently: supporting the democratic transition in Tunisia; playing an important role in Libya's transition; and are poised to continue work in Yemen when the situation allows. In Syria, MEPI programs have and continue to provide support to those seeking representative and responsive government at the local and national levels. In addition to transitional environments, the Department of State remains engaged in reform-oriented work in the region's restrictive and challenging operating environments. MEPI programming will use innovative approaches to continue to offer support directly to partners 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 the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) regional and bilateral activities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	40,800	*	60,000	19,200
Overseas Contingency Operations	40,800	*	-	-40,800
Economic Support Fund	40,800	*	-	-40,800
Enduring/Core Programs	-	*	60,000	60,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	60,000	60,000

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.

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.
- 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:

- Approximately \$10.0 million will support a full-range of economic programming in FY 2017.
- MEPI 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 skills.
- 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 oriented 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 exchange programming.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: MEPI program policies and budgets for awards are shaped by evaluation results. 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.

In FY 2017, 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 MERC, 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 and 2015, 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	5,000	*	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	*	5,000	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support technical cooperation that engages approximately 50 Arab and Israeli institutions. 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, project proposals may be on any research topic. Applicants are required to demonstrate that their research will produce development impact. Projects are selected 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 the U.S. Agency for International Development. 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. Projects 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 activities, in addition to students, to better ensure that Arab-Israeli cooperation extends to the next generation of scientists. Examples of recent research successes include developing virus-resistant tomato lines that can also grow under high heat and salinity; designing environmentally-friendly methods that protect melons from common white fly-transmitted viruses; identifying and developing tests for 19 new recessive disease genes in Palestinian families that intermarry, plus links to effective local counseling; and demonstrating that existing methods of wastewater treatment can eliminate impacts from bioactive endocrine-disrupting compounds found in local wastewater.

Comprehensive and Lasting Middle East Peace

Key Intervention:

- 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 of this amount 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 building science and technology capacity in the target countries. Grantees are required to submit semi-annual reports against these benchmarks. Oversight visits were conducted for most of MERC's active projects during FY 2014 and FY 2015 to verify progress and identify achievements, best practices, potential problems, and ways of improving implementation. Findings show MERC projects conducted over 70 joint, face-to-face Arab-Israeli activities in FY 2015, which included technical meetings of Arab and Israeli scientists; joint workshops of students, technicians, and scientists on diverse technical topics; joint lab and field work; student training exchanges; and extension and outreach activities that carried project results beyond the scientific communities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: On an individual project level, performance monitoring against benchmarks informed future funding and project decisions, as well as indicated where adjustments were needed. On a broader level, best practices were identified through performance monitoring, 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 activity-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 now also 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.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	5,000
Research and Development Cooperation	5,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,000

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

MFO is an international organization that supervises the implementation of security-related 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 continued U.S., Egyptian, and Israeli commitment to the Peace Treaty and regional stability amidst the increasingly challenging security environment in the Sinai.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	28,000	*	34,500	6,500
Peacekeeping Operations	28,000	*	34,500	6,500

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

The MFO monitors compliance with the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty and implementation of the 2005 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 and equipment sustainment. Other international donors also provide contributions to the MFO to ensure the success of the mission.

Comprehensive and Lasting Middle East Peace

Key Interventions:

- In FY 2017, PKO funds will support the MFO's operating budget, which enables the organization to supervise the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty of Peace.
- PKO assistance will support additional MFO requirements, including force protection needs, permitting the MFO to continue to conduct its mission in an increasingly challenging security environment. This funding will allow the MFO to sustain its equipment, procure additional armored vehicles and counter-IED systems, and install additional blast protection at vulnerable locations.

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 May 2015. In June of each year, the MFO conducts a mid-fiscal year budget review to identify expenditures over the past fiscal year, including for key projects, and provide a five-year financial forecast. The MFO also presents financial plans and independent auditors' reports at its annual trilateral meetings, last held in November 2015.

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 is critical to U.S. interests in the Middle East. The MFO ensures sustained confidence between the parties by monitoring Egyptian and Israeli security deployments, reporting real time observation information to the parties, and providing an established liaison channel to obtain the parties' approval on additional security deployments. The MFO's liaison system is an important mechanism for regular security-related dialogue 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 and the enjoyment of fundamental freedoms, including the freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly, association, and religion. There is often a lack of respect for the rule of law and human rights obligations to provide fair trial guarantees, 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 are not free and fair; 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 human rights and governance problems by partnering with civil society to advocate for 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 respect for 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.

NERD programs fund initiatives that strengthen democratic organizations and institutions in order to increase respect for human rights and to further integrate people in the region with the global community. FY 2017 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. 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	31,000	*	30,000	-1,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	22,473	*	-	-22,473
Economic Support Fund	22,473	*	-	-22,473
Enduring/Core Programs	8,527	*	30,000	21,473
Economic Support Fund	8,527	*	30,000	21,473

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	31,000	*	30,000	-1,000
Internet Freedom	9,000	*	7,000	-2,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	852	*	-	-852
Economic Support Fund	852	*	-	-852

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Enduring/Core Programs	8,148	*	7,000	-1,148
Economic Support Fund	8,148	*	7,000	-1,148
Other	22,000	*	23,000	1,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	21,621	*	-	-21,621
Economic Support Fund	21,621	*	-	-21,621
Enduring/Core Programs	379	*	23,000	22,621
Economic Support Fund	379	*	23,000	22,621

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

NERD programs will continue activities that improve the capacity of citizens and civil society groups to advocate for citizens' interests, including freedom of expression. FY 2017 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. NERD programs will support efforts to heighten awareness of international election standards. Programs will also enhance the capability of individuals to effectively advocate for their interests. Given poor human rights conditions, FY 2017 funding will support programs that enhance the capability of individuals to advocate for greater respect for human rights.

Key Interventions:

- \$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.
- At least \$5.0 million will support programs that build the capacity of civil society organizations to effectively advocate for their interests and promote greater government accountability, transparency and adherence to democratic principles.
- U.S. assistance will continue to provide individuals with access to objective and/or unfiltered sources of information; and/or promote respect for freedom of expression.
- At least \$5.0 million of U.S. assistance will support activities that address 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 2017 funding will support legal aid clinics that increase individuals' access to legal services, and provide resources and training to assist civil society in advocating for legal improvements to expand access to justice.
- At least \$6.0 million in assistance is for projects that will train and support human rights advocates, defenders, and journalists on effective methods of increasing awareness of, and advocacy for, respect for human rights.
- Funding will support efforts to heighten awareness of international elections standards. Activities include training students in election observation through exchanges with partnering academic institutions.
- U.S. assistance may also 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: NERD 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. Ongoing studies and evaluations have been commissioned to support program design and learning. Three project evaluations were conducted in FY 2015 that provided in-depth evaluation of selected projects and assessments of targeted sectors. These evaluations and assessments inform program design and implementation. In FY 2017, funds will continue to support evaluations and assessments of individual projects and sectors.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation tools continue to help identify challenges and opportunities, guide overall decision making regarding program strategy and funding priorities, inform program solicitation design, and assess security measures across the NERD portfolio. For example, ongoing monitoring and evaluation results have helped inform the usability of virtual platforms and the effectiveness of 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; mitigating the risks of such attacks has become a focus area for NERD programs. NERD programs now require information technology (IT) security assessments of projects that contain online components or that develop new tools and platforms. This requirement helps to address cyber security vulnerabilities in implementing partners' digital online activities.

Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Established in 2005, 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, to build the capacity and resilience of 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 terrorist fighters, countering violent extremist recruitment and radicalization, promoting the rehabilitation and reintegration of returning foreign terrorist fighters and other former violent extremists, and supporting justice sector reform and relevant conflict mitigation and reconciliation efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,144	*	7,940	-3,204
Overseas Contingency Operations	6,644	*	7,940	1,296
Economic Support Fund	6,644	*	-	-6,644
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	2,000	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	5,940	5,940
Enduring/Core Programs	4,500	*	-	-4,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	-	-2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,500	*	-	-2,500

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,144	*	7,940	-3,204
Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	11,144	*	7,940	-3,204
Overseas Contingency Operations	6,644	*	7,940	1,296
Economic Support Fund	6,644	*	-	-6,644

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	2,000	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	5,940	5,940
Enduring/Core Programs	4,500	*	-	-4,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	-	-2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,500	*	-	-2,500

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

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-OCO 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 2017 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 criminal justice sector reform efforts of TSCTP countries, enhancing ongoing bilateral and regional INL programs in the Maghreb and Sahel. Efforts will focus on police and corrections reform, including but not limited to community policing, prison security, and prison rehabilitation, and will leverage INL-facilitated mentoring relationships among TSCTP countries.
- \$0.5 million INCLE-OCO funding will support work with justice sector actors and institutions, including on enhancing access to justice and improving the delivery of legal services to ensure justice systems are independent, accountable, fair, and transparent.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program will help Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia to deal more effectively with security challenges within their borders, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations across the region. These funds will specifically support specialized and advanced civilian counterterrorism (CT) law enforcement training and equipment to help partner nations strengthen their capacity to counter terrorism. 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, NADR/ATA-OCO 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.

Build Stronger Security Partnerships and Regional Security Frameworks

Key Interventions:

- \$5.9 million in ATA-OCO funds will support targeted training, equipment, and support specifically designed to improve the capability of Algerian, Moroccan, and Tunisian law enforcement organizations to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through their countries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Department of State, 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 identify implementation constraints, adjust programming to achieve better results, and collect and benefit from lessons learned. USAID has designated a part-time field-based regional CVE coordinator for the Maghreb. This addition will allow the Department and USAID 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.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Department of State and its partners' rigorous assessments of TSCTP activities and developments in the region resulted in modifications in our planned programming and activities for FY 2017. For example, recent interagency evaluations of TSCTP highlighted the need for more regional collaboration among TSCTP states. Following a regional community policing program launched in 2014, INL will launch a regional prison reintegration program funded by NEA TSCTP and State Africa Regional TSCTP that will involve Morocco 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

Complex regional challenges persist across the Middle East and North Africa, including water security, violent extremism, and a dearth of employment opportunities. The primary purpose of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s MER program is to provide intellectual and technical leadership to improve the effectiveness of USAID development programs in the Middle East through research, analysis, and evaluation. MER provides technical leadership and innovative approaches to the development challenges facing the region and emphasizes multi-sector and multi-country programming.

Activities will further U.S. national security priorities and initiatives, and will complement bilateral programming by providing targeted regional interventions to: support fledgling democratic transitions; counter the ever-closing space for civil society; address severe unemployment and underemployment, especially among youth; confront climate change and water security challenges; and improve health and education, particularly for vulnerable populations.

USAID's Middle East Bureau manages MER activities, both from Washington and from its Middle East Regional platform in Frankfurt, Germany, and will continue to coordinate with the Department of State and other relevant agencies on MER activities. The program may also provide support and manage programming for limited and non-presence environments.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	20,500	*	30,000	9,500
Economic Support Fund	20,500	*	30,000	9,500

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Across all sectors, MER programming will complement bilateral programs to identify proven best practices, propel innovation, and foster sustainable solutions to regional development challenges. ESF assistance will leverage multilateral efforts, work done by other development partners, and the private sector in order to achieve results in the areas of water security, civil society, and economic growth, among others. Funds will support demand-driven assistance to USAID bilateral missions in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) in areas such as: needs analyses and assessments; program planning, design, and evaluation; strategic planning; and compliance with regulatory requirements.

Civil Society is Able and Empowered to Represent Societal Interests, Constructively Engage in Policymaking, and Hold Governments Accountable

Key Intervention:

- \$3.6 million will be used for continued support to the Civil Society Innovation Initiative. USAID will continue to support Civil Society Innovation Centers as part of a presidential initiative and global effort financed in conjunction with other donors.

Government Institutions and Political Processes are More Transparent, Accountable, and Responsive to All Citizens

Key Interventions:

- \$1.0 million will fund programming to counter gender-based violence in the region by integrating gender equality and female empowerment concepts into USAID programs. This assistance will include the development of an index that demonstrates the economic impact of gender-based violence in the MENA region.
- Approximately \$0.8 million will support good governance programming, with a special emphasis on issues related to local governance and decentralization in the MENA region, which are challenged by access, instability, and political dynamics.

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

Key Interventions:

- \$1.9 million will be used to support analysis, tools, assessments, and pilot programs that advance broader U.S. government efforts to mitigate conflict and counter violent extremism in the region. Assistance will build upon existing and planned pilot work, research, and evaluation, to share learning and innovation related to targeting drivers of extremism in key communities vulnerable to recruitment. For example, MER will build from its efforts to connect civil society organizations across the Maghreb and Sahel, facilitating their collaboration and sharing innovations.
- U.S. assistance will also build off of current research efforts to understand the varied role of women in violent extremism in the region, in order to elevate and integrate gender considerations into countering violent extremism policy and programming. U.S. assistance will support national and subregional conflict assessments in order to build conflict sensitivity into programming and strategy development.

Long-Term, Sustainable Access to Water in the Region Improved

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$6.6 million will continue to support USAID's Middle East Water Security Initiative, which through activities in water supply and sanitation aims to improve sustainable, long-term access to water through innovative solutions that increase water supply while decreasing demand. Programming is expected to include work in the areas of water loss reduction from distribution networks through training in leak detection, physical loss management, and improved metering; improved industrial and utility water management; and activities that contribute to the sustainable availability of drinking water supply sources through enhanced water resource management. These activities will contribute to meeting the goals of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2014, as well as USAID's Water and Development Strategy (2013/2018).
- Approximately \$2.4 million will support water activities in disaster risk management and securing water for food. The United States will partner with international and local organizations to use information from scientific modeling, stakeholder engagement, and state-of-the-art technologies (i.e., satellite and remote sensing) to help policymakers take action to adapt to the impacts of climate change, including drought, while reducing disaster risks to key economic sectors.

Health and Well-Being of Regional Populations Improved

Key Interventions:

- \$0.5 million will support improved data collection and information sharing, stakeholder engagement, and evidence-based programming on nutrition. Malnutrition is a regional problem with important consequences for child survival, incidence of acute and chronic diseases, healthy development, and the long-term economic productivity of individuals and societies.

- \$1.7 million will address non-communicable diseases (NCDs), which have replaced communicable diseases as the primary cause of morbidity, disability, and premature death in MENA. Programming will strengthen host country providers and managers to apply the science of improvement. (NCDs and their risk factors lead to increased burdens on individuals, families, and communities, including impoverishment from long-term treatment, care costs, and loss of productivity.)

Improvements in the Enabling Environment Promote Increased Investment

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$5.0 million will support pilots and development of best practices to assist USAID in MENA to encourage improved trade and investment to drive economic growth and job creation. Region-wide efforts will focus on guiding technical expertise to ensure that increasing numbers of USAID-assisted enterprises in the region effectively address the regional jobs crisis. Programming will address the firm-level constraints to business growth in such a manner that resulting firm-level job growth is easy to measure, monitor, and document. Best practices will address critical financing, policy, and other constraints to the growth of businesses across the region.
- Approximately \$4.1 million will support private sector competitiveness to improve the business enabling environment and policies, private sector capabilities, and employment outcomes. Assistance will improve firms' capabilities to provide better quality products and services, enabling them to participate more fully in global and domestic value chains and markets.
- Programming will support economic analyses, economic country growth assessments, project design, collection of lessons learned, and monitoring and evaluation of regional economic growth programs implemented across borders and in select countries.

Growth in the Private Sector Leads to Expanded and Equitable Employment

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$1.4 million will support USAID's ongoing analytical efforts to advance thinking on how to respond to the regional education crises, including maintaining enrollments in challenging environments, and advancing education among vulnerable children. These efforts will include developing innovative solutions and collaborative partnerships to meet basic learning needs, addressing critical psycho-social needs to reduce post-traumatic stress among refugees, and improving critical thinking and life skills. Funding will be used to fill knowledge gaps and inform regional programming and best practices with particular emphasis on advancing USAID's Education Strategy in the region (reading improvements and education in crisis and conflict situations).
- Approximately \$1.0 million will be used to bridge the gap between vocational and technical skills available in the workforce and private sector needs. Funding will support mechanisms to train out-of-school and soon-to-graduate youth throughout MENA to be productive in newly-created employment opportunities in private-sector companies. This, together with USAID Economic Growth programming, will help employ newly-skilled workers.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, MER conducted two evaluations of water activities. These included the final evaluation of the "Improving Water and Sanitation Services in the Middle East and North Africa Region (IWSMR)" activity and a midterm evaluation of two related water activities: Monitoring Agriculture and Water Resources Development, implemented by the International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA), and Water Information System Platforms for use in the MENA Region, implemented by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA)

Goddard Space Flight Center. In FY 2016, USAID plans to fund a final evaluation of a MER activity in Tunisia implemented in collaboration with Hewlett-Packard, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and the Government of Italy, which aims to reduce youth unemployment in areas of Tunisia's interior. Additional planned evaluations include: a midterm evaluation of assistance to the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions and an evaluation of assistance in support of MENA civil society innovation centers.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The IWSMR evaluation examined USAID assistance to the Arab Countries Water Utilities Association (ACWUA) and ACWUA's ability to sustain itself as a regional entity and adequately manage funds, given its future role in water management in the region. The evaluation found that IWSMR was successful in strengthening ACWUA's ability to manage and grow a water and wastewater operators' certification program. The evaluation provided recommendations to support ACWUA in further developing its management capacity, improving communications with members, reducing the cost of training, and benchmarking performance indicators appropriately. It further found that USAID fills a niche need in the region by building the capacity of a local organization to improve how water resources are managed – and recommended that USAID continues to support ACWUA during this pivotal period as it moves towards financial sustainability. Evaluation findings will inform the design of follow-on programming.

The evaluation of MER's programming with ICBA and NASA found that partner governments understood and supported the program objectives. Beneficiaries across the region valued the access the project gave them to top-level U.S. expertise, including both direct knowledge from NASA and indirect access to expertise from a range of leading universities in the United States. Stakeholders are closely involved in dissemination in evaluation findings, strengthening collaboration, knowledge sharing, expert engagement, and coordination in the strategic programming of resources.

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 unconstrained, effective, and able to interact constructively with government entities 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 restrictive legal and policy environments and by the lack of effective civil society strategies to engage their governments. USAID will focus on increasing the operating space for civil society in the region, and will enhance the participation and leadership of women within civil society. Through MER, USAID will continue to employ technical staff and provide analytic services to field offices in order to improve the impact of programming.

Government Institutions and Political Processes are More Transparent, Accountable, and Responsive to All Citizens: Participatory, transparent, and accountable governance at the national and subnational levels is essential to foster effective health and education systems and create an enabling environment for economic growth. The inclusion and participation of traditionally marginalized or underappreciated groups, including youth, women, LGBTI, and individuals with disabilities, remains critical to advance this work. USAID will continue working across technical sectors to support tools and approaches to facilitate the emergence of more accountable governance in the MENA region.

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: The

rising threat of violent extremism throughout the region requires careful attention. Applying development and good governance tools, in coordination with security efforts, can help prevent the spread of extremism and protect development gains. USAID will continue to reach across sectors, seeking to support the emergence of peaceful, prosperous, and democratic societies throughout the MENA region.

Long-Term, Sustainable Access to Water in the Region Improved: 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 (the world's lowest). 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: (a) supporting applied research that addresses key water challenges; (b) identifying and scaling up technologies that expand water supply, increase efficiency, and reduce demand; and (c) improving water use and management through civic engagement and public advocacy.

Health and Well-Being of Regional Populations Improved: In recent decades, MENA governments and donor investments in health have contributed to both the management and prevention of communicable diseases and improved practices to reduced maternal, infant and child mortality. With the MENA region currently overshadowed by crises and security concerns, little attention has been paid to health outcomes, with the result that countries across the region are experiencing backsliding in health outcomes. The strain on health systems and populations, in turn, is adding fuel to citizen dissatisfaction and insecurity. Displaced populations have survived violence but have lost family, friends, communities, and homes. Refugee flows have placed an enormous burden on national health systems, threatening not only the health of their populations but also the overall security and stability of the region.

Improvements in the Enabling Environment Promote Increased Investment: Populations across the MENA region are frustrated by the unfulfilled post-Arab Spring promise of increased jobs and improved livelihoods. In part due to weak business enabling environments, the MENA region has the highest youth unemployment rate in the world (28 percent), and the share of women in the workforce is less than any other region. In 2015, the MENA region GDP growth is expected to be 2.5 per cent – the same as in 2014. Growth in most oil-importing countries in the region helped to offset lower growth in oil exporting countries after sharp declines in oil prices, which have brought up the need to address fiscal imbalances. USAID's regional staff will aggregate and disseminate best practices for improving business enabling environments to improve employment outcomes in the Middle East region.

Growth in the Private Sector Leads to Expanded and Equitable Employment: Growing unemployment rates across the MENA region pose a severe threat to the security and stability. 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. Ongoing crises in the MENA region affect formal school systems and often require innovations to support and create effective learning spaces. Alternative education programs can support overaged learners, or those whose education has been interrupted, by filling in knowledge gaps and providing a supportive environment of peers and caring adults to stave off the effects of posttraumatic stress disorder. Innovation in the area of remedial reading and higher education is necessary to expand access to quality learning opportunities for out-of-school or struggling students who required additional assistance to meet the demands of further academic study or work. Further, educational programming can help engage vulnerable youth in productive and positive activities and insulate young children from conflict and extremism.

South and Central Asia Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Assistance across South and Central Asia (SCA) is designed to advance cooperation and regional economic connectivity; promote sustainable peace, development, and democracy in South Asia; strengthen the U.S.-India strategic partnership; and reinforce Central Asia's sovereignty, independence, and economic and political resilience. The FY 2017 Request for SCA recognizes that U.S. engagement in Afghanistan has moved into a new phase, in which development assistance plays an extensive role in helping the country become more self-reliant and economically integrated in the region. The FY 2017 Request also reinforces the United States' commitment to a long-term strategic partnership with Pakistan to sustain the five-sector strategy, and signals a strong commitment to maintaining valuable military-to-military engagement and capacity-building on counterterrorism and counterinsurgency issues.

With the important election and political transition in Sri Lanka, a devastating earthquake in Nepal, an increasing extremist threat in Bangladesh, and a historic Secretary of State visit to all five Central Asian nations in 2015, the FY 2017 Request focuses on these countries as top priorities beyond Afghanistan and Pakistan, particularly the United States' sustained commitment to Sri Lanka's democratic pivot and Nepal's long-term reconstruction. The FY 2017 Request also includes significant resources to advance the New Silk Road (NSR) initiative, connecting economies from Central to South Asia via Afghanistan, and the Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor initiative, which supports linking South to Southeast Asia to increase prosperity and stability throughout the region and providing opportunities for the U.S. commercial sector.

These resources will continue to fortify democratic gains through support for civil society, rule of law and human rights, as well as to accelerate economic growth and improve quality and access to basic and higher education. Programing will also complement continued strong investments in the three Presidential Initiatives: the Global Health and Global Climate Change Initiatives and Feed the Future. In Central Asia, broad U.S. assistance will counter the perception that the United States has abandoned the region.

Security assistance will support continued nonproliferation, counterterrorism, and counternarcotics efforts and 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 – especially in Bangladesh, where the extremist threat continues to grow. 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,487,873	*	2,597,362	109,489
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,860,892	*	2,056,502	195,610
Economic Support Fund	1,277,692	*	1,505,782	228,090
Foreign Military Financing	265,000	*	269,900	4,900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	290,000	*	231,230	-58,770
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	28,200	*	49,590	21,390

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Enduring/Core Programs	626,981	*	540,860	-86,121
Development Assistance	81,269	*	110,392	29,123
Economic Support Fund	157,609	*	134,044	-23,565
Foreign Military Financing	10,359	*	2,800	-7,559
Global Health Programs - State	31,249	*	34,294	3,045
Global Health Programs - USAID	174,200	*	180,950	6,750
International Military Education and Training	13,000	*	12,860	-140
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	15,040	*	10,860	-4,180
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	44,200	*	18,660	-25,540
P.L. 480 Title II	100,055	*	36,000	-64,055

Detailed Overview

A Strategic Partnership with Afghanistan that Protects U.S. National Security and Supports a More Stable, Democratic, and Prosperous Afghanistan: The U.S. partnership with Afghanistan remains a key part of the strategy to protect the United States and allies from future terrorist attacks. 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' 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 strengthen the ability of Afghan institutions to maintain significant yet fragile social, economic, and democratic gains and to position Afghanistan as a reliable partner in the fight against terrorist groups. The United States will continue to use innovative incentive mechanisms like the New Development Partnership to empower the Afghan government to address its own development challenges. The United States will also support Afghanistan's efforts to establish sustainable partnerships with its neighbors in SCA and 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 works closely with the Government of Pakistan to identify and cooperate in areas of mutual interest that support U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives in the region. A growing country of 190 million people in an important region grappling with violent extremism, Pakistan is critical to U.S. counterterrorism efforts, global nuclear security, regional stability, the peace process in Afghanistan, and regional economic connectivity.

The Request reinforces the United States' commitment to a long-term strategic partnership with Pakistan, sustains the five-sector strategy for civilian assistance to Pakistan, and builds U.S.-Pakistan cooperation on mutual interests including Pakistan's stability and growth, addressing its serious energy challenges, combatting violent extremism, promoting gender equality, fostering regional economic integration, and strengthening Pakistan's capacity to provide basic social services. Security assistance builds Pakistan's capacity as it counters violent extremism on its territory, efforts which have continued to expand and achieve results. Since 2014, Pakistan has carried out a number of large-scale counterterrorism operations, particularly in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border where violent extremist groups have been able to operate. Engagement with civilian institutions on governance and reforms will continue through efforts such as the U.S.-Pakistan Clean Energy Partnership,

assistance that supports the return of more than one million internally displaced persons and reconstruction of their communities, U.S.-Pakistan university partnerships, and key interventions in health and education.

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 and proliferation issues, mitigate climate change, reduce poverty and disease, pursue security cooperation, and advance human dignity. With a newly energized 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 sector by assisting U.S. companies seeking entry to India’s growing civil 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 to drive higher employment in both countries. Together, the two countries are focused on ensuring U.S. companies compete on a level playing field, 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 own 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 SCA remain among the world’s least economically integrated regions. The United States will work with partner countries and institutions – bilaterally, multilaterally, and with the private sector – to promote economic connectivity and cooperation within SCA and also between the region and its neighbors to build resilience to economic and political pressures. The United States will implement the NSR initiative through trade, transit, energy, and people-to-people programs to achieve greater connectivity and cooperation among Central and South Asian states and an Afghanistan that is connected economically to the broader region. 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 Burma’s ongoing reforms, 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 the depletion of fisheries in the Indian Ocean 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: The United States and its partners in SCA continue to face a wide array of security challenges. Transnational terrorist organizations and the recruitment and transit of foreign terrorist fighters, criminal organizations and illicit trafficking of drugs, people, and dangerous materials, widespread corruption, and lingering inter-state rivalries all pose challenges for the foreseeable future. At the same time, the United States will 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; and 3) countering narcotics and corruption.

A South and Central Asia Region with More Democratic, Accountable and Inclusive Governance and Sustainable Economic Development: Democracy must deliver developmental outcomes for the people that are at least as good as the non-democratic alternative. Accountable and transparent governments that better serve public needs and are inclusive of all groups in society will offer an alternative vision for SCA. By providing accessible, affordable, high-quality health services, education, energy access, basic food security, effective information and communication technology services, increased natural resource management, economic opportunity, gender equity, and inclusion of minority populations, these democracies will demonstrate their resilience and stewardship of the public trust and better withstand both internal and external pressures. Responsive democratic systems can also better confront 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. U.S. assistance seeks to strengthen civil society and non-governmental actors to promote human rights and protect vulnerable populations. U.S. assistance will also help Central Asia withstand external pressures by increasing their economic resilience and expanding their access to unbiased sources of news and information. U.S. foreign assistance will 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 through the creation of credible institutions, and respond to complex development challenges.

Afghanistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Afghanistan is designed to cement and build upon the gains of more than a dozen years of democratic governance and ensure the country remains a key ally to the United States and the region in the fight against international terrorism. This request takes into account the fragile progress made by the new Afghan administration in its first year. Facing security and economic challenges exacerbated by international military and development drawdowns and working through the difficult politics of a unity government, the government managed its way through the 2014 fiscal crisis inherited from the previous administration and avoided a fiscal crisis in 2015, selected a majority of cabinet members, re-established its relationship with the IMF, and took action to reduce corruption and waste in government procurements. In September 2015, the government and its international partners agreed upon a new accountability framework focused on the key challenges of corruption, economic growth, fiscal sustainability, and human rights. The government also established a New Development Partnership (NDP) with the United States that incentivizes ambitious development reform targets over the coming four years. Moving forward, Afghanistan will have to fight an emboldened Taliban insurgency, prevent the expansion of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant's emerging presence, and revive a stagnant economy.

President Obama recognized the importance of our partnership with Afghanistan in October 2015 when he announced that U.S. troops would remain in Afghanistan in greater numbers than originally planned through 2016 and into 2017 in order to better train and assist Afghan security forces in their fight against the insurgency. The United States' continued strategic partnership takes on increased importance as they enable sustainable development, help improve security, and calm the nerves of Afghanistan's neighbors who fear the U.S. government would withdraw its robust support for Afghanistan and the broader region.

U.S. civilian assistance is focused on building sustainable and accountable Afghan institutions that provide citizens with security and the essential health, education and public services they need to invest in the future of their country. The FY 2017 Request prioritizes the preservation of past achievements, seeks to stimulate private sector led economic growth, and supports the Afghan government's progress in strengthening its capacity and stewardship. Significant resources will continue to support Afghan women and girls as they boldly advocate for their rightful role in all aspects of Afghan society.

U.S. assistance will also focus on easing the transition from humanitarian assistance to development programming.

The FY 2017 request of \$1.3 billion will facilitate the continuation of nationwide development programs and conditional incentive programs like the NDP that are necessary to bring Afghanistan closer to long-term self-reliance. Programs will continue to work to facilitate economic growth, support improvements in the justice sector, and sustain gains in health, education, and women's rights. U.S. programs in Afghanistan will continue to promote transparency and accountability and fight corruption. This request 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.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,180,130	*	1,250,400	70,270
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,079,506	*	1,249,600	170,094
Economic Support Fund	810,506	*	1,027,000	216,494
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	250,000	*	185,000	-65,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	19,000	*	37,600	18,600
Enduring/Core Programs	100,624	*	800	-99,824
Economic Support Fund	21,394	*	-	-21,394
International Military Education and Training	1,049	*	800	-249
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	24,450	*	-	-24,450
P.L. 480 Title II	53,731	*	-	-53,731

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

The FY 2017 civilian foreign assistance request of \$1.0 billion in ESF-OCO for Afghanistan will support critical objectives in achieving a democratic, secure and sovereign Afghanistan where Afghans enjoy peace, security, and prosperity. ESF-OCO resources will prioritize the maintenance of gains made in health, education, and gender equality by strengthening the Afghan government's capacity to deliver social services, increase investments in human capital, and advance and solidify the empowerment of women while supporting improvements in agriculture for long term sustainable development of the country.

Strengthened Linkages between Central Authorities and Sub-National Government Actors for Improved Service Delivery, Communication, Advocacy, and Representation of Sub-National Interests

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide support to the Afghan government to be responsive and accountable to Afghan citizens with strengthened and capable sub-national governance systems for clearly defined processes and strong institutions. Programs in governance will support initiatives for strengthening good governance and the rule of law at the district, provincial, and national levels focused on increasing access to justice, capacity-building, and promoting transparency and accountability.
- U.S. assistance will seek to improve communication between provincial and central government authorities with citizens and civil society organizations through training and the development of feedback mechanisms that enable the publication of sub-national government authority decisions, budgets, policies, and so forth, to increase transparency and accountability.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to establish and facilitate mechanisms for engagements, such as town halls, shuras (meetings) and other approaches, which provide a forum for in-person consultations between the provincial authorities and civil society.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen coordination of Provincial Development Councils, Provincial Councils, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and among line directorates promote the inclusion of district and municipal priorities in provincial budget and development plans, to enhance opportunities to improve access to, and the quality of, government services.
- U.S. assistance will provide Counter-Trafficking in Persons capacity building support to Afghan

officials at the national and sub-national level to: effect changes in attitudes, practices, and processes; build community awareness and cross border coordination through non-governmental organizations (NGO) and government counterparts.

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the Afghan independent media's ability to inform citizens through quality public affairs programming and analysis of current events.

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 a conditional, on-budget approach. Through the ARTF, the NDP, first announced in 2015, will look to continue to condition disbursement of discretionary funds to Afghan government upon meeting key benchmarks in the areas of public financial management, governance and civil society, and the investment climate. In FY 2017, the United States plans to provide approximately \$350 million through the ARTF.

Key Interventions:

- As a cross-cutting emphasis, U.S. government support 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.
- The New Development partnership encourages Afghan government reforms, some of which were also included in the Self Reliance through Mutual Accountability Framework, by disbursing U.S. development funding to the ARTF Recurrent Cost Window after the government achieves agreed upon development results.
- U.S. assistance will provide funds through the ARTF to support the following: Improved quality of educational outcomes through investments in human resources, facility improvement and capacity building at provincial and districts levels; improved health of the Afghan people by enhancing the ability of MoPH to provide basic health services, promote healthy behaviors, and more competently manage the sector; and increased agriculture productivity by funding rehabilitation of irrigation systems, improvement of on-farm water management, and adaptation of farming techniques.

Civil Society: U.S. assistance 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:

- U.S. assistance will support civil society networks and coalitions, build civil society's advocacy and sector expertise so that organizations can better advocate and hold government accountable as well as promote civic education to increase demand for quality services and greater civic participation.
- U.S. assistance will continue to support Afghan independent media's effort to better inform citizens through quality public affairs programming and analysis of current events.
- U.S. assistance will also support academic and professional exchanges, including the Fulbright program, to help expand Afghanistan's cadre of future leaders to build lasting links between Afghan and U.S. institutions.

Countering Trafficking-in-Persons (C-TIP): U.S. assistance will raise awareness around C-TIP and strengthen the capacity of Afghan officials to effectively formulate and implement strategies to reduce the prevalence of trafficking in persons, both within country and in neighboring countries.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance programming will continue to focus on providing technical capacity building support to 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.

Supporting Victims of War

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide humanitarian assistance to civilian victims of conflict in Afghanistan. Activities are expected to be closely coordinated with USAID, the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, the Afghan Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs, and Disabled as well as UN bodies and the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission.

Increasingly Effective Afghan Government Efforts Lead to Significantly Decreased Levels of Corruption

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will advance the fight against corruption by supporting civil society efforts to monitor/test governmental processes and systems, particularly where public service reforms have been implemented; submit information on government corruption to responsible government institutions; advocate for reform and corrective measures.
- U.S. assistance will build the capacity of professionals in government institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector to address weaknesses and opportunities and increase the number of women working in the areas of compliance, integrity management, and anti-corruption.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of the formal justice sector to increase the public's access to courts; align the traditional dispute resolution and informal justice system with the Afghan Constitution and international human rights standards; and increase transparency and accountability in the courts.
- U.S. assistance will support Afghan government efforts to improve administrative systems and train judges, community elders, and other key stakeholders in the justice sector that will result in increased performance of the court system.

Counter-Narcotics – Alternative Development

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support agricultural activities through regional programs that cover areas that have historically grown poppy, particularly in the south and east. Funds will be used to support efforts to facilitate sustainable economic development that emphasizes agriculture and agribusiness, the beneficial use of natural resources, and small and medium enterprises in the sector.

Sustainable Agriculture-led Economic Growth Expanded, with Growth of Other Key Sectors and Industries, Including Extractives, Telecommunications, Light Manufacturing, and Services

Economic Growth and Infrastructure: U.S. assistance will promote broad-based private sector development and investment, job creation, fiscal sustainability, and stronger trade linkages between Afghanistan and other economies in the region. U.S. assistance will also seek to improve the business enabling environment, increase agricultural productivity, promote regional trade, generate employment, strengthen budget and tax administration, increase access to finance, and maintain improvements made in infrastructure development. This request will support an active and participatory role for women in the formal economy.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the government's ability to generate revenue, budget more efficiently, and allocate resources more effectively, to promote fiscal sustainability and provide essential services to the Afghan people.
- U.S. assistance will complement macro-level support to the Ministry of Finance with micro-level business advisory services, workforce development training, and improved access to sources of credit and vehicles for saving, particularly mobile money.
- U.S. assistance will support the government's efforts to introduce electronic payments for several purposes: salaries, tax and fee payments, and other exchanges within government and among government, citizens and businesses. Moving to electronic transactions will simplify and increase collections while decreasing corruption.
- U.S. assistance 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.
- U.S. assistance will continue to support 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.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance for the operation and maintenance of key infrastructure that will help the Government of Afghanistan protect and sustain previous U.S. government investments, particularly those in the transportation, water, and energy sectors.
- U.S. assistance will continue to provide critical quality assurance and engineering services for its infrastructure projects to ensure quality construction and sustainability as well as capacity building to key ministries.
- U.S. assistance will develop the government's institutional capabilities and revenue generation facilities to operate and maintain the country's road and electricity network to further safeguard investments in the transport and power sectors.
- U.S. assistance 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 processes for businesses to comply with regulations.
- U.S. assistance 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.
- U.S. assistance intends to build capacity within the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum to develop, promote, and manage mineral tenders for investors.

Agriculture: U.S. assistance efforts to facilitate sustainable economic development will emphasize agriculture and agribusiness, beneficial use of natural resources, and support for small and medium enterprise towards longer-term and more sustainable economic development in the sector. U.S. assistance will continue to integrate its alternative development and agricultural development activities.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will implement major agriculture programs that improve household income and food security by promoting the use of enhanced agricultural technologies and practices, including improved on-farm water management, to increase the productivity of wheat, high-value crops (e.g., orchard crops, grapes, raisins, and melons), and livestock to offer farmers viable economic alternatives to the cultivation of opium poppy.
- U.S. assistance 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.

- U.S. assistance will continue to stimulate the expansion of small- and medium-scale agricultural enterprises by improving the effectiveness of “value chains” for wheat, high value crops, and livestock, leading to increased investment in the agricultural sector, greater sales of agricultural products and services, improved access to credit for farmers and agribusinesses, and increased employment.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen the effectiveness and management capacity of Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) to improve its ability to provide key services to farmers and other stakeholders in the agriculture sector, including carrying out applied research, providing extension services to producers, and addressing policy constraints. U.S. assistance will also work to strengthen the management capacity of MAIL.
- U.S. assistance will work 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, introduction of better crop storage systems to reduce post-harvest losses, and expanded access to quality agricultural inputs.
- U.S. assistance will place particular emphasis on improving cultivation techniques for perennial crops (e.g., such as the trellising of grapes) and off-season vegetables, and post-harvest processing techniques that adds value and employment at the farm and market intermediary level. The expansion of perennial crops and off-season vegetables offers the greatest opportunity to move arable land from poppy cultivation to licit agriculture.
- U.S. assistance programs will seek to increase the opportunities for women in the agricultural sector and to improve household nutrition.
- U.S. assistance programs will strengthen Afghanistan’s analytic framework and baselines to better assess and interpret food security, vulnerability, and famine dynamics and conditions. This engagement will include timely and rigorous early warning and vulnerability information on emerging and evolving food security issues in Afghanistan to ensure appropriate government, donor, and civil society response to crises.

Gains in Health, Education, and the Empowerment of Women Maintained and Enhanced

Health: U.S. assistance will support Afghan government-led delivery of basic and essential health services through ongoing systems strengthening efforts. Assistance will focus on maintaining gains in the health sector, strengthening 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 ARTF, U.S. assistance will provide support to the MoPH to improve access to, availability of, and use of high quality primary health care services, especially for women and children.
- U.S. assistance will assist the Government of Afghanistan and the MoPH to implement critical sector wide reforms required to make the health system more resilient and sustainable, relying on domestic resources. U.S. assistance will also provide technical assistance to improve health sector governance and accountability; improve domestic financing for priority health services; and strengthen MoPH human resources systems and operations.
- Reduce health risks: U.S. assistance will partner with the Afghan government and selected communities to conduct educational campaigns to promote the use of clean water, sanitation, and proper hygiene practices, while increasing access to potable water and sanitation systems. U.S. assistance will strengthen integration of hygiene and sanitation behavior and change

communication within the Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) at all levels of the national health system.

- **Other Public Health Threats:** U.S. assistance will further strengthen key health systems functions, such as management and governance, health financing, human resources, and health management information. This request 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. U.S. assistance will continue to support polio eradication efforts.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance 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. U.S. assistance will also support activities to strengthen routine immunization and the pharmaceutical system, and assist the MoPH to strengthen engagement with the private sector. To assist the government in preventing and responding to epidemics, funds will assist disease surveillance systems, including polio surveillance.
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** U.S. assistance will support improved access to drinking water and improve the quality of water resources management.

Nutrition: U.S. assistance will support the MoPH in improving the quality of nutrition-related services and nutritional outcomes within the BPHS and at the household and facility level. Key nutrition interventions, especially for women of reproductive age, and children under age five, will 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. U.S. assistance will promote the integration of optimal nutritional practices through a cross-sector approach that includes health and agriculture. U.S. assistance will work to increase adoption of improved nutrition behaviors, country capacity and commitment to nutrition, and access to and use of quality nutrition services.

Education: Working in close collaboration with Afghan counterparts and international donors, U.S. assistance will support the government's National Education Strategic Plan III (2015-2020), the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) Strategic Plan, and the USAID Education strategic goals of improving early grade reading skills and increasing access to education services in conflict affected countries. U.S. assistance will also support the Ministry of Education (MoE) to increase and maintain equitable access to quality basic and higher education for all Afghans by improving the government's service provision capacity. Funding will specifically target: improving educational access for girls; improving early grade reading skills of grades one to three students; training teachers; increasing technical vocational education and training opportunities for youth; strengthening higher education institutions in Afghanistan; and establishing market linked two- and four-year post-secondary programs.

Key Interventions:

- **Basic Education:** In FY 2017, the U.S. government will continue to partner with the MoE and other development partners to achieve the objectives of the 2015-2020 National Education Strategic Plan. U.S. assistance will promote equitable access to quality Basic Education for all children, particularly girls, through teacher training, textbook provision, and strengthening the capacity of communities to initiate and operate community-based schools in underserved and insecure areas of the country. U.S. assistance will also support accelerated learning programs for conflict affected and marginalized youth and adolescents, particularly rural girls, to complete primary school and access post primary academic and vocational education and training. This request will also support the implementation of a nation-wide, early-grade reading program in formal MoE schools and NGO sponsored community based education classrooms. This will be done while concurrently strengthening the technical and institutional capacity of the MoE, with a particular emphasis on strengthening systems,

policy, and oversight that can mitigate corruption, improve transparency, and improve service delivery at the national, provincial, and district levels.

- Higher Education: U.S. assistance will help the 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. U.S. assistance will strengthen Afghanistan university academic programs through the development of quality and 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. The U.S. government will 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. U.S. assistance will support post-primary education, including vocational education and training to improve the employability of Afghan youth. U.S. assistance will continue to support capacity building and strengthening of the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the MOHE, and the Departments of Women's Affairs at the sub-national level.

Empowerment of Women: A joint commitment by the U.S. and Afghan governments will work to empower thousands of women between the ages of 18-30 and help ensure those women are included among a new generation of Afghan political, business and civil society leaders.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance is investing in training, government internships, employment, entrepreneurship support and civil society strengthening. These mutually supporting activities will ensure that women have the skills, experience, knowledge and networks to succeed.

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 Defense and 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.

Afghan Security Forces Continue to Function Increasingly Effectively with Less Direct Assistance from the United States and International Partners

Funding will provide 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) - OCO

The FY 2017 request of \$185 million in INCLE-OCO for Afghanistan will provide funding to enhance the capacity of Afghan law enforcement and justice institutions so that the Afghan government is able to assume greater responsibility for the country's development and reduce the country's reliance on external assistance.

Increased Ability of Legal System to Provide Fair, Efficient, and Transparent Justice to All Citizens, Women and Men

U.S. assistance will continue to assist the Afghan government in providing justice services while simultaneously supporting access to justice for all citizens through civil society and public education initiatives. The U.S. government will continue to assist the Afghan government in improving administration within justice institutions and courts and play a supportive role in the government's continuing legal education program. An emphasis on helping civil society advance and provide an important check against increasing government accountability will continue. 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 programs. In addition, U.S. government 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.

Key Interventions:

- Assist the training offices in the justice institutions to ensure the transfer of the justice sector training mission to the Afghan government is sustained and remains successful.
- 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 and survivors of gender based violence and trafficking in persons.
- Support administrative training to the justice ministries to strengthen institutional capacity.
- Support the nation-wide Case Management System, a database that tracks individuals from arrest, through prosecution, incarceration, and release.
- Support legal education initiatives abroad to ensure that Afghan legal scholars and practitioners can effectively perform in their jobs, obtain advanced legal degrees, support innovation and reform in the Afghan legal education system, and provide long-term sustainability for the justice sector.
- 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, specifically at the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centers headquarters as well as U.S.-based training for Afghan correctional officers.
- Counter significant criminal activity, including national security crimes, through targeted interventions with specialized units of investigators and prosecutors, and specially designated courts.
- Provide advisory support and training at provincial prisons, through Afghan-led mobile teams focusing on capacity building, operations, management, security, gender, and prison industries.
- 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.
- 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.

Increasingly Effective Afghan Government Efforts Lead to Significantly Decreased Levels of Corruption

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 programs that promote transparency, fight corruption, and build demand for an accountable government, including support to civil society organizations.

Increased Capabilities of Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Sectors, Including to Effectively Counter the Illicit Narcotics Economy

U.S. funded counternarcotics programs continue to strengthen the Afghan government's capabilities to independently tackle the narcotics problem, including through increased capabilities of the criminal justice and law enforcement sectors to effectively counter the illicit narcotics economy. 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 as well as related costs for secure transport using Embassy Air resources for U.S. government employees and Afghan government officials, and local and international implementing partners.

Key Interventions:

- Provide life and mission support, mobility, training, and mentoring assistance for the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan specialized units to develop the independent operational capacity within Afghan drug law enforcement, in pursuit of drug network targeting and disruption.
- Support Afghan-led drug supply reduction initiatives that incentivize the reduction of illicit crop cultivation and facilitate collaboration between central and sub-national authorities. Funding will also support illicit crop monitoring and research on drug-related trends as well as regional cooperation to address cross-border narcotics activity.
- Implement public information programming in collaboration with the Afghan Ministry of Counter Narcotics to raise public awareness about the threats of illicit narcotics. Additional support will be provided to drug prevention programs for Afghan schools and youth.
- Funds will continue to support evidence-based drug treatment programs, including programs for women, children, and adolescents during the ongoing transition of management responsibility from NGOs to the Afghan Ministry of Public Health. U.S. assistance will support clinical services, clinical staff training, village-based treatment, and preventative drug education activities. U.S. assistance will also support less-costly, more sustainable, village-based treatment services in rural areas, as well as improve public access to outreach drop-in centers.
- Support the Afghan Ministry of Counter Narcotics to effectively monitor, oversee, and guide implementation of the Afghan government's National Drug Action Plan, including through stronger policy, administrative, financial, and human resources capacity.
- Support initiatives to encourage broader international engagement to counter Afghan-sourced opiates, including through international organizations and multilateral bodies.
- 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.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

The FY 2017 request for NADR is \$37.6 million to support the following activities:

Afghan Security Forces Continue to Function Increasingly Effectively with Less Direct Assistance from the United States and International Partners

Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA): U.S. assistance goals for ATA program training in Afghanistan are to build Afghan security capacity in counterterrorism crisis response; improve Afghan security forces' leadership, management and coordination capabilities; and build Afghan land border control and transit interdiction capacity, particularly with regard to regional cooperation and shared interoperability.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. ATA assistance provides specialized training in counterterrorism skills to the Department of Protection for High-Level Persons (D10, under the office of the President) and is increasingly shifting training resources to the Afghan Ministry of Interior's primary tactical counterterrorism response units. These trainings include courses in crisis response/SWAT, explosive ordnance disposal and explosive incident countermeasures, management of special/public events, border controls and fraudulent document recognition, and protection of soft targets.

Export Control and Related Border 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 Afghan government through targeted regulatory, licensing, and enforcement trainings, as well as equipment donations. This multifaceted approach to assistance will result in an upgraded security structure throughout Afghanistan.

Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP): TIP supports PISCES (Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System), a comprehensive border management program, funded by donor assistance, which provides traveler screening and watch-listing capabilities to Afghan partners.

Key Intervention:

- FY 2017 TIP funding will cover some of the necessary costs for PISCES hardware and software upgrades to maintain the current ten 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 additional locations as security conditions allow.

Influence and Capabilities of Violent Extremists and Terrorists are Reduced

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.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. funded programs 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, the U.S. government has 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.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Assistance-managing agencies maintain strong links with each other and with key leaders and staff within the Resolute Support Mission and U.S. Forces - Afghanistan, to share concerns and best practices on oversight and management, project coordination, and mitigating risks. In addition to frequent and informal consultation, all assistance agencies and sections are represented in several Mission working groups, including the Anti-Corruption Working Group.

A USAID Mission-wide policy on Monitoring Contracts and Grant Oversight, issued in November 2013, seeks to ensure adequate project-level monitoring and consideration of performance in decision-making. This Mission-wide monitoring policy is the result of the need to ensure that adequate project-level monitoring continues to take place despite decreased U.S. Direct Hire mobility. The policy requires in-depth monitoring and evaluation plans at a project level to verify deliverables and ensure responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars. A Multi-Tiered Monitoring (MTM) Approach is being put in place across the portfolio to organize the collection and verification of implementing partner reporting, using a variety of information sources and tools, so as to triangulate findings. The MTM 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. There are five tiers under USAID's MTM Approach: Tier 1—U.S. government staff (USAID and other agencies); Tier 2—implementing partners; Tier 3—The Afghan government 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 contracts in place to provide independent and external monitoring of activities. The contracts 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 ensure effective implementation of the MTM Approach, USAID continues to devote considerable staff time and funding resources towards this program. Given the high turnover of staff, the USAID M&E staff regularly reviews monitoring progress, hosts “how-to” workshops, and leads on-the-job trainings. In addition, USAID M&E Staff provide necessary project-by-project support. A Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) complements the Mission's monitoring efforts through managing and maintaining robust communication and engagement with local government counterparts, beneficiaries, and stakeholders. Furthermore, the RCU lends broader visibility on USAID projects from a regional and national perspective, which in turn, informs top level management decision-making.

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.

U.S. government agencies' monitoring efforts are complemented by additional monitoring and evaluation tools—such as the Mission-level Performance Measurement Plan and Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (PMEP) that is tailored to each project's particular strengths, weaknesses, and information gaps. Under each PMEP, 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: USAID currently has the capacity and resources to maintain an average of 12 to 15 external performance evaluations per year for all technical sectors in Afghanistan. FY 2017 budget and footprint will determine the Mission's ability to maintain and/or increase this standard. Project Managers use these findings to inform project management as well as to incorporate lessons learned into new project design.

Under the rubric of the MTM Approach, USAID conducted a series of short-term- objective monitoring site visits through the Services under Program and Project Offices for Results Tracking Phase II (SUPPORT II) project. SUPPORT II's work served as one point of verification for several activities such as training events provided by the Afghanistan Civic Engagement Program, textbook distributions by Basic Education, Learning and Training, and training of farmers under the Regional Agricultural Development Projects. SUPPORT II's monitoring provided validation of the number of participants, engagement of beneficiaries, and proof of events and training through photographic evidence of the events.

INL commissions external evaluations to assess and improve the effectiveness of its programs, including, most recently, its Corrections System Support Program. INL has also developed and launched tailored Program Management Plans for 28 of its programs to improve self-reporting by its implementers and the quality of program performance data. In addition, INL has developed a flexible and multi-faceted approach to address the complex and varied monitoring requirements for its programs in Afghanistan. This approach includes the use of the Flexible Implementation and Assessment Team, which is designed to provide independent monitoring of INL programs and corroborate reporting from INL's implementing partners. INL utilizes the information gleaned through its monitoring and measurement systems to inform a variety of oversight processes, including regular program reviews.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

To further Afghan self-reliance and sustainability, the United States looks to the democratically elected Afghan government to define its own reform agenda and to use constructive means to follow through on its plans. The United States and the Afghan government have affirmed their commitment to continuing a constructive reform dialogue and a mutually accountable approach to development assistance. This includes conditioning a significant portion of on-budget assistance on the achievement of specific results agreed in the New Development Partnership. With other donors, 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 agreed reforms.

FY 2017 assistance to Afghanistan will center on furthering nine objectives:

Afghan Security Forces Continue to Function Increasingly Effectively with Less Direct Assistance from the United States and International Partners: U.S. assistance will promote self-sufficient capacity through cross-Ministry conferences, advisory support, and domestic and international training opportunities to encourage integration of Afghan security forces to battle corruption, counter-narcotics and other law enforcement challenges throughout the country.

Influence and Capabilities of Violent Extremists and Terrorists are Reduced: U.S. assistance will be used to counter violent extremism by focusing on three primary objectives: 1) Provide positive alternatives to those most at risk of radicalization; 2) Intensify narratives and messaging to counter violent extremism; and 3) Increase the Afghan government's capacity to address the drivers of radicalization. Partnering with the Afghan government, programs will develop transparency and accountability mechanisms to strengthen the legitimacy of Afghan governance system and foster a durable democratic society that upholds the rule of law and human rights.

Strengthened Checks and Balances via, inter alia, Increased Development of Legislative and Judicial Branches, as well as Strengthened Independent Institutions, Civil Society, and the Media: U.S. assistance will help Afghanistan develop a durable democratic society that has checks and balances among the three branches of national power. The United States will provide programmatic assistance to the legislative and judicial branches, fostering them as independent, self-sustaining, legitimate branches of power, thereby promoting their effectiveness as checks and balances on the executive branch. Programs will support independent institutions, civil society (including religious leaders), and the media to represent the people of Afghanistan and to hold the government accountable.

Strengthened Linkages between Central Authorities and Sub-National Government Actors for Improved Service Delivery, Communication, Advocacy, and Representation of Sub-National Interests: 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. Programs will support CSOs to monitor governmental activities and the public's access to government services.

Increased Ability of Legal System to Provide Fair, Efficient, and Transparent Justice to All Citizens, Women and Men: The transition to Afghan-led development, with a democratically elected government will require increasingly capable governance and political institutions. U.S. assistance will support improved rule of law and access to justice that are essential for long-term stability and economic growth in Afghanistan. U.S. assistance seeks to establish a transparent, affordable, and effective justice system that meets both international standards and cultural requirements. Support will be made to strengthen the formal justice sector with efficient, capable, and independent legal institutions that meet citizen demands, especially women.

Increasingly Effective Afghan Government Efforts Lead to Significantly Decreased Levels of Corruption: The U.S. government's strategy is to support institutional reforms that help reduce systemic vulnerabilities to corruption, and to support justice sector reforms that make investigation and prosecution of corruption more effective. 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 that can combat 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. Programs will focus on increasing access to justice by building upon past efforts in further developing institutional capacity, providing legal education, increasing public awareness of judicial rights and mechanisms, and holding judicial institutions accountable. U.S. assistance will support rule of law initiatives at the district, provincial, and national levels by focusing on increasing access to justice, capacity building, and promoting transparency and accountability efforts of the Afghanistan government. Programs will promote civil society to create a demand for legal rights, accountability, transparency, and government protection of individual rights.

Increased Capabilities of Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Sectors, Including to Effectively Counter the Illicit Narcotics Economy: The United States will continue to 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. Programs will facilitate the Afghan government's achievement of its counternarcotics goals, which are often intertwined with broader priorities such as economic reform, anti-corruption, rule-of-law, and good governance. U.S. assistance will strengthen Afghanistan's capacity and institutions to combat the production, trade, and use of opium. Through a combination of public outreach, incentive, and deterrence, U.S. programs will work to encourage Afghan farmers and landowners to abandon poppy growing. 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.

Sustainable Agriculture-Led Economic Growth Expanded, with Growth of Other Key Sectors and Industries, Including Extractives, Telecommunications, Light Manufacturing, and Services: U.S. resources will 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 the improvements made in infrastructure development. Programs will support an active and participatory role for women in the formal economy.

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. U.S. assistance will also focus on three primary components to reduce risks and transition from humanitarian assistance to development programming: Preparedness, response, and mitigation, with support for strengthening and building the resilience of in-country systems to respond to insecurity and natural disasters. Leaders in humanitarian assistance, such as Food for Peace, will continue to build linkages between emergency food assistance response and long-term development assistance that can improve nutrition and increase food security.

Gains in Health, Education, and the Empowerment of Women Maintained and Enhanced: Women have increased participation in all facets of public and professional life, which is fundamental to Afghanistan's security, governance, justice, and development during the country's Transformational Decade: 2015-2024. The United States will continue to prioritize assistance efforts to address issues affecting women. With marked improvements for Afghan women, the U.S. government will seek to solidify and build upon positive gains in health, education and gender equality. 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 United States will work in close cooperation with Afghan government and through non-governmental implementing partners, to build capacity to sustain notable achievements in education and health. 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.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	1,250,400
Afghan security forces continue to function increasingly effectively with less direct assistance from the United States and international partners.	30,400
International Military Education and Training	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	29,600
1.1 Counterterrorism	8,600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000
Influence and capabilities of violent extremists and terrorists are reduced.	8,600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	8,000
1.1 Counterterrorism	8,000
Strengthened checks and balances via, inter alia, increased development of legislative and judicial branches, as well as strengthened independent institutions, civil society, and the media.	4,800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	4,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,800
Strengthened linkages between central authorities and sub-national government actors for improved service delivery, communication, advocacy, and representation of sub-national interests	479,200
Economic Support Fund - OCO	463,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	5,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	386,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	12,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
2.4 Civil Society	55,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	16,200
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	11,200
Increased ability of legal system to provide fair, efficient, and transparent justice to all citizens, women and men	55,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	55,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	55,000
Increasingly effective Afghan government efforts lead to significantly decreased levels of corruption.	133,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	112,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	15,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	25,000
2.2 Good Governance	72,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	21,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	21,000
Increased capabilities of criminal justice and law enforcement sectors, including to effectively counter the illicit narcotics economy.	63,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	63,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	63,000
Sustainable agriculture-led economic growth expanded, with growth of other key sectors and industries, including extractives, telecommunications, light manufacturing, and services.	227,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	227,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	11,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	20,000
4.3 Financial Sector	11,000
4.4 Infrastructure	56,000
4.5 Agriculture	71,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	58,000
Gains in health, education, and the empowerment of women maintained and enhanced.	249,400
Economic Support Fund - OCO	225,000
3.1 Health	115,000
3.2 Education	100,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	10,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	24,400
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	15,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,400

Bangladesh

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bangladesh – the world’s eighth most-populous and fourth largest Muslim-majority country – is a key strategic partner for the United States in South Asia. After more than two decades of six percent economic growth, Bangladesh’s economy continues to grow rapidly. Bangladesh also faces a rise in violent extremism and the United States continues to stand ready to help counter this threat. Bangladesh is a key international player on climate change and global food security, promotes regional cooperation in one of the least integrated regions in the world, and sustains global peace as the largest contributor of troops to peacekeeping operations. U.S. assistance to Bangladesh will address persistent challenges in the areas of agricultural productivity and crop diversity, health care, access to quality education, nutrition, vulnerability to natural disasters, governance and the rule of law, supporting a stable democratic environment, and countering transnational security threats. 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	194,391	*	207,876	13,485
Development Assistance	72,000	*	86,116	14,116
Economic Support Fund	3,500	*	-	-3,500
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	*	2,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	79,500	*	77,000	-2,500
International Military Education and Training	1,467	*	1,500	33
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,250	*	2,000	750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,350	*	3,260	-90
P.L. 480 Title II	31,324	*	36,000	4,676

Development Assistance (DA)

The United States will use DA funds to help improve citizens’ confidence in the GOB, increase food security, improve reading outcomes, and address climate change. In the democracy and governance sector, U.S. efforts will help improve government institutions by addressing key challenges, such as the inadequate delivery of basic services, a high level of corruption, and weak rule of law. The United States will also invest in activities to improve labor conditions and workplace safety. To address food security, DA resources will support activities under the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), 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, U.S. assistance will help enhance 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. agencies, and the donor community, USAID will work 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:

- USAID will use \$1.1 million to help combat trafficking in persons (TIP), by strengthening the GOB's capacity to enforce existing laws, prevent trafficking, and prosecute traffickers and unscrupulous recruiting agencies. The activity will include awareness-raising campaigns to broaden support for anti-trafficking and to provide care for victims.
- A total of \$3.0 million will expand civil society activities to improve labor conditions and workplace safety. 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.
- USAID will use \$1.0 million to support national governance reform. Building on previous and ongoing efforts to increase access and the right to information, U.S. assistance programs will continue to improve the environment and capacity for wider implementation of policies – such as the Right to Information Act – to ensure better governance. Interventions will result in greater awareness of policies that support transparency and accountability, better defined roles and responsibilities for individuals designated to implement these policies, and enhanced capacity of civil society organizations to perform watch-dog functions. These activities are in alignment with the government of Bangladesh's work to coordinate and consolidate reform efforts and USAID's current focus on implementation of freedom of information policies in the region.
- With \$2.5 million, USAID 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. Activities will work to lessen domestic violence and child marriage by raising awareness and strengthening community support mechanisms.
- A total of \$1.5 million will help USAID 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. USAID will invest in people, systems, policy research capacity, and networks critical to the future of democracy in Bangladesh, while trying to mitigate the damage to these systems caused by political violence and suppression of opposition voices.

Food Security Improved

Key Interventions:

- USAID will use \$55.0 million to fund activities to promote food security. Specifically, USAID will improve agricultural productivity and nutrition through improved farming practices, new technology and research, infrastructure development, crop diversification, trade, and increased dietary diversity to enhance the consumption of nutritious food. USAID's food security activities will promote efficiency gains in rice production to allow farmers to diversify into additional, higher value, and more nutritious crops. These activities also improve incomes and nutrition by increasing the productivity of horticulture, aquaculture, and livestock and change behaviors and beliefs related to nutrition and women's empowerment. FY 2017 funding will build upon activities that have already demonstrated significant impact. USAID will further promote proven technologies such as 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 and vegetable cropping practices. USAID will also expand the use of improved and more efficient fertilizer technologies, such as in the

fertilizer deep placement method in non-rice crops such as vegetables. USAID will utilize a market-driven, service provider approach with a high potential for agriculture scaling and sustainability, which is expected to increase the numbers of hectares under productive cultivation.

- With \$1.0 million, USAID will partner with the private sector to leverage resources to stimulate the development of growth industries and transfer and scale successfully adopted technologies in the non-FTF zone; generate new market links for FTF products; and enhance overall the investment climate in Bangladesh. USAID will also continue to support a trade facilitation activity that will streamline the procedures and controls governing the import and export of goods thereby improving regional connectivity. USAID will support an activity to provide young people with the skills and knowledge to broaden their economic prospects.

Access to Quality Education and Worker Training Improved and Educational Linkages Between the United States and Bangladesh Expanded

Key Intervention:

- USAID will use \$4.0 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:

- USAID will support Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) activities to promote sound natural resource management and conservation through work with community-based co-management organizations and relevant GOB ministries.
- A total of \$6.0 million in GCCCI - Adaptation funding will improve beneficiaries' livelihoods and the management of critical marine and terrestrial ecosystems in priority regions of the country to build resilience to climate risks and enhance adaptation to climate change effects.
- USAID will use \$4.7 million in GCCCI - Sustainable Landscapes funding to strengthen the GOB's forest management and monitoring capacity through the establishment of an institutionally sustainable, publically accessible forest monitoring and inventory system.
- A total of \$3.0 million in GCCCI - 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 \$3.0 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 are intended to 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 patrol capabilities of Bangladesh Coast Guard and Navy. FMF for 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 Intervention:

- FMF of \$2.0 million will enhance the capability of the Bangladesh Coast Guard and Navy to protect Bangladesh's maritime borders. This will help address terrorism and other transnational threats, support disaster response capabilities, and increase the GOB's presence in isolated areas.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP account 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 has met the Millennium Development Goal for under-five mortality, is nearing replacement-level fertility, and has reduced maternal deaths by more than 40 percent since 2001 – all impressive achievements. However, serious challenges remain, including significant unmet needs for family planning – a growing share of newborn deaths to contend with – and stubborn rates of chronic malnutrition that affect the nation's overall development. Bangladesh has one of the highest rates of tuberculosis (TB) in the world 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:

- With \$11.0 million in FY 2017 funds USAID will expand technical assistance to continue to strengthen the GOB's TB Control Program for TB detection and treatment; increase public, non-governmental, and private sector collaboration on TB control; and improve the detection and management of TB drug resistance through the use of improved diagnostic technology.
- USAID will use \$30.0 million to support maternal and child health by continuing to address the most common causes of their death through efforts to improve the quality and use 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 evidence-based interventions in order to reduce mortality during this most vulnerable period of life. USAID will also continue to address obstetric fistula by building public and private capacity to repair fistula and improving safe motherhood practices that prevent them.
- With \$27.0 million in GHP funds, USAID will assist Bangladesh in continuing to improve all facets of the family planning and reproductive health program. In spite of progress, married women report substantial levels of unmet need for contraception 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 services through the public, non-government, and private sectors.
- USAID will use \$9.0 million to fund community-based nutrition activities to prevent and manage child under-nutrition, with an emphasis on children under two years old. 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. USAID will put in place a technical assistance mechanism to build capacity of health providers to deliver nutrition services.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET will fund courses that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET training is 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 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.

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 Intervention:

- A total of \$1.5 million in IMET assistance will build capacity in the Bangladesh Armed Services through various primary military education and technical courses. In particular, professional military education courses will allow the United States to develop strategic relationships with future leaders of the Bangladeshi military. Successful Bangladesh IMET graduates will better understand U.S. values, connect with U.S. mentors, and are better equipped to 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 to 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 terrorist activities. In FY 2017, U.S. assistance will continue to support programs for Bangladeshi law enforcement and other criminal justice sector officials to build 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:

- Assistance will support a comprehensive community policing program that will provide training and advising to Bangladeshi law enforcement.
- INCLE funding will support law enforcement training opportunities on key issues, such as counternarcotics, human trafficking, and wildlife trafficking.
- Assistance will provide advice and training to Bangladeshi judges and prosecutors including on plea bargaining, oral advocacy, and police-prosecutor cooperation.

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. U.S. assistance will continue to support 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. In FY 2017, NADR assistance will help Bangladesh secure its land, air, and sea borders, prevent the proliferation of WMDs, and their transit through Bangladesh, 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:

- The Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program will provide \$3.0 million to support training for Bangladeshi law enforcement entities in order to build capacity to deter, detect, and counterterrorist threats. Specifically, ATA training will focus on building law enforcement capacity to respond to border security threats and terrorism-related crisis incidents. Additionally, ATA programming will promote Bangladeshi cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts. As appropriate, ATA programming could support training to build Bangladeshi police capacity to conduct counterterrorism-related investigations.
- Approximately \$0.3 million in Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Assistance will provide key Bangladesh regulatory and law enforcement agencies with training and equipment to enforce its air, land, and sea borders and improve officials' capabilities to draft strategic trade control laws and regulations and develop the regulatory infrastructure necessary to administer strategic trade controls. EXBS assistance will also support regional export control cooperation with Bangladesh's neighbors, such as India, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives.

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Food for Peace (FFP) resources will help achieve the goal of improving gender-equitable food security, nutrition, and resilience of the extreme poor and vulnerable people living in Bangladesh. FFP activities will target youth in livelihoods development, improve maternal and child health and nutrition, and help build capacity to effectively manage food security shocks. FFP will contribute to the collective impact of USAID/Bangladesh's FTF results framework, with 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:

- With \$18.0 million in FFP funds, USAID will increase equitable access to income and nutritious food for both males and females.
- USAID will use \$8.0 million in FFP resources to improve the health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, and children less than five years of age.
- A total of \$10.0 million in FFP programming will help strengthen the ability of individuals, households, communities, and systems 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, toward which all foreign assistance implementers contribute.

To help track performance and inform programmatic decision-making and resource allocation, USAID/Bangladesh collects and utilizes Performance Management Plans each year. All USAID Bangladesh performance data undergo data quality assessments (DQAs). DQAs for activities were conducted throughout FY 2015.

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 2015, USAID conducted six performance evaluations on: the Leadership Development Program (LDP) (mid-term); the Promoting Democratic Institutions and Practices activity; the Democratic Participation and Reform activity (mid-term); the Strengthening Democratic Local Governance activity (extension activity); and the Food for Peace (FFP) Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAPs) in Bangladesh.

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 12,000 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.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The LDP evaluation informed revisions of program interventions including updating the program description and reducing the total estimated cost and geographic areas of interventions. Furthermore, a corrective action plan was developed that will re-design the community development grants. Based on the recommendations, LDP will also conduct a further review of the sub-grantees overall performance and management of the team.

The recommendations of the MYAP evaluation were incorporated into the design of the new FFP Development Food Assistance Program (DFAP). The evaluation was critical as it enabled the FFP team to assess if the MYAPs reached its objectives especially in improving nutrition status and increasing income. The findings and recommendations will be used to establish a baseline for reporting under the new DFAP.

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. In April 2015, USAID disseminated the preliminary results of the Seventh Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS). The BDHS is a nationally representative population-based survey of 18,000 respondents that monitors the performance of Bangladesh's national health program. The preliminary results of the survey were disseminated and discussed through a national seminar and seven regional-level workshops to reach policy makers, development partners, program managers and implementers, grassroots-level health workers, academia and civil society members. The results were extensively publicized through various mass and electronic media. The BDHS also includes a qualitative component designed to complement and better clarify factors affecting adolescent fertility, antenatal care, and family planning. The BDHS results are pivotal in prioritizing program interventions, refining ongoing programs and developing policy guidance in the health sector. The final report is expected in January 2016.

Finally, under its current Country Development Cooperation Strategy, USAID has conducted nine 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 2015 agriculture activities showed that the promotion of fertilizer-deep-placement technology increased rice production by 20 percent while reducing the amount of fertilizer used. In FY 2015, USAID expanded fertilizer-deep-placement technology to a total of 434,889 hectares, leading to incremental rice sales and an improvement in the access and availability of food, in the FTF zone.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Citizen Confidence in Governance Institutions Increased: Contentious national elections in 2014 put enormous pressure on the country's already weak democratic institutions and processes. These elections have reversed the positive democracy and governance trends of the past decade. Political parties primarily pursue zero-sum strategies and political interests are addressed outside of democratic processes. Under these circumstances, investments in democracy and policy-focused governance must aim to mitigate the damage of political violence and suppression, while making investments in people, systems, and networks that will be vital to the democratic future of Bangladesh. 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 mutually reinforcing U.S. objectives outlined below.

Food Security Improved: As part of the President's FTF initiative to address global hunger and food security, USAID will provide \$55.0 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. Agriculture is a critical part of the Bangladeshi 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 has made enormous development progress in the public health sector, particularly in the last 20 years. The country has met the United Nations Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of reduction in child mortality ahead of time, and is nearing fulfillment of the MDG of reduction in maternal mortality. Results from the BDHS show that child mortality has reduced from 65 to 28 deaths per 1000 births since 2004. Childhood nutrition is also improving, with the proportion of children under five years who are stunted decreasing from 51 percent to 36 percent, since 2004. In maternal health, the proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants increased from 32 percent in 2011 to 42 percent in 2014, with a nine percent increase in the proportion of births occurring in health facilities from 29 percent to 37 percent during this period. Data from 2014 find indicators for fertility and family planning remain relatively unchanged since the last BDHS in 2011. U.S. assistance under this objective promotes effective and sustainable programs in population, health, nutrition, and education. Under GHI, USAID helps Bangladesh to adopt and scale the use of voluntary family planning methods, including long-acting methods; reduce maternal, neonatal, infant, and child mortality; and improve maternal and child nutrition. USAID programs also contribute to the reduction of the burden of TB and strengthen health systems. GHI directly supports the GOB's Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program for 2011-2016. Key accomplishments over the past year include enabling more than 2.2 million high-quality antenatal care visits at non-governmental clinics and public sector facilities in FY 2015, supporting the treatment of 2.7 million cases of childhood diarrhea, and training more than 74,500 people on maternal neonatal and child health topics.

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. 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 156 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 is a high priority both for the GOB and the United States. In cooperation with the GOB and the donor community, U.S. assistance will help improve the management of natural resources, enhance adaptation and resilience to shocks, and strengthen Bangladesh's capacity for low emissions development. Proposed GCCI funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies program, which will help Bangladesh to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue 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 25 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 fourth 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. U.S. assistance 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 TIP and illegal drugs. 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. U.S. assistance will help Bangladesh secure its land, air, and sea borders, prevent the proliferation and transit through Bangladesh of WMDs, and deny a safe haven for transnational terrorists.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	207,876
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
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,260
1.1 Counterterrorism	3,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	260

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
Citizen confidence in governance institutions increased	9,100
Development Assistance	9,100
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500
2.2 Good Governance	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	3,000
Food security improved	92,300
Development Assistance	56,300
4.5 Agriculture	55,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	300
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3.1 Health	8,000
4.5 Agriculture	18,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	4,000
Health status improved	77,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	77,000
3.1 Health	77,000
Responsiveness to climate change improved	16,700
Development Assistance	16,700
4.8 Environment	16,700
Access to Quality Education and Worker Training Improved and Educational Linkages between the United States and Bangladesh expanded	4,016
Development Assistance	4,016
3.2 Education	4,016

India

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

India is the anchor of South Asia, one of the United States' most important bilateral partners, and a rising global power with a multi-billion dollar economy. In the last several years the relationship has risen to a new level of cooperation, where the United States and India are working positively across a multitude of sectors to advance shared national interests.

One common area of interest is the pursuit of sustainable development, and the United States and India are now working jointly to achieve their shared development goals for India, the Asia Pacific Region, and global progress. New commitments include initiatives to mitigate the impact of climate change, achieve global health and food security objectives, and ensure continued regional integration and stability. U.S. assistance in India is used to advance this shared agenda by engaging a range of stakeholders to end extreme poverty – which affects 21.3 percent of India's population, according to the World Bank – and increase citizens' access to quality health care, education, water and sanitation, and energy. Through this assistance, the United States also helps to support and protect vulnerable women, girls, and minority groups. With assistance, the United States is piloting a new model of development, whereby partnerships and platforms created jointly with the Government of India (GOI), private sector stakeholders, and civil society organizations are used to scale proven solutions locally and globally.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	87,734	*	75,992	-11,742
Development Assistance	5,969	*	21,792	15,823
Economic Support Fund	22,100	*	3,000	-19,100
Global Health Programs - State	16,955	*	20,000	3,045
Global Health Programs - USAID	37,500	*	27,500	-10,000
International Military Education and Training	1,260	*	1,300	40
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,950	*	2,400	-1,550

Development Assistance (DA)

As the world's third largest carbon emitter after the United States and China, India is a priority partner for the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII). There is currently an important window of opportunity for the United States to support India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the international global climate change agreement – approved in December 2015 at Paris – given that much of the infrastructure that drives India's rapidly growing economy is now being planned. Support to implement the NAPCC will help India to reduce the carbon intensity of its economy by at least 30-35 percent by 2030, its current target. India has made a related commitment to the U.N. Climate Secretariat to reduce carbon emissions per unit of GDP by a minimum of 33 percent by 2030 from the 2005 level. India has also pledged that 40 percent of the country's electricity will come from non-fossil fuel based sources, such as wind and solar power, by 2030. Other DA funds will provide support for programs on water, sanitation, and hygiene and will build the capacity of local organizations working to advance gender equality and female empowerment locally and region-wide.

Accelerate India's Transition to a Low Emissions Economy

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$12.0 million for GCCI-Clean Energy will advance the GOI's strategic initiatives to expand the use of renewable energy until national greenhouse gas emissions levels stabilize. Funding will support the "Greening the Grid" program, which will ensure the reliable delivery of clean energy through a stronger, more flexible power system. This program will directly support India's "24x7" energy access goal and its objectives under the new INDC through activities designed to enable large-scale clean energy production and energy efficiency.
- With \$3.0 million in GCCI-Sustainable Landscapes funding, USAID will improve forest management practices in India. Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation activities will also be expanded. Working in partnership with the GOI's Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change, the intervention will: 1) resolve barriers to reducing emissions; 2) build human and institutional capacity for sustainable landscape management; 3) design and deploy improved scientific methods for ecosystem management and carbon inventory use; and 4) design and implement programs to provide conservation incentives to forest-dependent communities.
- A total of \$0.5 million in GCCI-Adaptation funding will improve the GOI's capacity to reduce the country's vulnerability to natural disaster by supporting infrastructure upgrades and emergency shelter construction in urban areas using risk management planning.

Development Innovations Impact People's Lives at the Base of the Pyramid in a Range of Sectors

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$2.0 million for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene will support a new Knowledge Partnership with the Ministry of Urban Development that will build capacity for state and municipal water and sanitation service providers, engage the private sector across the sanitation value chain, and share international and local proven practices for improved access to water and sanitation services. Through flexible, demand-driven technical assistance to national and sub-national governments, this partnership will help the GOI build a cadre of urban water and sanitation experts to operationalize India's goal of extending critical water and sanitation services to low-income urban populations.
- A total of \$1.8 million will focus on building the capacity of local organizations to advance gender equality and female empowerment, reduce gender disparities and gender-based violence, and increase the capability of women and girls to protect their rights.
- Funding of \$2.5 million for GCCI-Adaptation will support the adaptation and diffusion of proven Indian agricultural innovations that contribute directly to overcoming global climate change-induced constraints to agricultural production and productivity. Under this program, Indian stakeholders will form and build upon current partnerships with African and Asian private enterprises and public authorities to share proven innovations and promote climate change adaptation through policy measures and best practices. The responses include: developing, testing, and deploying climate-resilient technologies and management practices that help farmers 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. This will address the GCCI priority of helping countries achieve climate resilient and low emissions development.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

India's intensive focus on agricultural development over the past 40 years has resulted in increased agricultural production through the adoption and adaptation of new technologies and production methods. These include the mechanization of farming and food processing, improved seed varieties, and post-harvest management practices. 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, such as low-cost tractors and integrated pest management approaches. The GOI seeks to capitalize on its unique experience to assist developing countries confronting similar challenges. In particular, India can assist Africa, which faces the major difficulty of food insecurity, through its Triangular Cooperation initiative. As part of the successful U.S.-India strategic partnership under Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will continue to work jointly with the GOI to source proven solutions among Indian agricultural innovations and implement them in third countries.

Innovations Proven in India Are Increasingly Adopted in Other Countries

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$3.0 million in FTF funding will support partnerships to share Indian agricultural development innovations with third countries as part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative. Interventions will include the transfer of agriculture products or technologies, delivery methods, processes, management practices, or business models that will promote large-scale food security in partner countries. Interventions will aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad based development.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

India accounts for 21 percent of the world's global burden of disease including the greatest number of maternal, newborn, and child deaths in the world. India currently accounts for 22 percent of the world's child deaths; 1 in 17 children dies before the age of five, and 43 percent of children under five are underweight. Avoidable complications during pregnancy and child birth kill approximately 56,000 women annually. The tuberculosis (TB) epidemic kills two persons every three minutes in India, which estimates 2.2 million new TB cases a year. India is also reporting an increase in cases of multi-drug-resistant TB, including strains resistant to all available drugs. In response, this year the GOI established a new goal of making India TB-free by 2035. Simultaneously, India is losing more than six percent of its GDP annually due to premature deaths and preventable illnesses. Despite recent increases in the GOI's health budget and the creation of a new forum to leverage additional finance, India's public investment in health remains low. Gender inequality is also pervasive throughout India and further undermines health outcomes by creating obstacles to the quality, and accessibility of services.

There are approximately 2.1 million people living with HIV/AIDS in India, with more than 0.8 million receiving antiretroviral treatment. India has a concentrated epidemic with HIV prevalence 10–20 times higher in high-risk groups than in the general population. 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. The United States has been a key partner in the GOI's successful efforts to halt and reverse the HIV epidemic. Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the United States supports India with high impact technical assistance to achieve epidemic control, with a focus on helping key populations gain access to services, reducing stigma and discrimination, and increasing the quality of core HIV services.

Approximately 265 million people reside in India's 500 mega cities, which have more than 500,000 residents. Rapid urbanization is placing an immense strain on the ability of the government to provide clean water and sanitation services to these growing urban populations. The negative health consequences of this deficit are evident across India, which exhibits high rates of stunting, malnutrition, and death from water-borne disease. Today, eight million children in India's urban areas are at risk of illness and death due to the poor quality and inconsistency of water supply. Recently, Indian Prime Minister Modi identified the provision of clean water and sanitation to all Indians as his top development priority. The GOI plans to eliminate the practice of open-defecation by October 2019.

U.S. 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 three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases such as polio and TB. The Global Child Survival Call to Action in 2015, co-hosted with the GOI, secured India's commitment to a bold, shared vision of Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths by 2035. USAID continues to support the GOI to keep India polio free by strengthening surveillance systems and communication systems through social mobilization networks to maintain awareness that will mitigate importation and resurgence of the epidemic.

Going forward, USAID seeks to strengthen the capacity of India's health workforce, enhance the quality of data for government and local decision-making, and reduce out-of-pocket payments for health care. USAID takes a whole-of-market approach that mobilizes both private and public health systems essential to achieve universal access, reduce out-of-pocket expenditures, and improve client satisfaction. India is a proven laboratory for health innovations and provides a unique setting for USAID to expand the application of these innovations to augment its global impact. To this end, USAID is building locally-led alliances and platforms that enable private and public sector partners to leverage their resources.

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.
- A total of \$3.0 million will support the GOI to prepare emergency response and preparedness plans – in the event the polio virus is imported – and to conduct environmental surveillance that captures any traces of hidden virus. While India remains polio free, there is still a risk of importation from neighboring countries, such as Pakistan and Afghanistan, where transmission of the polio virus continues.
- With \$1.0 million, USAID will support the GOI's Revised National TB Control Program. Activities will help ensure that the GOI has a strong national program 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 thereby advancing national objectives in targeted 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.
- To improve maternal and child health, a total of \$1.5 million 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, and the GOI has designated USAID as one of five lead development partners in helping India reduce under-five mortality to less than 20 per 1,000 live births by 2035. 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).
- A total of \$3.0 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. 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 in a Range of Sectors

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$5.0 million will leverage new partnerships to advance national TB control efforts. USAID will support a large, joint urban health initiative to develop, test, and refine new ways to resolve major TB control challenges in large urban areas. These efforts will improve TB case detection and treatment success rates in order to achieve national targets. The goal of the “TB-Free India” program is to achieve 90 percent case detection and treatment success for all forms of TB by 2017.
- With \$3.0 million, USAID will support innovations that improve 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 healthcare innovation with potential for scaling high-impact interventions. The program will also build institutional capacity to accelerate impact.
- A total 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 “Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan” Clean India Campaign and 500 Cities National Urban Development Mission which has a strong water and sanitation focus. Activities will expand the reach and improve the quality of water and sanitation services for those living in extreme poverty in India's Tier 1 cities (those with a population greater than 500,000). These activities will directly support the goal of ending preventable child and maternal deaths.
- With \$6.0 million USAID will support voluntary family planning/reproductive health activities. These programs will support innovations for healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies and activities aimed at reducing the unmet need for family planning services. USAID will support innovative service delivery, quality improvement, and social behavior change models for scaling up.

Innovations Proven in India Are Increasingly Adopted in Other Countries

Key Intervention:

- With \$2.0 million USAID will help establish systems to identify proven Indian innovations and best practices in maternal and child health and family planning and reproductive health from public and private sector organizations to introduce, adopt, and scale them up in third world countries.

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 U.S. counterparts. The IMET program favorably impacts India's military leadership, doctrinal developments, and perceptions of the United States, which are crucial to mutual understanding between 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. U.S. assistance helps enhance the planning capacities of senior leadership 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:

- A total 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.

U.S. and India Increase Information Sharing and Operationalize the Strategic Security Partnership

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$2.0 million in NADR-Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) will support training of Indian law enforcement entities, with a potential focus on building the capacity of Indian police to protect vital infrastructure, respond to and mitigate terrorism-related crises, conduct related investigations, secure the country's borders from terrorist transit, and lead regional cooperation against terrorism threats in South Asia. ATA assistance could also support efforts to develop the counterterrorism training roles and capacities of key Indian law enforcement institutions, including the police academy system.
- Totalling \$0.4 million, NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) resources will continue the implementation of the U.S.-India Roadmap for Export Control Cooperation. FY 2017 EXBS programs will promote GOI outreach initiatives to Indian industry, continue support for 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 2015:

- USAID conducted one independent performance evaluation in FY 2015 for the Health of the Urban Poor (HUP) Program. In early FY 2016, an evaluation of the Partnership to Advance Clean Energy - Deployment (PACE-D) Program will take place.
- 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. statutory and policy requirements in family planning.

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 budget:

- The evaluation of the HUP Program has highlighted that the program has successfully led to outcomes that include demonstration sites that informed the GOI's National Urban Health Mission framework, advocacy that created an enabling environment for urban health, replication and scale up of related programming, a demand for technical assistance, and increased allocation (122 percent) of funds to urban health. This evaluation caused USAID to: 1) design a convergence mechanism with pooled funding from USAID sources for programs seeking to address cross-cutting health issues,

which require multi-sectoral approaches and recruit regional hubs of high-powered technical assistance teams, as opposed to central technical assistance teams; 2) invest in documenting and disseminating HUP lessons, products, and models to reach a wider audience (state governments, non-health departments involved in urban development, organizations working with marginalized population, donors and other countries in the process of strengthening urban health programs); and 3) expand the scope of urban health in the medium term to demonstrate a model that includes comprehensive health services, disaster management, epidemic management, environmental health, solid waste management, community insurance models, and lifestyle issues. Based on these evaluation recommendations, USAID has designed the new Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health for Urban Poor Program and plans to design another Healthy Cities Program.

- The mid-term performance evaluation findings for the PACE-D Program will include results achieved by the program so far, identify implementation issues that will help rectify future activity design and approaches, and provide specific recommendations for the final two years of the program. The findings will also guide the USAID implementation of the new Greening-the-Grid Program.
- USAID conducted several data quality assessments (DQAs) involving multiple implementing partners. The findings of these DQAs were shared with partners, with specific recommendations on how to strengthen future data collection and utilization processes.
- The main conclusion of the FY 2015 portfolio reviews was that modestly-funded U.S. assistance programs in India – particularly those that 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 both countries. These reviews emphasized the need to reduce financial pipelines by accelerating program implementation and helping to strengthen local partner capacity.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increase the Capacity of India to Improve the Lives of Vulnerable Populations: The United States 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. 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 to deliver quality services to more people, 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 production and effective distribution is critical to economic growth. However, the energy sector in India accounts for as much as 58 percent of India’s greenhouse gas emissions. These emissions are projected to grow exponentially over the coming decades in order to meet increasing public and private sector demands. The forestry sector currently supports more than 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 significant co-benefits, such as greater biodiversity, enhanced livelihoods, and helping ecosystems and communities adapt to climate change.

Innovations Proven in India Are Increasingly Adopted in Other Countries: India is one of the world’s leading laboratories for innovation and provides a unique setting for USAID to source or create, test, and apply proven innovations at scale for global impact. USAID will catalyze and facilitate the sharing of proven Indian development solutions with other countries. USAID will also reach out to the Indian and global development community to share knowledge about the types of development innovations that are

being tested and proven in India. These activities, which leverage contributions from other partners in India and around the world, will advance the adoption of proven development solutions in select developing countries in Africa and Asia.

Development Innovations Impact People’s Lives at the Base of the Pyramid in a Range of Sectors: To capitalize on dynamic innovations, USAID will continue to test a new development model, whereby proven solutions are tested, selected, and then scaled through unique partnerships that engage a variety of public- and private-sector stakeholders. USAID has proven it can deliver development results faster, cheaper, and to more beneficiaries through projects and mechanisms designed according to this model. Effective solutions will be reviewed and selected for scaling-up at the regional level or with partner countries in Africa through joint U.S.-GOI initiatives.

USAID’s health program in India will specifically focus on bringing to scale 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 in India and magnify the development impact of its various WASH initiatives.

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, the development of a robust strategic defense partnership remains a work in progress. U.S. security cooperation activities are designed to build this partnership incrementally, but success has been uneven. Defense trade and foreign military sales continue 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 Science and Technology collaboration. Conversely, the complexity of military-to-military activities, such as 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, counterterrorism, maritime security, humanitarian assistance/disaster relief, and cybersecurity are relatively non-controversial. Leaders of both nations have already committed to deepening and broadening our engagement in these areas.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	75,992
Innovations proven in India are increasingly adopted in other countries.	5,000
Economic Support Fund	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
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 Counterterrorism	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.	28,500
Global Health Programs - State	20,000
3.1 Health	20,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,500
3.1 Health	8,500
Accelerate India's transition to a low emissions economy.	15,500
Development Assistance	15,500
4.8 Environment	15,500
Development innovations impact people's lives at the base of the pyramid in a range of sectors.	23,292
Development Assistance	6,292
3.1 Health	1,955
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,837
4.8 Environment	2,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,000
3.1 Health	17,000

Kazakhstan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. strategic aim in Kazakhstan is to seek to maintain Kazakhstan's development 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 with increasingly robust economic and people-to-people relationships with the United States. Kazakhstan has made measurable 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. FY 2017 assistance will focus on promoting an effective civil society and strengthening the capacity of non-governmental organizations, promoting the rule of law and human rights, and increasing access to independent media. U.S.-funded programs will also seek to strengthen border security, combat transnational crime, and promote the professionalization of defense services. Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII) funding will support a lower emissions development pathway for Kazakhstan. U.S. assistance will foster support for U.S. values, including respect for human rights, including the free exercise of religion or belief, people-centered development, and transparency and accountability in governance. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	8,393	*	8,783	390
Economic Support Fund	4,538	*	6,183	1,645
Foreign Military Financing	800	*	-	-800
International Military Education and Training	725	*	700	-25
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	900	*	900	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,430	*	1,000	-430

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

As one of the most prosperous economies in South and Central Asia, Kazakhstan plays a prominent and critical role in numerous strategic U.S. policy priorities, including reinforcing U.S. values and regional stability and connectivity. Kazakhstan's rapid urbanization and the government's prioritization of countering violent extremism (CVE) are placing stress on Kazakhstan's underdeveloped democratic institutions. Furthermore, in 2015, the nation adopted an ambitious reform agenda that will further tax bureaucratic institutions' ability to enact sweeping reforms in the judiciary, civil service, and economic and social spheres. ESF-funded programs will address U.S. priorities and support the implementation of some of these sweeping reforms most notably to improve rule of law, increase the influence of civil society on decision making at the national level, encourage the development of and access to independent media. U.S. assistance will also support Kazakhstan's efforts to reduce emissions that contribute to climate change. To strengthen local capacity in CVE, ESF-funded programs will support improved social service delivery and address the crime of trafficking in persons (TIP).

Kazakhstan Increases Law Enforcement, Justice, 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:

- CVE activities will improve the government's and/or civil society's ability to deter residents of Kazakhstan from joining extremist organizations.

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 \$2.5 million in funding requested as part of the GCCI, the United States will continue to support climate change mitigation by working with the Government of Kazakhstan and Kazakhstan's business community to promote policies that will reduce emissions. This will be done by helping to scale-up the adoption of renewable energy sources and energy-saving technologies.

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:

- ESF funds will be used to help promote the development of trade and a robust private sector by providing technical assistance and training for businesses 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.

Kazakhstan Increases the Effectiveness and Inclusiveness of its Governance Institutions by Promoting Accountability and Citizen Access in Order to Serve the Public Good

Key Interventions:

- Activities to combat TIP will increase awareness of TIP issues and improve the government's ability to identify and provide support for TIP victims.
- U.S. programs will strengthen the ability of government and civil society to engage each other to resolve issues identified by the citizenry.

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 2017 funding will help identify and expand governance reforms advocated 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 and seek to mitigate the impact of legislation that threatens to impede the development of an independent 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. U.S. support for independent media will also seek to broaden information sources available to citizens. Activities will include legal support, training, and networking opportunities for journalists and media outlets.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses introduce members of Kazakhstan's defense establishment to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET training is intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas – such as peacekeeping, instruction of professional military education, military intelligence, special operations, and engineering – 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 by increasing understanding and improving lines of communication. 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. Kazakhstan has acknowledged the importance of these programs in the past by funding the travel expenses of its military students to the United States, thus increasing the number of students from Kazakhstan who have an opportunity to attend IMET courses.

Kazakhstan Increases Law Enforcement, Justice, 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 country for the transit of narcotics that originate in Afghanistan and are 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 other 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 skill development necessary to combat these criminal enterprises and help advance the U.S.-Kazakhstan relationship. U.S. assistance will build upon the United States' strong partnership with Kazakhstan in fighting transnational organized crime.

Kazakhstan Increases Law Enforcement, Justice, 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:

- U.S. assistance will help Kazakhstan strengthen its border security by further developing its canine drug and explosives detection programs and by working with the U.S. Coast Guard to enhance its controls over narcotics and contraband trafficking on the Caspian Sea.
- INCLE funds will be used for counternarcotics training in analysis of operative information, 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. These funds will also support evidence-based drug demand reduction programming.
- Funding will support training and technical assistance to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Prosecutor General's Office, and other relevant agencies to investigate and prosecute transnational organized crime in the form of money laundering and TIP.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Kazakhstan has been an important U.S. nonproliferation partner since it first gained its independence. It made early strides in denuclearization, but still possesses a significant proliferation-relevant industry and Soviet-era facilities. Through cooperative activities and the provision of training, equipment, infrastructure, 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 Interventions:

- 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 enhance its strategic trade controls, meet its international nonproliferation obligations, and strengthen border control. The EXBS program continues to support Kazakhstan's plans to build a WMD-interdiction training facility, create distance learning capabilities, reform relevant strategic trade legal frameworks, develop capacity in strategic-trade-control licensing, and increase outreach to proliferation-relevant industry.
- The EXBS Program will also offer regional enforcement training with Kazakhstan and its neighboring countries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The Department of State's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) 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. 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.
- The annual public opinion survey conducted by USAID every year informs project monitoring and the design of new activities.
- Programs administered by INL were routinely tracked through end-use monitoring programs. In addition, as part of the annual letter-of-agreement funds-obligation process, INL reviewed

achievement indicators with the Government of Kazakhstan. In FY 2015, INL conducted an independent assessment of its counternarcotics assistance in Central Asia and will follow up with recommendations in FY 2016 and beyond.

- The EXBS Program conducts annual end-use monitoring programs of equipment and infrastructure programs delivered in previous fiscal years. Additionally, in FY 2015, EXBS contracted an independent Strategic Trade Control Assessment that was conducted in coordination with the Government. The assessment evaluated Kazakhstan's strategic trade control system, including legal frameworks, licensing and regulations, border security and enforcement, and industry outreach.
- The Department of Commerce's Special American Business Internship Training (SABIT) program conducts two primary evaluations on a continual basis. First, each departing group member provides written feedback before returning home, and second, SABIT conducts telephone, e-mail, and in-person follow-up regularly after participants have returned home and had time to apply the knowledge and skills gained during SABIT training.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information received during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- A media assessment conducted by specialists from USAID Washington and the USAID Central Asia Mission informed the plans for USAID's 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, thus increasing Kazakh-language media content and improving the quality of reporting to a growing population.
- The EXBS program used information on the effectiveness of programs gathered during routine end-use monitoring to make decisions for future programs, including future equipment purchases, training programs, and infrastructure improvements. The results of the FY 2015 Strategic Trade Control Assessment will be shared with the Government of Kazakhstan and used to identify if there are key areas where the EXBS program can provide further assistance to make substantive improvements in Kazakhstan's strategic trade system, including legal frameworks, regulations, licensing, and industry outreach programs.
- The Department of Commerce updated and expanded its SABIT pre-program documents for program participants based on feedback from delegates in 2015.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Kazakhstan Increases Law Enforcement, Justice, 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 looking 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, TIP, narco-trafficking and corruption, and will pay large dividends within Kazakhstan and the region. The Kazakh government aims to modernize and professionalize its armed services, and desires closer cooperation with the United States to help carry out that transformation. U.S. assistance will support Kazakhstan's Armed Forces 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 non-commissioned officers; increase their interoperability with other forces through the pursuit of North Atlantic Treaty Organization Individual Partnership Action Plan goals and United Nations peacekeeping deployment; and employ U.S. Defense Department 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. government aims to continue to strengthen that cooperation. The U.S. 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. U.S. 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 WMD-related materials, enact and effectively enforce sound export controls, and continue active engagement in the area of nonproliferation.

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: Climate change is predicted to negatively affect Kazakhstan. In addition to health concerns, estimates show that Kazakhstan's agricultural output could decrease by as much as 75 percent 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 wheat from Kazakhstan. Funds will be used to train energy auditors and to help finance long-term changes that help with the transition to a market-based system for renewable and clean energy.

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 Central Asian countries, particularly Kazakhstan, are trying to increase their trade outside of the region, intra-regional trade among Central Asian countries remains less than five percent of total trade. This is low by global standards and reflects the lack of action to integrate trade corridors or harmonize 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.

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 functioning democratic 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 additional and better services from the government.

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. While Kazakhstan

needs continued assistance to complete its transition to a market economy; U.S. policy also prioritizes support for expanding space for civil society in Kazakhstan. That space has constricted in recent years, rather than expanded, through the adoption of restrictive 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 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 Kazakhstan's citizens 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 U.S. Mission, will allow Kazakhstan to become less suspicious of Western motives.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	8,783
Kazakhstan increases law enforcement, justice, 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	1,714
Economic Support Fund	114
1.1 Counterterrorism	114
International Military Education and Training	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	252
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	324
1.5 Transnational Crime	324
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	1,000
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	2,500
Economic Support Fund	2,500
4.8 Environment	2,500
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

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
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		680
Economic Support Fund		680
1.5 Transnational Crime		250
2.2 Good Governance		430
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		2,099
Economic Support Fund		2,099
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		495
2.4 Civil Society		1,604
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
2.4 Civil Society		565

Kyrgyz Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Kyrgyz Republic continues to consolidate its parliamentary democratic system since a popular revolution in 2010 led to the first democratic transfer of presidential power in Central Asia in 2011. International observers widely heralded the 2015 parliamentary elections as free and fair, further demonstrating the country's commitment to a democratic system. The presidential election in 2017 will be critical to democratic development, as the country remains fragile and faces myriad challenges, including lack of viable employment opportunities, widespread corruption, weak rule of law and law enforcement sector impunity (especially in terms of treatment of minority groups), a persistent energy deficit, and a deteriorating social service infrastructure. The Kyrgyz Republic needs to address these challenges and demonstrate that democracy can deliver a better quality of life to its citizens. The primary goal of U.S. assistance programs is to partner with the government and civil society to foster a more stable and prosperous country. U.S. assistance will focus on economic growth programs that can have a demonstrable impact on people's lives and provide market-based solutions to address the energy deficit, as well as programs that support continued parliamentary development, judicial reform, and an electoral process that continues to reflect the will of the citizens. U.S. assistance will fight tuberculosis and support higher education and early-grade reading across the country. U.S. assistance programs will support greater economic prosperity and promote increased cooperation of the Kyrgyz Republic with other states of Central Asia on economic connectivity, security, and counter-narcotics efforts. U.S. assistance will also continue to support reforms and tackle corruption in law enforcement structures. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	37,287	*	51,756	14,469
Economic Support Fund	28,558	*	43,946	15,388
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,300	*	3,750	-550
International Military Education and Training	779	*	950	171
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	2,100	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,650	*	1,010	-640

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF 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. Assistance will also focus on improving the reading skills of primary-school students, who are critical to ensuring that the Kyrgyz Republic continues on the path of democratic reform with a competent, well-educated workforce. Democracy and governance programs will promote judicial reform, strengthen the country's parliamentary democracy, improve local governance, and increase the capacity of key government ministries to deliver services to its citizens. U.S. assistance will also support efforts to increase citizen access to civically-relevant and diverse information, build the capacity of civil society organizations to oversee and contribute to government policy making and

implementation, and strengthen human rights institutions and organizations that protect individual human rights and the rule of law.

Support a More Inclusive and Accountable Democracy

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$1.2 million will support efforts to increase the integrity, independence, and transparency of the 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.
- U.S. assistance will support efforts to further improve electoral management and to transform political parties into vehicles for advancing competing policy ideas and representing citizen interests, rather than those focused on the advancement of certain individual or clan interests. Programs will support electoral legislation reforms, as needed; improved election administration, including steps to make voter lists more inclusive; monitoring of Parliament; and civic education.
- Small grants will be provided to support local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and independent media, enabling recipients to advocate and engage with the government on key issues, promote government accountability and public oversight, foster ethnic reconciliation, and empower minority and disadvantaged groups.
- A total of \$1.6 million in U.S. assistance will promote citizen access to diverse and independent media voices, Kyrgyz and minority language media, and unbiased information that will help the Kyrgyz Republic's citizens inform themselves about a broad range of issues of public interest.

Support Improved Governance, Service Delivery, and Policy Formation to Better Connect the Government to its People

Key Interventions:

- Good-governance programs will help key government partners improve their internal administration (public administration reform), and increase the quality and ensure inclusive service provision to all citizens. Institutional partners will include local government bodies and key national-level ministries.
- 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, government oversight, and basic service delivery.
- A total of \$3.0 million will be used to strengthen reading instruction in order to improve students' reading outcomes in the first through fourth grades, increase the availability of quality reading materials, and promote community and parental support for reading 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 Intervention:

- Small grants will be provided to support local NGOs and independent media, enabling recipients to advocate and engage with the government on key issues, promote government accountability and public oversight, foster ethnic reconciliation, and empower minority and disadvantaged groups.

Support and Advocate for Greater Respect and Attention to Human Rights for All Citizens, Focusing on Marginalized, At-Risk Minorities

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support individuals' access to justice through an increasingly independent, well-qualified, and appropriately trained cadre of defense lawyers, which will also seek to raise individual awareness of their legal rights and improve their perception of the justice system.
- Small grants will be provided to support local NGOs and independent media, enabling recipients to advocate and engage with the government on human rights issues.

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.

Counter Transnational Threats and Improve Law Enforcement: Strengthen the Country's Ability to Defend Itself against Transnational Threats such as Narco-Trafficking, Human Trafficking, and Nuclear Proliferation; In Conjunction with the United Nations, EU and OSCE, Promote Reform in Law Enforcement and Justice Sectors that Mitigates Corruption

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance to combat trafficking in persons (TIP) will support the efforts of local civil society partners to raise public awareness of TIP-related issues and will enhance protection of TIP victims by supporting return, rehabilitation, and reintegration services. U.S. assistance will also promote cooperation between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (GOKR), civil society, and other regional actors on TIP-related issues, including migrants' rights.

Accelerated Growth of a Diversified and Equitable Economy Bolsters Economic Growth, Increases Investment, and Prosperity

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded technical assistance will support the implementation of reforms of the Kyrgyz Republic's business-enabling environment that are designed to accelerate economic growth. Program activities will seek to increase incomes and sustainable employment by strengthening the competitiveness of small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) to improve their productivity, access to markets, availability of investment capital, and financial and operational management capacity. The activities will also include assistance to meet increasingly stringent regional and international technical trade and quality standards in support of regional economic integration.
- Funds will support private-sector development interventions in high-impact economic sectors, including agriculture. The funding will target SMEs, small landholders and businesses in specific value chains to support sustainable and diversify growth. For example, program activities in agriculture will assist smallholders to improve production yields and increase farm-level profitability. Support to SMEs will include assistance to improve human capacity, expand markets, reduce operating costs, and increase revenues.

Support Adoption and Implementation of Energy Sector and Natural Resource Reforms to Increase Transparency, Improve Management, and Develop Effective Long-Term Strategies, Including Support for CASA-1000

Key Intervention:

- The U.S. government 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.

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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Kyrgyz Republic will benefit from regional HIV/AIDS programming funded through the Central Asia Regional operating unit. GHP funding requested for the Kyrgyz Republic will focus on the fight against tuberculosis (TB). The Kyrgyz Republic has one of the highest rates of difficult-to-treat multi-drug-resistant (MDR) TB in the world, with 26 percent of new TB cases estimated to be MDR, as compared to three percent of new TB cases worldwide. Drug resistance among previously treated patients is also alarming, at 55 percent. Through its TB Strategic Plan, the GOKR is seeking to increase the number of MDR-TB patients currently receiving treatment and improve the country's case notification and treatment success rates.

Support Improved Governance, Service Delivery, and Policy Formation to Better Connect the Government to its People

Key Intervention:

- Tuberculosis: Funding will help the GOKR to continue improving its systems for identifying, diagnosing, and managing TB and MDR-TB. The U.S. government will contribute to GOKR's goals of reducing new TB infections and improving case detection and cure rates by promoting equitable access to quality TB diagnosis, treatment and care. This will be accomplished by improving TB laboratory services, strengthening pediatric MDR-TB case management, building infection control systems within health facilities, and expanding TB prevention and control programs and outreach to vulnerable groups. U.S. assistance will support the Kyrgyz Republic as it shifts away from a mandatory hospitalization approach for TB patients to an outpatient care model, and develops national policies and guidelines that are in line with the World Health Organization's "Stop TB" Strategy. These efforts will contribute to more effective policies and a strengthened health system that promotes national ownership of sustainable TB control efforts.

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. U.S.-trained Kyrgyz officers have been instrumental in encouraging reform in the country's military.

Strengthen the Kyrgyz Republic's Ability to Maintain its Security, Stability, and Sovereignty

Key Intervention:

- IMET training will help professionalize and increase the capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic's defense establishment. 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 meet Western standards.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The Kyrgyz Republic suffers from ethnic and regional conflicts and weak criminal-justice institutions that could potentially lead to instability. The GOKR has initiated institutional reform and development of its security services, but in the past, these efforts have been hampered by corruption. Strengthening the police's relationship with the public is a U.S. priority as the GOKR works to improve public trust in the nation's institutions.

Support and Advocate for Greater Respect and Attention to Human Rights for All Citizens, Focusing on Marginalized, At-Risk Minorities

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance, which includes support for a U.S. Resident Legal Advisor position, will help the Kyrgyz Republic implement its revised Criminal Procedure Code by training judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and police on new requirements, practices and procedures.
- U.S. assistance will support the GOKR's efforts to bring its criminal code into compliance with the Istanbul Action Plan and develop capacities for implementation.

Counter Transnational Threats and Improve Law Enforcement: Strengthen the Country's Ability to Defend Itself against Transnational Threats such as Narco-Trafficking, Human Trafficking, and Nuclear Proliferation; In Conjunction with the UN, EU and OSCE, Promote Reform in Law Enforcement and Justice Sectors that Mitigates Corruption

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support training programs conducted by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration for Kyrgyz counternarcotics officers.
- U.S. assistance will be used to improve police capacity to deliver services through community policing programs and to provide professional law enforcement advice and capacity-building.
- U.S. assistance will support targeted training to prosecutors and police to educate them on identification of TIP victims, referral mechanisms, and how to build solid TIP cases, which will result in more effective prosecutions.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

By supporting cooperative activities and the provision of necessary equipment, NADR funding will help the GOKR combat transnational threats such as international terrorism and the proliferation of weapons-of-mass-destruction related commodities and technology. The United States will also help the Kyrgyz Republic secure and destroy its excess munitions from the Soviet era.

Counter Transnational Threats and Improve Law Enforcement: Strengthen the Country's Ability to Defend Itself against Transnational Threats such as Narco-Trafficking, Human Trafficking, and Nuclear Proliferation; In Conjunction with the UN, EU and OSCE, Promote Reform in Law Enforcement and Justice Sectors that Mitigates Corruption

Key Interventions:

- The Conventional Weapons Destruction Program will support initiatives to secure and destroy excess or unserviceable munitions, ordnance, and man-portable air defense systems; renovate or upgrade existing explosive storage facilities and related security systems; and integrate international best practices for weapons and munitions management into national agency standards and operational procedures for ordnance control.
- Export Control and Related Border Security funding will continue to support the Kyrgyz Republic's efforts to address legal and regulatory gaps related to strategic trade controls, strengthen its

industry-compliance programs, and work towards a self-sustaining enforcement training program through the Kyrgyz Customs training academy, including the development of distance learning and training capacities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: U.S. government agencies implementing assistance programs in the Kyrgyz Republic regularly monitor their programs' performance.

- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with 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. The Coordinator's Office also held an ABR with USAID/Kyrgyz Republic in-country and conducted site visits of a number of implementing partners. 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 monitors the use of funds provided for law-enforcement facility renovations and training programs, and collects performance data as it became available from the GOKR. INL's implementing partners, such as the U.S. Department of Justice, provide periodic reports to the Department of State. Department of State personnel also perform periodic end-use monitoring of all equipment provided to ensure its use in accordance with bilateral agreements. As part of the annual letter-of-agreement funds-obligation process, INL reviews performance indicators with the GOKR.

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 Coordinator's Office used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2016 and FY 2017.
- USAID used its Performance Management Plan and portfolio reviews to monitor and track progress in achieving the Development Objectives and Intermediate Results identified in its 2013-2017 Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) for the Kyrgyz Republic.
- USAID's assessments for the five-year CDCS informed program design and prioritization for follow-on programs in the economic growth and democracy and governance sectors.
- The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 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 Kyrgyz Republic 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.

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. The country continued its consolidation of democratic electoral processes with the 2015 parliamentary election. Nevertheless, this electoral transition has not been matched by a broader transition across government and society to a more fully inclusive system for all citizens that

delivers the reforms necessary to fully institutionalize a participatory democracy. Programs will promote 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 reform government systems and improve 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 a more collaborative relationship between government and civil society to broaden civil society's role in policy analysis, basic service delivery, and government oversight. To address the decreasing quality of the education system, U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening teaching methodologies 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 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.-funded 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.

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.

Counter Transnational Threats and Improve Law Enforcement: Strengthen the Country's Ability to Defend Itself against Transnational Threats such as Narco-Trafficking, Human Trafficking, and Nuclear Proliferation; In Conjunction with the UN, EU and OSCE, 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 Bolsters Economic Growth, Increases 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 business 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. They will also work across value chains in the poorest regions of the country to increase productivity and incomes of small-holder farmers and others who earn their livelihoods through agriculture.

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.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	51,756
Support a more inclusive and accountable democracy	6,699
Economic Support Fund	6,699
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,999
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,450
2.4 Civil Society	2,250
Support improved governance, service delivery, policy formation to better connect the government to its people	14,837
Economic Support Fund	11,087
2.2 Good Governance	5,108
2.4 Civil Society	2,479
3.2 Education	3,500
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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
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	1,037
Economic Support Fund	537
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
2.4 Civil Society	37
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
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
Counter Transnational Threats and Improve Law Enforcement: Strengthen the country's ability to defend itself against transnational threats such as narco-trafficking, human trafficking, and nuclear proliferation; in conjunction with the UN, EU, and OSCE, promote reform in law enforcement and justice sectors that mitigates corruption	2,960
Economic Support Fund	350
1.5 Transnational Crime	350
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	200
1.5 Transnational Crime	200
2.2 Good Governance	500
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 bolsters economic growth, increases investment, and prosperity	23,199
Economic Support Fund	23,199
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	23,199
Support adoption and implementation of energy sector and natural resource reforms to increase transparency, improve management, and develop effective long-term strategies, including support for CASA-1000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000
4.4 Infrastructure	2,000

Maldives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

FY 2017 U.S. foreign assistance resources for Maldives will be directed toward global climate change adaptation and the promotion of maritime domain awareness, maritime security, and counterterrorism capability. Growing political unrest, weak democratic institutions, and limited government presence in outer atolls have created space for extremist ideologies to grow. U.S. assistance will focus on maritime security – an area of particular concern due to significant 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 the entire island nation is less than 1.5 meters above sea level, 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; as such, a significant portion of the U.S. assistance program will focus on climate change adaptation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,354	*	3,340	-14
Development Assistance	2,000	*	2,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	400	*	400	-
International Military Education and Training	314	*	300	-14
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	640	*	640	-

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funding will be used to strengthen climate-resilient, sustainable management of coastal resources – particularly coral reefs – and thereby strengthen economic, social, and environmental resilience to the adverse effects of climate change in Maldives. More specifically, FY 2017 resources will be used to fund U.S. Agency for International Development’s (USAID) Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) efforts, which will help improve adaptive management of atoll ecosystems in a manner that is science-based, stakeholder-driven, and financially sustainable for the reef-dependent communities that are subject to the full range of climate change hazards, including extreme rainfall events, drought, and rising sea levels. GCCCI - Adaptation funding will continue to focus on building economic, social, and environmental resilience to the effects of climate change across select atolls.

Through Economic, Environmental, and Social Resilience, Supported by U.S. Programs, Maldives Adapts to Climate Change

Key Intervention:

- \$2.0 million to implement Reefs Generate Environmental and Economic Resiliency for Atoll Ecosystems (REGENERATE), a GCCCI adaptation program that will provide Maldivian stakeholders with relevant, internationally accepted climate change data and measurement technologies allowing them to make more informed decisions about managing coastal and reef ecosystems. These funds will also be used to develop a National Ecosystem Based Management and Adaptation Strategy; increase Maldivian stakeholders’ ability to measure, monitor, and adapt to climate stresses; strengthen management capabilities to foster resilient reef ecosystems; and establish sustainable financing mechanisms for high-priority marine management locations.

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 and improve humanitarian disaster response, while also contributing to regional maritime security.

Through U.S. Support and Programs, Maldives Increases its Capacity to Address Transnational Issues/Problems

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$0.4 million in FMF funding will build upon efforts to train and equip a credible counterterrorism 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. IMET training is intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of security forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Maldivian military leaders and 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 of \$0.3 million will be used to continue senior-level, noncommissioned, and junior-level professional military education courses for studies related to counterterrorism and maritime security.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR resources will be used to provide training to key agencies in advanced border control techniques and support identifying and neutralizing potential terrorist threats transiting through, or operating within, Maldivian borders. The Maldivian Police Service (MPS) has a force of approximately 3,500 officers. FY 2017 funding will help to build the investigative and enforcement capabilities of the MPS in order to counter transnational threats, terrorism, and illicit trafficking. This will require sustained training focused on developing advanced leadership, investigative, prosecutorial, and management techniques coordinated through the Regional Security Office and other federal agencies.

Through U.S. Support and Programs, Maldives Increases its Capacity to Address Transnational Issues/Problems

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$0.5 million in NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) will provide training to enhance the law enforcement capacities of the Maldives to counter transnational threats and terrorist activities. The program will improve the capability of key agencies to deter, detect, investigate, and prosecute terrorist threats in the expansive territory of Maldives. ATA programming could also include 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.
- Approximately \$0.2 million in Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Assistance will

help the Maldives develop strategic trade control legislation and regulations, and build the capacity of regulatory ministries, and customs and law enforcement entities to enhance maritime border security. EXBS assistance will also focus on regional export control cooperation with neighbors such as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and India.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID has improved the system of program monitoring to ensure that projects achieve maximum impact. In October 2014, the Mission released a standard, compliant mission order on evaluation, which details USAID program manager requirements for monitoring their projects. In January 2015, the Mission instituted a standard site visit report which USAID program managers are required to complete for all project monitoring visits. The Mission also instituted requirements for the contents and organization of all project files, to ensure key records are in order and compliant with Agency standards, including the latest monitoring requirements.

As no new Maldives projects are planned for implementation in FY 2015 or FY 2016 and no activities were expected to end in FY 2015, the Mission did not conduct any formal evaluations of the Maldives portfolio. However, two rapid assessments were conducted to inform the development of: (a) the extension of the REGENERATE project, focused on coral reef management, and (b) the extension of the Maldives Women and Youth project, focused on civic participation.

The U.S. Embassy Political Section now has a warranted Grants Officer responsible for developing, implementing, and monitoring awards. Additional staff will train to become certified as Grants Officer Representatives in order to assist in all phases of the award process, including a staff member based in Maldives. During 2015, the Political and Economic Sections facilitated visits by an International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) assessment team (July); the Ambassador at Large for Global Women's Issues (October); and the Bureau for Counterterrorism Regional Coordinator (November-December), with the latter two including assessments for programmatic activities on women, peace, and security along with counterterrorism. Political Section involvement will help ensure funding allocated as a result of these needs assessments will further Mission goals and be managed by a dedicated grants team.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID conducts semi-annual portfolio reviews 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. In FY 2015, the combination of the Mission's monitoring and evaluation processes, the discussions at the portfolio reviews, and the rapid assessments drove specific programmatic choices. First, the REGENERATE program was modified slightly to include a greater focus on community engagement and civic leadership, as opposed to the original project design which focused primarily on the national governance processes – the Ministry of Environment and Energy in particular. Similarly, the Maldives Women and Youth program was modified in November 2015 as a result of lessons learned from the Maldivian Elections Support Activity; the resulting project focused more heavily on the civic engagement of women and youth who were identified as the most excluded populations in civic discourse in Maldives.

The U.S. Embassy Political Section Grants Officer regularly assesses the performance of every active project under the section's management via mandatory periodic reporting. This helps to ensure projects remain on time, within budget, and on track to achieve their stipulated objectives. The Grants Officer also serves as liaison to awards managed from Washington-based Bureaus, such as an INL project, to improve access to and strengthen the justice sector. This aids in promoting oversight of locally implemented awards for Washington-based grants teams.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Through Economic, Environmental, and Social Resilience, Supported by U.S. Programs, Maldives Adapts to Climate Change: Given the Maldives' vulnerability to climate-related hazards, GCCI-Adaptation funding will continue to focus on building economic, social, and environmental resilience of selected coastal and reef ecosystems to the effects of climate change. U.S. assistance will help provide needed climate change data and measurement technologies to better inform national and local Maldivian stakeholders in their decision-making to manage coastal resources more sustainably in the face of climate change and other hazards. The resources will also help develop the National Ecosystem Based Management and Adaption Strategy to use lessons from the selected ecosystems in formulating strategic guidance for stakeholders in other parts of the country to strengthen their ability to manage reef ecosystems in a more resilient manner.

Through U.S. Support and Programs, Maldives Increases its Capacity to Address Transnational Issues/Problems: Maldives is working to establish a professional military force and codify civilian control of the military. U.S. assistance programs are focused on professionalization of the Maldives National Defense Force (MNDF) and increasing its maritime domain awareness, maritime security, and counterterrorism capability. Given Maldives' small size and relative strategic importance, overall progress has been at a steady pace, appropriate to the size and resources of the MNDF.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	3,340
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 Counterterrorism	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	2,000
Development Assistance	2,000
4.8 Environment	2,000

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. 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. Following the devastating April 2015 earthquake, the United States committed to supporting Nepal's longer-term recovery. FY 2017 resources will be used in the following six key areas prioritized by the Government of Nepal (GON) and other donors through the June 2015 Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA): (1) housing and infrastructure; (2) livelihoods and food security; (3) re-establishing health and education services; (4) protecting vulnerable populations; (5) local governance; and (6) disaster risk management.

In September 2015, Nepal promulgated a new constitution—a key step in finalizing the peace process that began in 2006 after a decade-long conflict. Political developments in Nepal offer new opportunities for U.S. democracy and governance programs, which focus on building government capacity to deliver services and strengthening civil society, local governance, and public financial management. U.S. assistance also seeks to improve the inclusion of women and historically marginalized groups in government, civil society, and the economy. Additionally, U.S. assistance facilitates the country's "relief to development" transition from a post-disaster environment to a stable democracy.

U.S. assistance will help address key development challenges 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 Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF); building resilience to changing climate conditions through the President's Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI); safeguarding the country's rich biodiversity; building the foundation for education by improving early grade reading skills; strengthening the rule of law; preventing trafficking in persons; strengthening border security; and building the capacity of law enforcement officers. These combined efforts promote resilience and reduce Nepal's susceptibility to environmental shocks and societal stressors.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	101,002	*	109,320	8,318
Overseas Contingency Operations	14,583	*	68,720	54,137
Economic Support Fund	14,583	*	64,000	49,417
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	1,700	1,700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	2,230	2,230
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	790	790
Enduring/Core Programs	86,419	*	40,600	-45,819
Economic Support Fund	37,800	*	-	-37,800
Foreign Military Financing	3,759	*	-	-3,759

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	40,900	*	39,700	-1,200
International Military Education and Training	885	*	900	15
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,230	*	-	-2,230
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	845	*	-	-845

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

Nepal's nascent democracy faces significant challenges, including: a history of poor governance and institutional weaknesses, particularly at the local level; limited and non-transparent public sector financial management and accountability; and the potential for political instability if traditionally excluded groups are not integrated into the political process. These challenges were exacerbated by an estimated \$6.6 billion in losses and damage due to the April 2015 earthquake, according to the PDNA. Nepal's largely agriculture-dependent population struggles with access to markets and finance, low productivity, and geographic remoteness. While Nepal has achieved 95 percent primary school enrollment for boys and girls, schools often fail to provide children with reading skills that are foundational to future learning. In FY 2017, ESF-OCO will support Nepal's earthquake recovery/disaster management efforts; improve economic growth; protect biodiversity and support climate change adaptation; strengthen primary school reading skills; build local governance capacity; strengthen civil society; increase political competition; enhance public financial management; and combat trafficking in persons.

More Inclusive and Effective Governance

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.5 million will help counter transnational crime by strengthening the capacity of the GON and civil society organizations to combat trafficking in persons and concentrating on prosecution, prevention, and protection efforts.
- A total 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 women's role in the peace process.
- A total of \$3.0 million will build the capacity of targeted GON ministries and agencies to improve transparency and accountability of public financial management systems.
- Assistance of \$3.0 million will support more participatory, transparent, and equitable local governance planning and implementation—including local government management, oversight, and communication of earthquake recovery activities.
- Approximately \$3.8 million will help advance inclusive political competition in Nepal as an effective vehicle through which citizens can democratically select their leaders and set a public policy agenda responsive to public interests.
- A total of \$2.3 million will help enhance the capacity of civil society organizations to develop a more strategic, accountable, and effective Nepalese civil society and media, capable of advancing the public interest and holding the government accountable.
- U.S. assistance of \$7.0 million will help strengthen both national and sub-national civilian disaster institutions, policies, and systems for preparedness, management, and recovery from future disasters. The funds will also enhance disaster information management and early warning systems; improve local response by professionalizing first responders and disaster managers; provide disaster response equipment and training to first responders; and enhance civil military cooperation in crisis management.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth to Reduce Extreme Poverty

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's FTF Initiative, USAID will provide \$11.0 million to support the efforts of the GON to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Interventions will focus on two geographic Zones of Influence—FTF Zone 1, which includes 20 districts in the Far-Western, Mid-Western, and Western regions, and FTF Zone 2, which includes earthquake-affected districts. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through 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 100,000 households out of poverty.
- Approximately \$10.4 million will help improve the business environment for private sector-led growth, particularly as Nepal recovers from the earthquake. This support will assist small-and-medium enterprises to take advantage of agricultural market opportunities and increase private sector engagement in agricultural value chains to enhance their efficiency and competitiveness. Activities will also help facilitate private sector investment in hydropower resources in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner, including restructuring the electricity sector to create viable, efficient national power services and promote regional electricity trade. Additionally, these funds will support reconstruction and repair of public infrastructure damaged or destroyed in the 2015 earthquake as well as the multi-donor trust fund to support the GON's housing reconstruction program.
- Approximately \$9.5 million will support biodiversity conservation and the President's GCCI, which seeks to reduce adverse impacts of climate change. These activities will improve natural resource management and help households, communities, and government actors prepare for and adapt to climate change. These funds will also support the protection of biodiversity, including improving management of critical corridors for climate-sensitive species and restoring ecosystems, including forest and water corridors in priority areas.

Increased Human Capital

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$2.0 million will help improve equitable access to drinking water supply and public toilets, and strengthen water sector governance and hygiene practices to maximize health impacts in both the Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) focus districts and the earthquake-affected districts.
- With \$10.0 million, USAID will improve the reading skills of up to one million children in grades one to three in 16 districts and strengthen Ministry of Education capacity to implement, monitor, and evaluate its national early grade reading program. In addition, USAID will work to mobilize community support for reading.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

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 Nepalese Army is the principal disaster response organization, though it lacks the most basic material response capacity. FMF-OCO resources will work to build the Nepalese 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:

- A total of \$1.7 million will support efforts to build an in-country disaster relief capability, including by providing Nepal's military with fixed-wing airlift capabilities to deliver supplies and equipment to remote areas on unimproved runways during response to disasters.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

The GON is committed to a national goal of improving the health status of all people through an accountable and equitable health service delivery system. The Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) – together with other donors – developed the Nepal Health Sector Plan (NHSP) III, which will guide all health sector activities from 2015-2020. In line with the NHSP III, assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the GHI goals and principles to achieve major improvements in health outcomes by ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, protecting communities from other infectious diseases, and providing access to high quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health services. Activities will integrate sustainable approaches and increase country ownership. USAID will continue providing leadership and technical expertise in the health sector as an active member of Nepal's External Development Partners Group. Note: All of the key interventions listed below will be implemented in both the CDCS geographic area and the earthquake-affected districts.

Increased Human Capital

Key Interventions:

- As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Nepal will receive \$3.0 million to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- A total of \$15.5 million will help USAID 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 improve skills of providers to better manage neonatal health care needs.
- With \$14.4 million, USAID will expand access to high-quality and sustainable voluntary family planning services, information, and reproductive health care. Interventions include the training of MOHP health workers to build competencies in counseling and in the delivery of long-acting reversible contraception methods to improve the quality of care received through static clinics at district hospitals, primary health care centers, health posts, and birthing centers, and through mobile clinics to the more remote areas of the country. USAID will also continue to support social marketing of subsidized reproductive health commodities in the private sector to all 75 districts in the country. Overall, USAID will focus on ensuring the availability of a full range of family planning methods and on reaching populations of high unmet need - particularly populations living in remote areas, minority communities, Muslims, migrant workers and their families, and youth.
- Approximately \$6.8 million will help USAID 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 acceleration 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 build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Nepal military leaders and 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.

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:

- A total of \$0.9 million will be used for Professional Military Education courses that instill democratic values in the Nepalese Army and increase its capacity to act as a professional force. Currently, more than 90 percent of the General Officers of the Nepalese 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) - OCO

Nepal and its leaders have committed to a wide-ranging and comprehensive peace agreement that ended their decade-long civil conflict. Maintaining a long-term peace in Nepal is dependent upon completing the democratic transition and continuing to uphold the rule of law, including successful implementation of the new constitution promulgated in 2015. INCLE training has been essential to assist law enforcement and justice sector 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 and justice sector standards and training programs. FY 2017 funds will continue support for a successful police training program, capacity building, and institutional reform activities 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:

- A total of \$1.2 million in INCLE-OCO funds will support ongoing efforts to develop Nepal's law enforcement institutions and build the capacity of law enforcement officers through training and other activities focused on issues including – but not limited to – human rights and democratic policing, disaster management, and criminal investigations and forensics, as well as targeted infrastructure improvements and equipment provision. Efforts will particularly support women police units and units engaged in protecting vulnerable populations.
- Approximately \$1.0 million will continue to support efforts to build the capacity of Nepali justice sector actors and institutions. Activities may include 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; strengthening justice system capacity to combat trafficking in persons; and promoting justice sector and legislative reforms.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

Nepali legislation provides few controls over the movement of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction and related items, and the India-Nepal border is one of the most illegally trafficked

borders in the world. These and other institutional challenges present significant risks of both state and non-state actors exploiting these weaknesses. The United States will help build the capacity of GON law enforcement agencies to protect its national borders and promote regional security cooperation.

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 Interventions:

- Approximately \$0.5 million in Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) training will help build law enforcement capacity in Nepal to detect, deter, and respond to terrorist threats and secure land and air borders. ATA will also promote Nepal's cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts.
- With approximately \$0.3 million in Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance, the United States will work closely with the GON to increase its capacity to manage its borders effectively, to promote regional cooperation including with India, and to improve coordination between Customs officials at border crossings and 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 2015, the MCC Board reselected Nepal for MCC compact development assistance. The Compact program is under development by the Nepal core team and is expected to address the two binding constraints identified in the Constraints Analysis: (1) inadequate supply of electricity; and (2) high cost of transport.

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 the potential for developing hydro-electricity, but currently less than one percent of that potential is utilized. If this hydro-electric potential were realized, Nepal could meet its own energy needs and export to neighbors India and Bangladesh, 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.

High Cost of Transport: Nepal ranked 105th out of 160 countries in the Logistics Performance Index from the World Bank in 2014, which measures challenges related to trade logistics. While Nepal's rugged terrain and land-locked 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 individuals living in the plains on the border with India and those who live further north in the hills also reflects disparities in accessibility.

For over a decade, USAID has been supporting cross border energy trade among South Asian countries, including Nepal, through the South Asia Regional Initiatives for Energy Integration. USAID/Nepal has been strategically engaged in the energy sector by helping the GON close energy deals and restructure

energy sector entities as necessary, while MCC's investments in the energy sector will complement this assistance by furthering policy dialogue and supporting infrastructure investments. Similarly, MCC's investments in the transport network will 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: USAID has implemented or planned several monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities in FY 2015 and 2016 to improve project performance and inform new project designs.

- USAID's monitoring activities included quarterly pipeline reviews, semi-annual portfolio reviews, 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 instituted new standardized M&E practices, which 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 2015, USAID completed a detailed CDCS Performance Management Plan (PMP) to coordinate the collection and reporting of Mission-wide project performance data. The PMP will inform adaptive management decisions and ensure that evaluations take place at appropriate intervals during project implementation. A new Mission-wide M&E support project was also launched in FY 2015 to help build knowledge management capacity and provide effective and flexible evaluation and analytical services to both USAID and all projects implemented under the five-year CDCS.
- In FY 2015, USAID completed 13 new project designs under both the CDCS and the Mission's earthquake recovery plan. For each of these designs, USAID reviewed past performance information, project evaluations, and 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 both the CDCS and the earthquake recovery objectives.
- In FY 2015, USAID initiated the design of impact evaluations for three projects: the Business Literacy Project, the Early Grade Reading Program, and the Public Policy Debate Project. The impact evaluations will allow USAID to compare beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries over time to determine the activities' impact with greater rigor and provide evidence for replicating successful interventions.
- In FY 2015, USAID started developing priority learning agenda questions for the Mission as well as for each of its three development objectives (DOs), so that learning becomes more systematic and is used in programmatic decisions.
- In FY 2015, USAID conducted performance evaluations of four activities under the three CDCS DOs. The findings and recommendations from the evaluations will be instrumental in determining course corrections for ongoing activities and shaping directions of future activity designs.
- In FY 2016, USAID will undertake a national survey that focuses primarily on social inclusion, citizen participation in governance, and perceptions of government service delivery. This survey will provide several insights into governance issues and will be instrumental in shaping the governance portfolio as well as providing a strong basis for measuring several of the governance outcomes the Mission is trying to achieve.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: M&E activities conducted by Nepal informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- The USAID earthquake recovery plan is based on the GON-led Post Disaster Needs Assessment (June 2015). A total of 16 USAID technical staff helped to collect and analyze data for this assessment. To adapt to a changed programming environment, USAID leveraged existing activities and launched new initiatives to support early earthquake recovery needs. The Mission is currently in the process of amplifying its 2014-2019 CDCS, by way of introducing a new "Transitional Objective," to account for new and future planned earthquake recovery programs.
- The FTF baseline survey collected data that informed programmatic targeting and budget allocations for FTF in FY 2017. 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 FY 2015, USAID conducted several health sector studies, including a Female Community Health Volunteer Survey and a study on Nepali taboos around menstrual hygiene. These studies helped inform the design of new nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene programs as well as refine ongoing programs to more effectively utilize volunteers and reduce menstrual practices that endanger girls' and women's health and safety.
- In FY 2015, USAID received interim results from ongoing measurement of its integrated nutrition program. These results showed that the program's targeting of traditionally marginalized households had dramatically reduced gaps between marginalized and non-marginalized populations for practices such as breastfeeding, hand washing, and minimum acceptable diet. These results informed the design and refinement of new and ongoing programs in community resilience, health, and agriculture.
- Evaluations of two democracy and governance activities—Sajhedari Bikaas – Partnership for Local Development, and Nepal Peace Support Project—are being used to shape implementation 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.
- The evaluation of a health activity that focuses on HIV/AIDS informed the implementation of USAID's new Integrated Health Project, which over the next five years will work to improve the quality of health services (including antenatal care, treatment for childhood illnesses, HIV/AIDS testing and treatment, and reversible family planning and reproductive care) in Nepal, increase access and use of those services, and promote the adoption of healthy behaviors among marginalized groups.
- Impact evaluation of Early Grade Reading Project will be used to learn lessons for improving implementation approaches and governance of the school system, and to decide whether to scale up early grade reading interventions.
- The mid-term evaluation of a climate change and natural resources management activity—Hariyo Ban—in FY 2015 recommended strengthening partnerships with local and national level organizations and ensuring that sustainable livelihoods remain a strong focus of USAID environment interventions. These recommendations are being used in the ongoing project as well as during the design of a new activity, which is currently underway.
- USAID has planned nine evaluations, three of them to be impact evaluations, for the coming years. Seven of these are planned to be started in FY 2016. These evaluations will provide lessons for improving ongoing activities as well as setting directions for new projects that will also inform decisions regarding FY 2017 budget.

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 increasing public demands. The portfolio objectives are: peaceful political environment sustained; accountability of national and local government 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, advance implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Accord, and improve the responsiveness of local government bodies to citizen demands. In addition, USAID will support the GON to formulate and achieve policy objectives, improve its transparency and accountability, and enhance its capacity to deliver basic services in a more inclusive manner. Together, the above interventions will help position the GON to alleviate extreme poverty, which affects 15 percent of the Nepali population.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth to Reduce Extreme Poverty: The April 2015 earthquake and the subsequent aftershocks slowed the country's economic activity; Growth Domestic Product (GDP) growth was only 3.0 percent in 2015, down from an earlier estimate of 4.6 percent. With a ten-year average annual GDP growth rate of 4.0 percent, Nepal experienced the lowest economic growth in the region, particularly over the last five-years. 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 lack access to education, medical facilities, job opportunities, and property ownership or cash. Improved 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. U.S. economic growth assistance will continue to focus 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 promote the resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods.

Increased Human Capital: Improving the health, skills, and literacy of Nepalese will increase the human capital base necessary for full participation in a more prosperous and democratic Nepal. This includes ensuring that traditionally marginalized groups have access to and are able to utilize maternal and child health services – particularly antenatal and postnatal care and treatment for childhood illnesses – and that they receive important messages on healthy behaviors, such as hand washing, breast feeding, nutrition, hygiene, and antenatal care. This objective also emphasizes early-grade reading skills as critical to establishing a foundation for lifelong learning.

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 (as evidenced in April 2015). The United States will continue to work with the Nepalese Army and the Home Ministry to enhance Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response capabilities.

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. Nepal

promulgated its constitution in September 2015, and U.S. assistance will focus on supporting its implementation. It is estimated that more than 100 new laws and policies are needed to operationalize the constitution. In its interactions with political parties, government officials, and civil society, 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	109,320
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	2,230
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	2,230
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,030
More Inclusive and Effective Governance	21,138
Economic Support Fund - OCO	21,138
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500
2.2 Good Governance	6,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,838
2.4 Civil Society	2,300
5.2 Disaster Readiness	7,000
Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth to Reduce Extreme Poverty	30,862
Economic Support Fund - OCO	30,862
4.5 Agriculture	11,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	10,362
4.8 Environment	9,500
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	3,390
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	1,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,700
International Military Education and Training	900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	790
1.1 Counterterrorism	540
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250
Increased Human Capital	51,700
Economic Support Fund - OCO	12,000

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
3.1 Health		2,000
3.2 Education		10,000
Global Health Programs - USAID		39,700
3.1 Health		39,700

Pakistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Pakistan remains critical to U.S. counterterrorism efforts, nuclear nonproliferation, regional stability, the peace process in Afghanistan, and regional economic integration and development. The United States therefore has a deep interest in a stable, democratic, and prosperous Pakistan, as well as long-term constructive bilateral cooperation. 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 and supportive of these policy goals.

The United States and Pakistan enjoy a positive security partnership and are working collaboratively to address security threats faced by both nations. In FY 2017, Pakistan will continue to face significant and broad challenges to its internal security, economy, and social sectors, all of which threaten its long-term trajectory. Through security assistance, the United States is enhancing Pakistan's capabilities to address its counterterrorism and counterinsurgency challenges in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Other U.S. assistance to Pakistan supports development, cooperation, and reform in five key areas: energy, economic growth, stabilization of areas most vulnerable to extremism, education, and health. This five sector-strategy is coordinated under the U.S.-Pakistan Strategic Dialogue and aligns with U.S. and Pakistan government priorities. Programs also aim to increase trade and investment bilaterally and regionally; improve infrastructure; leverage the private sector; and strengthen Pakistan's governance and services.

Pakistan's efforts at countering violent extremism within its territory have continued to expand and achieve results. Since 2014, Pakistan has carried out a number of large-scale operations in the FATA, an area on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border that is used by violent extremist groups, including those targeting the United States and the Pakistani state. These operations, while necessary to root out extremists, have also displaced more than 700,000 individuals. The significant number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) underscores the long-term importance of expanding economic opportunity and establishing stability in areas vulnerable to violent extremism. Support to the FATA will continue in FY 2017, including anticipated ongoing needs for the relief, return, and rehabilitation of IDPs and their communities, as well as longer-term stabilization and development.

Assistance to Pakistan complements U.S. national security policy in neighboring Afghanistan and remains critical to the stability and prosperity of the region, as well as U.S. national security interests.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	802,791	*	742,200	-60,591
Overseas Contingency Operations	766,803	*	714,900	-51,903
Economic Support Fund	452,603	*	400,000	-52,603
Foreign Military Financing	265,000	*	265,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	40,000	*	40,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,200	*	9,900	700
Enduring/Core Programs	35,988	*	27,300	-8,688
Economic Support Fund	15,397	*	-	-15,397
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	*	22,500	22,500
International Military Education and Training	4,791	*	4,800	9
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	800	*	-	-800
P.L. 480 Title II	15,000	*	-	-15,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

U.S. assistance through ESF is intended to help develop a more stable, democratic and prosperous Pakistan. ESF funded programs build long-term cooperation with Pakistan on all five priority sectors key to Pakistan's stability and growth: energy, economic growth, stabilization of areas most vulnerable to extremism, education, and health. The FY 2017 request includes funds for the voluntary return of IDPs displaced by counterterrorism operations and support long-term efforts to rehabilitate conflict-affected regions.

Increased Sustainable Energy Supplied to the Economy

Key Interventions:

- Under the umbrella of the U.S.-Pakistan Clean Energy Partnership launched in 2015, the United States will continue to support Pakistan's efforts to increase its energy supply, a key input for economic growth, including implementing clean energy infrastructure upgrades and improving efficiencies that increase energy available to Pakistan's citizens. The United States will utilize energy development opportunities, located in underdeveloped areas, to achieve 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 program benchmarks, including strengthening energy regulatory and planning agencies, reforming and corporatizing distribution company operations, improving revenue collection, reducing energy subsidies, and rationalizing pricing.
- The United States will help Pakistan expand its electricity generation through partnership with the National Transmission and Dispatch Company to improve operations management and build a transmission network to complement private sector and other renewable energy projects. The United States will also support the development of private transmission systems and improved operation of power distribution companies' transmission systems, which may include both hardware and software inputs.

Support Improvement of the Trade and Investment Climate to Sustain and Create Jobs and Enhance Growth

Key Interventions:

- The United States will continue to provide assistance to small- and medium-sized enterprises, in order to increase economic growth opportunities, strengthen market competitiveness, link to regional trade options, expand access to credit and finance, improve the enabling environment for enterprise

development, and improve the business climate for trade and investment.

- The United States will continue to provide technical assistance to support the Government of Pakistan's efforts to reform the financial management structure and systems in Pakistan by advancing efforts to increase fiscal transparency and accountability. Technical assistance will work to further develop policies, regulations and services around issues of revenue sharing and management, investment, commerce, corporate governance, competition, telecommunications, energy, and oversight.
- The United States will continue to help Pakistan's commercial agricultural sector upgrade and modernize its operations through access to new tools and technologies to increase the sector's efficiency and profitability, while also expanding U.S. exports of agricultural inputs.
- The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) will work with Pakistan on animal and plant disease control to prevent the spread of diseases impacting both economies. In order to foster bilateral technical cooperation, USDA will also work with Pakistan to develop disease-resistant seeds, good farming practices, watershed conservation techniques, and alternative irrigation systems.

Build Government Capacity in Remote and Disconnected Areas

Key Interventions:

- The United States will support the Government of Pakistan's efforts to enable the voluntary return of IDPs displaced by counterterrorism operations and conflict, including supporting local institutions in remote and disconnected areas, with a focus on areas vulnerable to violent extremism. The United States will continue to partner with Pakistan to reconstruct and rehabilitate damaged infrastructure in the FATA. This cooperation includes the reconstruction of schools, hospitals, markets, and energy and transport infrastructure to restore communities and assist in the return of people to their homes. These interventions are aligned with Relief to Development Transition objectives.
- The United States will continue to build the capacity of government staff in the provincial governments of Sindh, Punjab, and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP) to provide essential services to their citizens through technical assistance, infrastructure development and rehabilitation of key structures such as municipal water systems.
- The United States will continue, through the FATA Secretariat and other partners, to support and strengthen nascent local institutions. These efforts will include improved service delivery, including increased access to health, water, and sanitation services. For residents and civil society organizations this will include support for communication, advocacy and representation of constituent communities.

Increase Civilian and Non-Civilian Capacity to Counter Violent Extremist Narratives with a Focus on Vulnerable Populations

Key Interventions:

- The United States will work with Pakistan to strengthen the writ of the civilian government and build its capacity to deliver essential services, particularly in underdeveloped communities vulnerable to violent extremism. Activities will encourage citizen participation in defining and advocating priorities and needs; promote positive alternatives to extremist violence; enhance structures and processes for resolving conflict; strengthen the rule of law; frame citizen attitudes, knowledge and behaviors on citizenship, inclusion, and tolerance; and strengthen responsive representation of citizen concerns.
- U.S. programming will work with civil society to enhance provincial governments' ability to promote and protect human rights; provide access to justice for vulnerable populations including women, the disabled, and religious minorities; promote due process and fair trial standards; strengthen university

journalism programs to improve the skills of media professionals; and counter sectarian narratives by promoting tolerance and inter- and intra-faith coexistence and implementing civic education curricula in targeted public and private primary schools.

Improve Human Capacity by Creating a Healthier, Better Educated, and More Skillful Workforce

Key Interventions:

- The United States and Pakistan will continue joint efforts to improve the literacy skills of children, and improve teachers' abilities to teach reading. Programs will promote innovative technology to train and professionally develop teachers in cost efficient, effective, and sustainable ways that support teachers, particularly female teachers, in remote areas. Part of basic education assistance to Pakistan will support the global Let Girls Learn Initiative.
- Through the Fulbright program and other exchange programs, the United States will provide scholarships for Pakistani students to pursue graduate degrees and study in the United States and develop long-term professional linkages between the United States and Pakistan. The United States will prioritize women's participation to promote women's empowerment in Pakistan.
- The United States will continue its support for English-language proficiency through classes for underserved Pakistani children and through teacher trainings. The United States will also fund programs for professional and educational exchanges to provide Pakistani citizens opportunities to develop leadership and professional skills, and to promote U.S.-Pakistan personal and institutional linkages through visits to the United States.
- The United States will continue to broaden its partnership with Pakistani universities to provide scholarships to local students based on merit and economic need, particularly in rural areas and for women.
- 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, agriculture, and food security.
- The U.S. will support youth workforce development, providing vocational training opportunities in targeted areas.
- The United States will support high-impact maternal, newborn, and child health services.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

Given the NATO security transition in Afghanistan and the extension of the current U.S. troop presence into 2017, FMF-OCO will be even more essential to strengthening Pakistan's ability to provide stability and conduct effective counterterrorism operations on its territory, particularly along its border with Afghanistan. FMF-OCO trains Pakistan's security forces to perform activities that contribute to our shared national and regional security goals. Since June 2014, Pakistan has conducted continuous counterterrorism operations in the FATA and across the country. U.S.-funded equipment continues to play a concrete role in building Pakistan's capacity and the success of ongoing operations. FY 2017 funds will continue to bolster the counterinsurgency (COIN) and counterterrorism (CT) capabilities of Pakistan's security forces and encourage continued improvements in U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military engagement. FMF-OCO funds will also support Pakistan's participation in international maritime operations and enhance its ability to monitor its maritime border and patrol its coastal waters.

Enhance Capacity of Government of Pakistan Institutions – both Civilian and Military – that are Involved in Countering Terrorism

Key Interventions:

- U.S. cooperation will enhance Pakistan's long-term COIN/CT capabilities to maintain security and stability throughout the country, particularly along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, through the acquisition of new equipment, the refurbishment of Pakistani-owned equipment, and the provision of training programs.
- The United States will continue the multi-year acquisition of attack helicopters for the Pakistan Army, which are critical to enabling the Pakistan military to target militants at high altitudes in the FATA.
- The United States will continue to assist the Pakistani Army and Air Force in further developing its precision strike and airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities.
- U.S. assistance will continue to provide equipment and training to bolster Pakistan's ability to conduct precision airstrikes against militant targets while minimizing collateral damage.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support improvements in health outcomes aligned with the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative, which includes ending preventable child and maternal deaths, and protecting communities from infectious diseases. All GHP funding in Pakistan will be aligned with and complementary to ESF funding in health.

Improve Human Capacity by Creating a Healthier, Better Educated, and More Skillful Workforce

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support maternal, newborn and child health services, and strengthen clinical networks while incorporating critical family planning and reproductive health care into public and private social sector services.
- U.S. assistance will help Pakistan improve its health logistics management system including the forecasting, procurement, quality assurance and distribution of critical health commodities. U.S. technical assistance will support Pakistan's health sector reform and improve service delivery, particularly challenges presented by devolution of responsibilities from the federal to the provincial and local levels.
- The United States will continue to work with Pakistan on disease prevention.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET funds will continue to strengthen the U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military relationship; expose Pakistani officers to U.S. institutions and models of democratic values, human rights, and civilian control of the military; and improve Pakistan's COIN and CT capabilities. Funds will be used to support the following: senior and mid-level professional military education; coursework in defense resource management, medical care, and military justice; and modest amounts of technical and operational training.

Enhance Capacity of Government of Pakistan Institutions – both Civilian and Military – that are Involved in Countering Terrorism

Key Interventions:

- The U.S. government will use IMET to promote the development of professional and personal ties between Pakistani and U.S. military leaders to strengthen the military-to-military relationship. In doing so, IMET assistance will strengthen the U.S.-Pakistan military alliance critical to U.S. national security interests by developing a common understanding of shared international challenges.
- U.S. assistance will enroll intermediate and senior-level Pakistani military officers in senior invitational professional military education (PME) courses at U.S. command, staff, and war colleges as well as mid-level PME courses. Programs will build officers' leadership and management skills, augmenting the professionalism and the organizational capacity of the Pakistan military. The United States will ensure students participate in courses that have a human rights component.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

INCLE assistance will continue to build the capacity of Pakistan's criminal justice sector, including civilian law enforcement agencies, in areas such as fighting terrorism, meeting basic community policing needs, expanding access to justice, and strengthening the rule of law. This assistance will continue to support Pakistan's "National Action Plan" to combat violent extremism. The U.S. government will provide tailored assistance to provincial and federal law enforcement bodies, including training, equipment, and limited infrastructure support. Some of this support will continue to be directed toward civilian law enforcement in the tribal areas, and to be responsive to recent requests for support in the provinces. The U.S. government will also continue to proactively look for opportunities to integrate topics around gender equity into its programs.

Develop an Effective, Professional, and Transparent Criminal Justice System and Law Enforcement Corps within Pakistan

Key Interventions:

- Through training, equipment, and limited infrastructure support, U.S. assistance will strengthen the survivability, professionalism, and technical capacity of law enforcement agencies to counter terrorist and criminal networks. Law enforcement training will cover topics such as organizational and leadership development, criminal investigation, crime scene management, forensics, human rights, and police academy management.
- U.S. assistance will support efforts to stem the production and flow of illicit narcotics by enhancing the capabilities of law enforcement agencies to interdict illicit narcotics and precursors, promoting regional and cross border collaboration, reducing the cultivation of poppy through alternative crops and related small development projects, as well as expanding access to rehabilitative services for drug abusers.
- U.S. assistance will improve law and order in Pakistan by providing training, technical assistance, and equipment support to enhance the ability of police, prosecutors, judges, and corrections officials to investigate, prosecute, convict, and incarcerate extremists and criminals. Prosecutorial and judicial training will include trial advocacy skills, police-prosecutor coordination, counterterrorism prosecutions, professional ethics, and case management. INCLE funds will also help develop legal education in Pakistan, as well as strengthen judicial security.
- U.S. corrections training will work to increase the capacity of Pakistan's corrections system to house prisoners in a safe, secure, and humane manner. Efforts will focus on prison management, prisoner classification, security best practices, and infrastructure and equipment assistance, especially in high-threat prisons that house violent extremists. U.S. assistance will provide legal aid for petty offenders to reduce their time spent in prison and their exposure to radical influences.

Build Government Capacity in Remote and Disconnected Areas

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will continue to enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies and other civilian institutions of public order operating along the Afghan border in the KP province and the FATA while continuing to assist police in critical population centers, such as Karachi.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): The ATA program will continue to build Pakistani law enforcement capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorism-related threats and attacks. The ATA program directly serves U.S. government policy by building Pakistan's civilian counterterrorism capacity. ATA programs will address critical counterterrorism gaps and Pakistani police needs at the federal and provincial level. ATA assistance will provide related equipment as necessary.

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS): The EXBS program will assist Pakistan in stemming the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems as well as preventing the irresponsible transfer of conventional weapons. Since 2004, Pakistan has strengthened its strategic trade control systems by enacting legal and regulatory reform, updating its national control lists, and developing its license capability. EXBS assistance will focus on expanding Pakistan's strategic trade licensing and enforcement capabilities, and increase nonproliferation awareness among government and industry officials. EXBS will continue to support cross-border enforcement cooperation with Afghanistan.

Enhance Capacity of Government of Pakistan Institutions – both Civilian and Military – that are involved in Countering Terrorism

Key Interventions:

- ATA training courses will build Pakistani law enforcement agencies in their ability to investigate and manage cases to identify and disable terrorist organizations before they attack by employing investigative tools, information sharing, and investigative skills. U.S. assistance will also support Pakistan in developing a cadre of prosecutors and judges who are capable of handling highly complex terrorist finance and export control-related cases.
- ATA will improve Pakistani police capacity to deter, detect, and respond to crises related to terrorism, including explosive-related attacks.

U.S. assistance, through EXBS, will develop the capability of Pakistani Customs to detect, investigate and interdict unauthorized transfers of weapons and illicit goods, through training and delivery of related equipment. The United States will support Pakistan's efforts to update and maintain its list of controlled goods, will build Pakistan's capacity to license controlled goods, will sponsor customs enforcement training for Pakistani officials, and will promote nonproliferation awareness to industry and government officials.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, USAID completed three evaluations: 1) Final Evaluation of the Firms Project; 2) Mid-term Evaluation of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Reconstruction Program (KPRP); and 3) the Interim Evaluation of the Assessment and Strengthening Program (ASP); and four assessments: 1) Economic Growth and Agriculture Portfolio Impact Assessment Phase I; 2) Merit and Needs Based Scholarship Program (MNBSP) Assessment (Female Workforce Study); 3) an Assessment of Health on the Pakistan Initiative for Mothers and Newborns (PAIMAN); and 4) Family Advancement for Life and Health (FALAH) Programs, as well as a special study: Identifying Barriers to Reading in Pakistan. The findings from these evaluations and assessments are being used to inform programmatic and management decisions and improve program performance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: 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. For example, the findings and recommendations from the final evaluation of USAID's Economic Growth and Agriculture (EGA) Firms Project will help EGA implement the next generation of engagement with the Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise sector in Pakistan. The evaluation was conducted to look at the achievements of EGA's largest and most diverse project and to inform design and implementation of a newly-designed follow-on activity. The evaluation focused on lessons learned from the project. Lessons were identified related to the effectiveness of business models, implementation approaches, and strategies.

An impact assessment of the EGA portfolio was completed to test the validity of the EGA development hypothesis, which posited “If USAID can promote economic opportunity for Pakistanis, this will lead to increased economic and social empowerment and ultimately community change.” Designed to show change over time in areas where EGA is working, the first phase of the assessment indicated that the EGA development hypothesis has validity. The assessment report reflected a strong design and methodology and showed the impact of EGA investments, especially work with households and farms.

The Mission also conducted a special study to identify the barriers to reading in Pakistan. The report identified broad patterns that will inform program design and highlighted areas for future study. The findings of this study will aid in achieving the USAID Improving Education Quality (IEQ) program’s objective to improve reading outcomes in Pakistan overall and for children in first and second grade in particular.

During 2015, INL conducted End Use Monitoring (EUM) visits to 94 sites to monitor how Pakistani partners were using over 65,187 donated commodities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increase Civilian and Non-Civilian Capacity to Counter Violent Extremist Narratives with a Focus on Vulnerable Populations: Violent extremism remains a critical threat to Pakistan, as well as other countries within the region, and grass-roots support for terrorist organizations perpetuates this threat. Pakistan’s civilian government, military, and NGOs are fighting against extremist messaging and influence with an aim to decrease support for militancy within the country. Increasing Pakistan’s capacity to contest radical messaging, through a range of methods, also supports our joint efforts to counter violent extremism.

Enhance Capacity of Government of Pakistan Institutions – both Civilian and Military – that are Involved in Countering Terrorism: Terrorism continues to exact a startling toll on the people of Pakistan (and the region). Helping the Pakistani government address this security challenge is in the U.S. interest and working with Pakistan to build both civilian and military institutions’ capacity to counter terrorism and violent extremism – in line with its National Action Plan – will enhance stability, security, economic development, and justice in Pakistan. Countering terrorism is also key to supporting efforts to disrupt the funding of terrorist organizations operating both within Pakistan and across the region.

Support Improvement of the Trade and Investment Climate to Sustain and Create Jobs and Enhance Growth: Facilitating increased regional and U.S.-Pakistan trade and investment through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms will help build a more inclusive, economically prosperous and stable Pakistan, and create opportunities for both U.S. and Pakistani private sector. Helping Pakistan improve its business climate, including through compliance with internationally recognized labor standards and support for small- and medium-sized entrepreneurship, can promote increased investment, job growth, and improved economic performance for Pakistan within the region and worldwide.

Increased Sustainable Energy Supplied to the Economy: Chronic energy shortfalls handicap Pakistan’s economic development and undermine its economic growth and macroeconomic stability, as well as broader social stability. While Pakistan’s energy sector has not yet achieved full cost-recovery and has relied heavily on importing expensive fuels, the country has significant untapped local resources, especially in the area of clean resources (i.e., hydroelectric, wind, biomass, natural gas, geothermal, and solar power). Pakistan’s power sector requires tremendous investment to upgrade its infrastructure. The World Bank estimates that \$15.0 - \$20.0 billion is required over the next five years. The objective of U.S. assistance in the energy sector is to help Pakistan increase access to clean energy for economic growth and stability. U.S. assistance will also support targeted interventions that address the drivers of Pakistan’s chronic energy shortages, including necessary policy reforms. The United States will encourage private investment in clean energy, leveraging U.S. funding to catalyze private investment.

Develop an Effective, Professional, and Transparent Criminal Justice System and Law Enforcement Corps within Pakistan: Pakistan's criminal justice and law enforcement system continues to face increasing instability and insecurity caused by both internal and external factors. The system's ineffective structure and lack of law enforcement capacity exacerbates an already daunting challenge of high violent crime rates, rising religious extremism, and transnational terrorism. U.S. assistance will focus on helping Pakistan develop professional law enforcement and judicial institutions in accordance with internationally accepted professional standards of conduct and effective leadership, in order to help Pakistan achieve a criminal justice system that: protects human rights and provides justice; combats terrorism, corruption, and illicit narcotics; promotes security and stability; secures borders; and reduces the threat of transnational crime.

Improve Human Capacity by Creating a Healthier, Better Educated, and More Skillful Workforce: An educated and healthy population is critical to economic growth. Pakistan's economic future is integrally linked to improving its basic and higher education systems. U.S. assistance will facilitate increased access to quality basic education, including for girls, with a focus on improving reading skills and increasing access to higher education to address key workforce needs. Further, Pakistan's high population growth rate is overwhelming the country's ability to provide services and economic prospects to its citizens. The health care sector's capacity to address maternal and child health, family planning, and reproductive health directly impacts Pakistan's future trajectory. The World Bank estimates that GDP losses arising from under-nourishment alone are as high as two to three percent – given the size of Pakistan's economy this is equivalent of a \$3.5 to \$5.0 billion dollar annual loss. U.S. assistance to the health sector will continue to help Pakistan achieve a more sustainable growth rate, decrease deaths of both mothers and children, and ensure a healthier, more productive workforce.

Build Government Capacity in Remote and Disconnected Areas: To better ensure the resilience of individuals, communities, and the state, U.S. assistance will continue to support Pakistan's efforts to extend government effectiveness, improve governance, justice, and law enforcement, deliver essential services, and expand economic opportunity in remote and disconnected areas in Pakistan, particularly those most vulnerable to violent extremism. U.S. assistance will bolster the capacity of basic local administration to be more responsive, provide basic public services, and promote constructive, engaged relationships between communities and the state. The U.S. government will continue to support the Government of Pakistan in its efforts to enable the relief, reconstruction, rehabilitation and return of communities displaced by counterterrorism operations and increase local institutions' resiliency certain key communities.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	742,200
Increase civilian and non-civilian capacity to counter violent extremist narratives with a focus on vulnerable populations.	41,600
Economic Support Fund - OCO	41,600
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	39,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,600
Enhance capacity of Government of Pakistan institutions – both civilian and military – that are involved in countering terrorism.	279,700
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
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO	9,900
1.1 Counterterrorism	9,100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800
Support improvement of the trade and investment climate to sustain and create jobs and enhance growth.	42,300
Economic Support Fund - OCO	42,300
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,500
4.3 Financial Sector	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	28,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,800
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000
Increased sustainable energy supplied to the economy.	132,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	132,000
4.4 Infrastructure	118,000
4.8 Environment	14,000
Develop an effective, professional, and transparent criminal justice system and law enforcement corps within Pakistan.	34,700
Economic Support Fund - OCO	2,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	32,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	16,500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	8,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,000
Improve human capacity by creating a healthier, better educated, and more skillful workforce.	143,200
Economic Support Fund - OCO	120,700

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		4,000
2.4 Civil Society		16,000
3.1 Health		22,500
3.2 Education		68,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		10,200
Global Health Programs - USAID		22,500
3.1 Health		22,500
Build government capacity in remote and disconnected areas.		68,700
Economic Support Fund - OCO		60,700
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation		37,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		2,700
2.2 Good Governance		6,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building		3,500
2.4 Civil Society		5,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions		5,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness		1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO		8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		5,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics		3,000

Sri Lanka

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Twice during 2015, Sri Lankans went to the polls and demanded dramatic political changes in their government – in both the Presidential and Parliamentary elections. These elections changed Sri Lanka's political landscape, offering an opportunity to strengthen U.S.-Sri Lanka relations leading to greater political and economic cooperation and enhanced foreign assistance programming. The United States will support the new Sri Lankan government's reconciliation, reform, and accountability agenda with increased resources and programming to achieve historic advancements in human rights, economic equality, and stability that were inconceivable a year ago. With FY 2017 resources, the United States will partner with civil society to increase accountability and transparency; protect human rights and fundamental freedoms; strengthen rule of law and democratic institutions; increase security and stability; promote reconciliation, interfaith harmony, and inter-ethnic understanding; and bolster good governance and economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,927	*	39,797	35,870
Development Assistance	500	*	-	-500
Economic Support Fund	-	*	31,017	31,017
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	400	400
International Military Education and Training	547	*	500	-47
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,880	*	6,880	4,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

FY 2017 ESF resources will build on existing programming with demonstrated momentum, engaged stakeholders, and committed government counterparts. U.S. assistance will support an integrated package of programming, including governance, legislative strengthening, rule of law, civil society and media development, democratic governance, and social cohesion/reconciliation projects. Programming priorities will be further refined by the USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), which is currently under development in close coordination with the Department of State.

Sri Lanka Accelerates Reconciliation between the Majority Population and Ethnic and Religious Minorities with the Assistance of U.S. Programs

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$5.0 million will support accountability measures and efforts to encourage and engage cross-cultural, cross-ethnic, and inter-religious reconciliation throughout Sri Lanka, including through civil society engagement.

With U.S. Help and Projection of U.S. Democratic Values, Sri Lanka Improves Respect for and Application of Just and Democratic Governance, Human Rights, and Freedom of Expression, Principles

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$8.0 million will support civil society and local organizations engaged in activities related to good governance, accountability, human rights, and policy advocacy, and foster a free and independent media sector.
- Funding of \$6.0 million will strengthen democratic governance, including through legislative strengthening and oversight activities, technical assistance to the Sri Lankan parliamentary committees, and support for independent commissions.
- Approximately \$4.0 million will help increase the effectiveness of rule of law and bolster justice sector institutions. Assistance will develop and implement legal systems consistent with international human rights obligations and establish government mechanisms that protect and promote human rights. ESF may also include training and mentoring to build the capacity of the Sri Lankan criminal justice authorities to handle complex crimes, such as anti-corruption cases.

The North, East and Surrounding Conflict-Affected Areas Experience Accelerated and More Equitable Economic Growth

Key Intervention:

- With \$2.0 million, USAID will focus economic development efforts in the high security zones, the land recently released by the Sri Lankan military, locations with high youth unemployment, and other vulnerable areas throughout Sri Lanka. Assistance is expected to include, but is not limited to, improving income-earning prospects for vulnerable populations, removing barriers to small business development, providing entrepreneurship and microenterprise training, and supporting business accelerator interventions.

Sri Lanka Improves its Business Climate with Greater Transparency of Government Transactions and Adherence to Macroeconomic Principles

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$6.0 million will support anti-corruption activities, modernization of trade practices, and improvements in public financial management systems. Assistance will help Sri Lanka advance its national macroeconomic fiscal and monetary policy reforms, bolster foreign direct investment, improve the business enabling environment, and develop public financial management systems in line with international standards.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Resumption of FMF will support three U.S. objectives in Sri Lanka – maritime security, military professionalization, and demining. In FY 2017, FMF resources will be used to provide training and equipment in underwater search and explosive ordinance/hazardous material disposal – critical capabilities as Sri Lanka seeks to ensure its waters are safe from unexploded munitions.

Through U.S. Engagement and Training Programs, Sri Lanka Enhances Peace and Security in the Region

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$0.4 million will provide training and equipment in underwater search and explosive ordinance/hazardous material disposal to help increase the safety of Sri Lanka's waters.

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 build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Sri Lankan military leaders and U.S. counterparts. Through Expanded-IMET, the United States will continue to enhance professionalization and adherence to human rights obligations and the law of armed conflict through officer development, maintaining strong linkages and cooperation between U.S. and Sri Lankan militaries on areas of mutual 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 support the professional development of current and future leaders of Sri Lanka, which will foster greater respect for human rights and understanding of the principles of civilian control of the military and the role of the military in a democracy.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Following the 2015 political transition in Sri Lanka, the Government of Sri Lanka (GSL) has shown a strong commitment to governance reforms and a renewed interest in working with the United States. Given this opportunity, the Department is requesting INCLE assistance for Sri Lanka in FY 2017. The goal of INCLE programming in FY 2017 is to strengthen the rule of law and improve the ability of Sri Lanka's justice system to address criminal activities – including complex crimes – and strengthen the judicial system in order to deliver fair and equitable justice to all citizens.

With U.S. Help and Projection of U.S. Democratic Values, Sri Lanka Improves Respect for and Application of Just and Democratic Governance, Human Rights, and Freedom of Expression Principles

Key Intervention:

- INCLE assistance totaling \$1.0 million will support Sri Lankan criminal justice authorities and help build justice sector capacity to handle complex crimes, such as anti-corruption cases. Assistance may include training and mentoring to improve individual skills, working to increase effectiveness of government authorities, promoting interagency collaboration, and implementing legal regimes consistent with international standards and best practices.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

FY 2017 Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) funds will support efforts to safely and efficiently identify, remove, and neutralize remaining landmines and unexploded ordnance in contaminated areas in the north and east of Sri Lanka. The primary objective of the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program is to cooperate with the host government to secure international trade and stem the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and 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:

- CWD assistance totaling \$6.5 million will help Sri Lanka work toward its goal of becoming mine impact-free by 2020. This will enable the clearance of areas previously unavailable including the high-security zones in Jaffna, as well as ongoing clearance of heavily contaminated areas of Mannar, Jaffna, and Killinochichi. CWD will also support capacity building for the national mine-action sector in Sri Lanka, with the aim of eventual graduation from U.S. CWD assistance.

- Nearly \$0.4 million in EXBS resources will continue to build the capacity of the Sri Lankan Coast Guard, with an eye toward countering the WMD threat. EXBS assistance will also provide regulatory and enforcement-related training and equipment to assist the GSL in drafting, adopting, and ensuring compliance with effective strategic trade control regulations and legislation. EXBS will also promote nonproliferation awareness and outreach to the GSL and industry involved in strategic trade, and foster international cooperation with regional neighbors.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID has improved its system of program monitoring to ensure projects achieve maximum impact. In 2015, the Mission instituted a standard site visit report, which USAID program managers are required to complete for all project monitoring visits. The Mission also instituted requirements for the contents and organization of project files to ensure all key records are compliant with Agency standards, including the latest monitoring requirements.

Since USAID had been planning to downsize, no new long-term Sri Lankan projects were planned for implementation in FY 2015 and existing projects were expected to end as scheduled. As such, the Mission did not conduct any formal evaluations of the USAID assistance portfolio. However, in 2015, USAID completed a number of assessments and analyses to inform future programming, including: Democracy Rights and Governance (DRG), Public Financial Management (PFM), Political Economy, Gender and Social Cohesion, Communications Strategy, Tropical Forest and Biodiversity, Portfolio Climate Screening, and Youth Engagement. These assessments helped focus the design of USAID projects to address new areas of implementation, including policy reform, economic governance, and legislative strengthening. Discussions in-country with key stakeholders were invaluable to accurately assessing possible programmatic interventions; identifying U.S. comparative advantages; and identifying lead agencies, Ministries, and appropriate counterparts among GSL leadership.

In addition, the mid-term performance evaluation of the Development Grant Program (DGP) is in procurement. A total of 13 DGP awards were finalized for implementation between 2012 and 2016. As of August 2015, there are 10 remaining active DGP awards. The purpose of the mid-term evaluation of the DGP project is to:

- Determine the extent to which the project is on track to achieving the stated purpose of “improved management capacity and achieving technical objectives.”
- Assess the strengths and weaknesses of Mission’s management of the DGP portfolio.
- Recommend corrective actions needed and/or areas for improvement to achieve programmatic effectiveness and impact.

A final performance evaluation of the Civil Society Initiatives to Support the Rule of Law Project is planned for FY 2016. Additional evaluation or assessments may be conducted in early 2016 as USAID prepares for the completion of an abbreviated CDCS, which is expected to guide future programming sectors along the approved results framework.

U.S. Embassy grants are managed by certified Grants Officers (GOs) responsible for developing, implementing, and monitoring awards. GOs conduct frequent monitoring visits to project locations throughout Sri Lanka and review/approve required project reports for accuracy and possible improvements to grant performance. Additional Embassy staff will become certified as Grants Officer Representatives to assist in all phases of the award management, monitoring, and evaluation processes. The GO regularly assesses the performance of active projects under the section’s management via mandatory periodic reporting. This helps to ensure projects remain on time, within budget, and on track to achieving stated objectives. The GO also serves as liaison to awards managed from

Washington-based Bureaus, such as International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL), to improve access to and strengthen the justice sector. This aids in promoting oversight of local awards for Washington-based grants teams.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID conducts semiannual portfolio reviews 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. In FY 2015, the combination of the Mission's monitoring and evaluation processes, the discussions at the portfolio reviews, and the assessments cited above led to specific programmatic choices, including:

- USAID completed two analyses that identified more effective approaches for assistance to vulnerable populations. As a result, USAID re-purposed resources to support a new livelihoods activity for vulnerable households.
- USAID completed a comprehensive three-month financial and programmatic assessment of the performance of 30 projects implemented through six current bilateral agreements. This assessment identified more than \$1.5 million that was reprogrammed for more effective and higher-priority programs.
- An interagency team conducted a comprehensive DRG assessment in Sri Lanka to inform future programming. The team identified opportunities to promote democratic reforms and recommended options to rebuild democratic institutions and governance systems in Sri Lanka. The results of this assessment were used by senior leadership to pinpoint key interventions to be funded with the increased budget.
- An interagency team conducted the first-ever public PFM assessment for Sri Lanka. Released publicly in late 2015, the report details key programming opportunities in public procurement reform, general audit functions, and anti-corruption programming. This PFM assessment influenced the design of the Mission's newest economic growth program, focused on short-term technical assistance for the Sri Lankan Presidential Secretariat and the Ministry of Finance.

During 2015, the U.S. Embassy Political and Economic Sections facilitated visits by an INL assessment team (July), Department of Commerce Commercial Law Development Program assessment team (October), Bureau of Energy Resources assessment team (November), Department of Commerce Special American Business Internship Training assessment team (December), the Ambassador at Large for Global Women's Issues (October), and the Bureau for Counterterrorism Regional Coordinator (November-December) – the latter two included assessments for programmatic activities on women, peace, and security along with counterterrorism.

Finally, Sri Lanka is one of the three countries worldwide conducting a Religious Engagement Country Study, which is part of the U.S. Strategy on Religious Leader and Faith Community Engagement. The State Department's Office of Faith-Based Community Initiatives leads this effort and conducted a three-week preliminary assessment in Sri Lanka. Among the strategic recommendations was the need to mitigate the risk of religious tensions, protect and encourage the role of religious leaders in promoting tolerance and reconciliation, and support faith communities in building positive solutions to societal issues. Post is now using the assessment findings to develop interagency interventions to engage faith-based communities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Sri Lanka Accelerates Reconciliation between the Majority Population and Ethnic and Religious Minorities with the Assistance of U.S. Programs: Following a civil war spanning almost three decades, Sri Lankan society remains divided by tensions between the minority Tamil and Muslim populations and the majority Sinhalese population. Many in Sri Lanka continue to harbor distrust toward the central government. This is particularly true with respect to skepticism of the government's promises to address

justice and accountability issues related to alleged war crimes at the end of the conflict and in the years since. There is a lot of cynicism resulting from thousands of cases of unresolved disappearances, harassment and intimidation, past and current allegations of sexual and gender-based violence at the hands of the security forces, and seizure of lands by the military.

The new government has taken steps to address these grievances, but is hesitant to commit publicly to a full reversal of its predecessor's policies. Reconciliation, however, is essential to Sri Lanka's long-term peace and stability. Protecting citizens' rights and restoring effective and trusted governance – especially in the north and east – remain key priorities. To achieve a unified nation, with a strong foundation for a just and lasting peace, Sri Lanka requires frameworks and processes to build the capacity of government institutions to enforce the rule of law, ensure the equitable provision of government services to all communities, and work in partnership with civil society leaders and organizations

With FY 2017 funds, U.S. assistance will help promote participatory processes between citizens and government to improve service delivery; encourage and engage cross-cultural, cross-ethnic, and inter-religious reconciliation efforts; promote social integration among all segments of the society; and address policy reform needed for reconciliation and long-term sustainable social inclusion and participation.

With U.S. Help and Projection of U.S. Democratic Values, Sri Lanka Improves Respect for and Application of Just and Democratic Governance, Human Rights, and Freedom of Expression, Principles: Human rights defenders, civil society, and independent media have all noted a dramatic change in the “operational realities” of Sri Lanka under the new government. However, in an environment where minority ethnic and religious segments of the population, civil society, and advocates for human rights have felt under constant attack for the past decade, the United States plays an important role in advocating for increased tolerance, especially for those populations that do not have a domestic safety net. By promoting and protecting the work of civil society actors, the United States is positioned to help further the government's good governance agenda. Concurrently, these efforts promote U.S. values and offer a public record of support for just and transparent governance, accountability, and the protection of human rights for all. By amplifying messages of religious tolerance and freedom of expression, U.S. assistance can help reverse the trend toward destabilizing religious divisions. The new government has been cautious, but more open to changing both substance and optics when it comes to protecting and enhancing democratic values.

With FY 2017 funds, the United States will help strengthen the effectiveness of rule of law, bolster justice sector institutions, promote free and independent media, establish government mechanisms that protect and promote human rights, support the government's anti-corruption efforts, and advance the general pursuit of democratic values in Sri Lanka. Given the window of opportunity, the United States will strengthen civil society's oversight of government and public institutions on accountability, transparency, and inclusive governance. U.S. assistance will help strengthen the system of checks and balances through support for the oversight functions of civil society, media advocacy, and public participation, which will foster an enabling environment for inclusive democratic governance with human rights protections for all.

Through U.S. Engagement and Training Programs, Sri Lanka Enhances Peace and Security in the Region: Sri Lanka's political transition has provided an opportunity for the United States to work closely with the reform-minded GSL, to ensure stability and security in this new environment and protect the significant gains made in 2015. As a result, the FY 2017 request includes the reintroduction of FMF and the continuation of other security assistance programming, including IMET and NADR. U.S. training and equipment will help professionalize the military and will build the capacity of Sri Lankan officials to counter violent extremism and illicit trafficking through enhanced strategic trade controls and increased

maritime security – including enhanced underwater search and explosive ordinance/hazardous material disposal – and increase domestic and regional stability. Finally, FY 2017 security assistance will expose Sri Lankans to U.S. doctrine and values – including respect for the rule of law and human rights – and will forge lasting relationships between emerging Sri Lankan leaders and U.S. counterparts.

The North, East and Surrounding Conflict-Affected Areas Experience Accelerated and More Equitable Economic Growth: Suffering years of neglect, the previous militarized zones/conflict areas are slowly being returned to civilian control. As Sri Lankans return to these economically lagging regions, support is needed to ensure effective service delivery and small-scale livelihood activities. Employment and entrepreneurship opportunities are particularly critical for the vulnerable youth, who will return to their former homes with limited options for earning a living wage. With FY 2017 funds, the United States will focus on economic development in the high security zones – and more specifically the land recently released by the Sri Lankan military – as well as locations with high youth unemployment and other vulnerable areas throughout Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka Improves its Business Climate with Greater Transparency of Government Transactions and Adherence to Macroeconomic Principles: Over the past decade, weak financial management systems, few checks and balances, strong power centers, fragmented financial administration, and often unfettered discretionary power created the weak public financial management system inherited by the new government. Under pressure to address these broad financial issues, the GSL has taken a number of positive steps, including forming several new bodies charged with fighting corruption and reinvigorating existing institutions with an anti-corruption mandate in 2015. Chief among these are the State Asset Recovery Task Force, the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption, the Police Financial Crime Investigation Division, the Central Bank's Financial Intelligence Unit, and the Anti-Corruption Committee and its Secretariat. While initial investigations of embezzlement, bribes, corruption, and money laundering have underscored the lack of capacity, U.S. assistance will work with the GSL to help support these new and reinvigorated institutions to improve anti-corruption measures.

In this sometimes tumultuous environment, the United States recognizes a window of opportunity to support the GSL in its efforts to strengthen public financial management and the business enabling environment more broadly, and anti-corruption efforts more specifically. Currently, the United States is coordinating communications and interventions with multiple U.S. and international organizations, including the Department of Commerce, and the U.S. Trade Representative's Office, the Department of Justice, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the United Nations Development Program, etc. Planned interventions will focus on improving the financial position of the GSL, encouraging trade and direct foreign investment, and modernizing and reforming the national macroeconomic fiscal and monetary policies to improve the effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of public services.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	39,797
Sri Lanka Accelerates Reconciliation between the Majority Population and Ethnic and Religious Minorities with the Assistance of U.S. Programs (CDCS)	5,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,000
With U.S. Help and Projection of U.S. Democratic Values, Sri Lanka Improves Respect for and Application of Just and Democratic Governance, Human Rights, and Freedom of Expression Principles	19,017
Economic Support Fund	18,017
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,017
2.2 Good Governance	6,000
2.4 Civil Society	8,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000
Through U.S. Engagement and Training Programs, Sri Lanka Enhances Peace and Security in the Region	7,780
Foreign Military Financing	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400
International Military Education and Training	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,880
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	380
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,500
The North, East and Surrounding Conflict-Affected Areas Experience Accelerated and More Equitable Economic Growth	2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000
Sri Lanka Improves its Business Climate with Greater Transparency of Government Transactions and Adherence to Macroeconomic Principles	6,000
Economic Support Fund	6,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,000

Tajikistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Tajikistan faces many developmental and security challenges, including chronic food and energy shortages, poor water management, a long and porous border with Afghanistan, widespread corruption, underdeveloped democratic institutions, and inadequate health and education systems. With the drawdown of U.S. combat troops from Afghanistan, security along the Afghanistan border has become increasingly important. Tajikistan remains one of the world's poorest countries, with its fragile economy dependent upon remittances, mostly from migrant labor in Russia—estimated in 2014 at an amount equal to 50 percent of gross domestic product—and commodity exports to a limited number of trade partners, which makes it susceptible to global market fluctuations and to any downturn in the Russian economy. The goals of U.S. assistance to Tajikistan include improving the effectiveness and accountability of state institutions; building the capacity and professionalism of the security services; enhancing the bilateral security relationship with the United States; increasing outreach to business and civil society; expanding trade and markets; enhancing regional cooperation on energy and water; and increasing the quality of social services, including health and education. These goals support U.S. foreign policy priorities, including regional security, regional connectivity, and economic prosperity. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	28,941	*	41,570	12,629
Economic Support Fund	14,000	*	28,555	14,555
Foreign Military Financing	700	*	-	-700
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,000	*	6,500	-500
International Military Education and Training	536	*	525	-11
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,720	*	3,720	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,985	*	2,270	-715

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Stability and economic growth in Tajikistan are critical to achieving regional stability and strengthening regional economic integration. U.S. policy priorities in Tajikistan include the promotion of respect for human rights, including religious tolerance, peaceful expression of religion or belief, people-centered development, and transparency and accountability in governance, as well as promoting and the country's economic connectivity with the surrounding region. Recognizing that food insecurity hampers economic growth and affects the health of Tajik citizens, U.S. assistance will support efforts to improve food security and ensure access to proper nutrition through the Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative, while also spurring economic growth. ESF assistance will fund programs to provide clean water, improve government sanitation services, and promote education and access to information. ESF assistance will also increase U.S. engagement with Tajikistan's educational institutions and promote civic involvement and knowledge of basic democratic principles. Programs focused on economic resilience and diversity

will reduce Tajikistan's reliance on a limited number of trading partners and dependence on income from remittances of migrant laborers.

Build More Effective, Accountable, and Transparent State Institutions that Protect Public Safety and Human Rights, Combat Criminal Activity, and Respond Effectively to Crises

Key Intervention:

- ESF-funded good-governance programs 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.

Build More Effective, Accountable, and Transparent Institutions that Protect the Legal 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. ESF-funded programs will improve the legal and regulatory environment for civil society, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and strengthen media outlets' capacity to provide citizens with access to objective news and information.
- The United States 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 2017.
- 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. ESF resources will also be used to award small grants to organizations – whose members may include alumni of U.S.-funded exchange programs – for activities that support democratic and economic reforms.
- ESF-funded programs will also bolster youth leadership and civic engagement, with a particular emphasis on traditionally under-served geographic regions.

Increase Outreach through Business, Civil Society Partnerships and Public Diplomacy in Order to Strengthen People-To-People Ties between Tajikistan and the United States

Key Intervention:

- ESF 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 in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Expand Diverse and Competitive Trade and Markets

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, FTF, the United States will provide \$7.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Tajikistan (GOT) 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 programming will be complemented by approximately \$10.5 million in ESF for private sector programs to increase viability and employment in areas such as small-holder agricultural production and the scale-up of improved technologies and marketing in fruit and vegetable value chains. This will include funding to promote export of viable agricultural products to regional markets. The requested increase is intended to reduce Tajikistan's critical dependence on migrant remittances from Russia.
- ESF resources will also be used to provide professional study tours and U.S.-based training for Tajik business leaders to enhance opportunities and conditions for trade. 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 so that Citizens may Meet their Basic Human Needs

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.6 million in ESF-funded basic education assistance will strengthen the building blocks necessary for the development of solid reading skills, forming the basis for thinking more complex analysis and comprehension and life-long skills acquisition. This funding will also directly leverage the U.S. contribution to the multilateral Global Partnership for Education.
- Lack of clean drinking water causes diarrheal disease in children and contributes to high malnutrition rates in Tajikistan. A total of \$1.5 million in ESF will help strengthen the capacity of local governments and the private sector to provide potable water to households.

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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. GHP funding requested for Tajikistan will be focused on combating tuberculosis (TB), promoting maternal and child health, and improving nutrition. While Tajikistan has made good progress in controlling drug-susceptible TB, it ranks among the 27 countries with the world's highest rates of multi-drug-resistant (MDR) TB, which is especially challenging, given the high rates of migration. The United States will support the GOT's fight against TB by helping improve access to universal treatment and strengthening the health system through improved diagnostics and infection prevention. In addition, as part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, Tajikistan will benefit from regional HIV/AIDS programming funded through the Central Asia Regional operating unit. Tajikistan's health sector is characterized by poor health outcomes due to the poor quality and limited availability of medical services, which poses a threat to the country's development.

Improve the Quality of Delivery and Use of Health, Education, and Other Social Services so that Citizens May Meet Their Basic Human Needs

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$3.5 million in GHP 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 TB and MDR-TB. 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. Through U.S. support, detection of MDR-TB cases has significantly increased, and in 2015, the proportion of these cases managed in outpatient settings increased from 40 percent to 44 percent.

- A total of \$2.0 million in GHP funding 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 GOT's capacity to advance maternal and child health. In 2015, U.S.-supported interventions reached about 350,000 people, or 23 percent of the target area population.
- A total of \$1.0 million 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 levels to complement the FTF food security activities described above.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded training courses introduce members of Tajikistan's defense-establishment to U.S. military doctrine and values. IMET programs are intended to build institutional and tactical capacity within Ministry of Defense forces, increase professionalization of Tajikistan's forces, and build lasting military-to-military ties, which increase mutual understanding and improve formal and informal lines of communication.

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 in the United States and training focused on counterterrorism, countering violent extremism, and critical military skills.
- IMET-funded mobile training teams will improve English language capability within the Ministry of Defense.
- IMET programs will promote the development of strategic and operational planning frameworks, human rights awareness, and defense institution building.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Strengthening border security, law enforcement, counter narcotics efforts, and the rule of law remain essential to Tajikistan's future. With its 870-mile border with Afghanistan and high unemployment rate, Tajikistan will face even greater risks to its border security and internal stability as coalition forces are reduced in Afghanistan. INCLE-funded assistance will help build the capacity of Tajik border security forces and law enforcement agencies to prevent and investigate trafficking of narcotics and trafficking in persons (TIP), as well as improve rule of law and gender equality, while at the same time continuing to support implementation of Tajikistan's National Border Management Strategy. The U.S.-funded Community Policing (CP) Program, which strengthens relations between community leaders and local police, will seek to increase social stability, reduce domestic violence, and counter violent extremism.

Build More Effective, Accountable, and Transparent State Institutions that Protect Public Safety and Human Rights, Combat Criminal Activity, and Respond Effectively to Crises

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support and train members of Tajikistan's Drug Control Agency and Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA) Counternarcotics Department to promote intelligence-led investigations of significant drug-trafficking networks.
- INCLE funds will also support efforts to reduce TIP in Tajikistan through work with law enforcement agencies.

Build More Effective, Accountable, and Transparent Institutions that Protect the Legal 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 laws and international agreements.
- INCLE funds will also be used to support justice-sector development and work with judges, prosecutors, the defense bar, and law schools to strengthen their capacities to protect the legal and human rights of all individuals.

Enhance the Capacity and Professionalism of Tajikistan's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, Justice, and Broader Security Apparatus so that They May Defend their Country More Effectively and Contribute to Regional Security and Stability

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will be used to continue training and capacity-building activities to support the goals established in Tajikistan's National Border Management Strategy and to train the Border Guard Service to better secure the country's borders without impeding trade. INCLE funds will also be used to support border security activities through multilateral institutions.
- 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.

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 (WMD) and terrorism.

Enhance the Capacity and Professionalism of Tajikistan's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, Justice, and Broader Security Apparatus so that They May Defend Their Country More Effectively and Contribute to Regional Security and Stability

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$0.8 million in Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funding will be used to provide further enhancements to the Tajik Customs practical exercise facility that will allow the Tajik Customs Service to conduct training on specialized export control topics and to do so via distance learning. FY 2017 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.
- The EXBS Program will also help develop Tajikistan's strategic trade control licensing processes and procedures, as well as government-to-industry outreach efforts. The EXBS Program will procure and donate enforcement equipment, such as inspection and detection equipment, as well as radiation detection equipment as necessary.

Develop the Bilateral Security Relationship with Tajikistan to Improve Relationships, Enhance Information Sharing, Secure Access, Build Tajik Capacity, and Improve Interoperability

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$1.5 million in Conventional Weapons Destruction funding will be used to develop the national capacity of Tajikistan's 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 Tajikistan-Afghanistan border region.

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 USAID, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), all U.S. 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.
- 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 FY 2015, USAID completed a five-year Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy (RDCS) that includes Tajikistan and will inform future USAID program directions.
- Several assessments and evaluations of ongoing programs are underway that will inform program implementation in 2017. These include a mid-term FTF population-based survey (PBS), a nationwide Early Grade Reading Assessment (EGRA), and an impact evaluation of USAID's Local Governance Project.
- INCLE programs are monitored through annual end-use monitoring, review of achievement indicators as agreed in the annually amended letter of agreement with the government of Tajikistan, annual budget reviews, site visits, and monthly reporting cables. The U.S. Embassy's INL Office and Washington-based offices regularly monitor INCLE-funded programs to ensure they are consistent with strategic goals and objectives.
- In FY 2015, an independent evaluation of the counternarcotics programs in Central Asia found the INL's Bureau's counternarcotics programs in Tajikistan to be effective.

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, including placing a greater emphasis on promoting broad-based economic prosperity in Tajikistan.
- USAID's FTF PBS baseline collected in January 2013 found a 30.7 percent stunting rate (height-for-age) of children under five. Based on this information, FTF activities are focused heavily on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and nutrition measures to reduce stunting in the geographic focus area. The midterm PBS results (expected in March 2016) will inform activity implementation in FY 2017.
- Lessons learned from USAID's Land Reform and Farm Restructuring activity, which ends in 2016, are informing the design of the new FTF Land Market Development activity.
- The spring 2014 EGRA 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. Results from the new EGRA will be available in March 2016 and will inform activity implementation in 2017.
- USAID will continue to 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 an annual survey through 2017.

- In FY 2017, INL will phase out contract activities at the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA 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 MOIA personnel, rather than relying on training provided under higher-cost contracts.
- INL will also shift its focus away from rapid expansion of the CP Program into new districts and toward the institutionalization of CP through the creation of a national-level Center for Community Policing, which will support implementation of other INL Bureau programs, such as drug demand reduction (DDR), police athletic leagues, women's empowerment, and domestic-violence education and reduction. Because of the strong desire of the MOIA to expand CP and continue DDR efforts, INL will begin a pilot project utilizing the combined efforts of its DDR and CP programs.
- In the area of border security, the FY 2017 INCLE request reflects INL's decision to move away from high-cost infrastructure projects due to the challenges involved with construction in remote and extreme working environments. Instead, INCLE funding will targeted towards ongoing work to improve the Border Guards' training regimen for patrol officers along the Afghan border and promote cooperation between Tajikistan's and Afghanistan's border services.
- Given the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan, 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. assistance efforts and to help make budgetary tradeoffs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Build More Effective, Accountable, and Transparent State Institutions that Protect Public Safety and Human Rights, Combat Criminal Activity, and Respond Effectively to Crises: Tajikistan's 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. U.S.-funded assistance programs will support increased respect for human rights, including religious tolerance peaceful expression of religion or belief,, people-centered development, and transparency and accountability in governance to help to establish a more stable and effective government that enjoys the support of its citizenry. The stability and security of Tajikistan are directly dependent upon having effective and capable security forces that can understand, identify, deter, and defeat a broad range of illegitimate internal and external threats, including illicit narcotics trafficking and TIP, while at the same time respecting Tajikistan's international obligations regarding human rights.

Build More Effective, Accountable, and Transparent Institutions that Protect the Legal Rights and Interests of Tajikistan's Citizens: The weak nature of Tajikistan's democratic institutions and civil society do not lend themselves to adequate protection of individual rights. To protect civil liberties, U.S. assistance will improve civil society's access to legal information and advice, and will seek to improve the legal and regulatory environment for NGOs. U.S. assistance will also support improved administration of justice by improving legal education, establishing a system of quality legal defense for the poor, and monitoring enforcement of national laws and international agreements. The United States will also to support justice-sector development and will work with judges, prosecutors, the defense bar, and law schools to strengthen their capacities to protect the legal and human rights of all individuals.

Enhance the Capacity and Professionalism of Tajikistan's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, Justice, and Broader Security Apparatus so that They May Defend Their Country More Effectively and Contribute to Regional Security and Stability: Tajikistan is the poorest post-Soviet state. Independent Tajikistan received no Soviet-legacy military equipment, and the continued after-effects of the 1992-97 civil war, inadequate defense budgeting, and a long, porous border with Afghanistan all remain

challenges. The stability and security of Tajikistan are directly dependent upon having effective and capable security forces that can understand, identify, deter, and defeat a broad range of illegitimate internal and external threats, including WMD proliferation, while at the same time respecting human rights. 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. The United States will work closely with international partners including the United Nations, European Union, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to maximize 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 that is 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, which 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 it 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 GOT about U.S. long-term interests in Tajikistan and across the region. Enhancing Tajikistan's security role in international partnerships is a vital element of the U.S. approach: the. The United States 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. The United States will also help develop the national capacity of Tajikistan's 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 Tajikistan-Afghanistan border region.

Increase Outreach through Business, Civil Society Partnerships and Public Diplomacy in Order to Strengthen People-to-People Ties between Tajikistan and the United States: The United States will improve access to higher education for talented and qualified students from Tajikistan.

Expand Diverse and Competitive Trade and Markets: Tajikistan's economy is the most remittance-dependent in the world—remittances, primarily coming from Russia, account for more than 50 percent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). Tajikistan's economy therefore remains extremely vulnerable to external economic shocks and recession. To reduce out-migration and its dependence on remittances, Tajikistan needs to create more jobs, but first it needs improved infrastructure and management practices, as well as better human capital—especially through an improved education system—in order to be able to create more jobs. Although 70 percent of the population still lives in rural areas, agriculture accounts for only 23 percent of Tajikistan's GDP, though it accounts for two-thirds of jobs in the country. U.S. assistance will seek to enhance agricultural competitiveness and food security, which will, in turn, encourage regional cooperation and prosperity, especially in rural areas. Finally, U.S. trade-related assistance will support regional connectivity and increased trade with a more diverse group of trading partners.

Improve the Quality of Delivery and Use of Health, Education, and Other Social Services so that Citizens May Meet Their Basic Human Needs: After Tajikistan gained its independence, its Soviet-era healthcare, education, and social service systems 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 GOT's efforts to improve the reading and critical thinking skills of children in the first through fourth grades. 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. U.S. health programming will help increase maternal and child health, improve nutrition, and help the GOT implement its TB national strategic plan.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	41,570
Build more effective, accountable, and transparent state institutions that protect public safety and human rights, combat criminal activity, and respond effectively to crises	2,850
Economic Support Fund	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	850
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	670
1.5 Transnational Crime	180
Build more effective, accountable, and transparent institutions that protect the legal rights and interests of Tajikistan's citizens	3,110
Economic Support Fund	2,780
2.4 Civil Society	2,780
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	330
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	330
Enhance the capacity and professionalism of Tajikistan's military, border security, law enforcement, justice, and broader security apparatus so that they may defend their country more effectively and contribute to regional security and stability	3,310
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,540
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,540
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	2,025
International Military Education and Training	525
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	525
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500
Increase outreach through business, civil society partnerships and public diplomacy in order to strengthen people-to-people ties between Tajikistan and the U.S.	180
Economic Support Fund	180

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
3.2 Education		180
Expand diverse and competitive trade and markets		18,485
Economic Support Fund		18,485
4.2 Trade and Investment		1,000
4.5 Agriculture		7,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		10,485
Improve the quality of delivery and use of health, education, and other social services so that citizens may meet their basic human needs		11,610
Economic Support Fund		5,110
3.1 Health		1,500
3.2 Education		3,610
Global Health Programs - USAID		6,500
3.1 Health		6,500

Turkmenistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Turkmenistan is strategically important because it borders Iran and Afghanistan and is a major energy producer located amidst three major energy markets: China, Europe, and South Asia. Although it boasts major hydrocarbon reserves, Turkmenistan faces severe institutional 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 building the country's capacity to expand and diversify trade—including energy exports—as well as to increasing regional prosperity, stability, and security. FY 2017 funding will focus on ensuring that Turkmenistan can effectively secure its borders and better face extremist and criminal threats; increasing trade and further integrating the country into regional and global economic markets and institutions; and advancing universal values through capacity-building, reforms, and accountable governance. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,360	*	4,815	1,455
Economic Support Fund	2,670	*	4,100	1,430
Foreign Military Financing	100	*	-	-100
International Military Education and Training	140	*	285	145
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	200	*	200	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	*	230	-20

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF programs will seek 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 resources will also support increased access to information and educational opportunities to boost human capacity across the government and society at large.

Improved Capabilities in Law Enforcement, Security, Crisis Management, Detecting and Preventing Trafficking in Persons (TIP), and Protecting Trafficking Victims

Key Intervention:

- ESF funds will be used to conduct information campaigns and training on best practices in preventing and combating TIP, and will assist in the rehabilitation and reintegration of TIP victims.

Turkmenistan's Economy Benefits from Expanded and Diversified Trade and More Competitive Markets

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide technical support in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of government policy priorities, especially those that can facilitate Turkmenistan's World Trade Organization (WTO) accession and increase regional trade (e.g., trade policy reform, arbitration, and mediation). ESF-funded assistance will advance the country's 2015 national export promotion strategy in select sectors. Technical assistance will be provided to increase productivity in the livestock sector—one of the few economic sectors that is mostly privatized.

Broadened Access to Information and Educational Opportunities Boost Human Capacity across Government and Society at Large

Key Interventions:

- ESF funding will be used to bridge the gap between Turkmen and international secondary-school 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.
- ESF funding will also be used to help increase access to higher education by providing supplementary scholarships to the most competitive students and provide guidance to all program participants on scholarship opportunities.
- U.S. assistance will create opportunities for future students and citizens to improve their English language skills, expanding their access to information and opportunities for higher education.

Turkmenistan's Governance Institutions More Effectively and Inclusively Serve the Public Good

Key Interventions:

- 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 engaging civil society and transparency in government decision-making processes. Such activities will focus on increasing the effectiveness of select public services.
- 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 CSOs on registration and other legal and regulatory topics.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses introduce members of Turkmenistan's defense establishment to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are the core of U.S.-Turkmenistan military-to-military engagement. These programs are intended to increase the professionalization of the armed forces; build capacity in key areas, such as first-responder training; promote democratic values; and increase mutual understanding, improving formal and informal lines of communication. 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 Military-to-Military Programs Can Be Expanded to Enhance National and Regional Stability

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will be used to support participation by Turkmenistan's armed forces 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. U.S. assistance will work to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies to combat illicit trafficking, investigate related crimes, and fight transnational crime, such as TIP.

Improved Capabilities in Law Enforcement, Security, Crisis Management, Detecting and Preventing Trafficking in Persons (TIP), and Protecting Trafficking Victims

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance programs will improve the Government of Turkmenistan's (GOT) ability to combat trafficking – including TIP – by providing information and 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:

- The Export Control and Related Border Security program will continue to help Turkmenistan develop its strategic trade control legal and regulatory framework and licensing practices and procedures, helping to bring Turkmenistan into compliance with international standards, such as United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540. 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 WMD and other items of proliferation concern, especially via rail lines and cargo shipments.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) 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. 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.
- 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.
- In FY 2015, U.S. Embassy Ashgabat finalized its Integrated Country Strategy (ICS). The development of this strategy was a Mission-wide exercise that involved a comprehensive review of existing and future programs.
- USAID has adopted a five-year Regional Development Cooperation Strategy that covers Turkmenistan and includes long-term and intermediate results as well as indicators that are being used to monitor USAID's programmatic contributions to strategic reforms in Turkmenistan. This performance monitoring plan will soon be a fully automated, on-line system.
- USAID staff, based both in Ashgabat and in USAID's Central Asia Regional Mission in Almaty,

Kazakhstan, 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, frequent visits to project offices, and technical direction in order to achieve broader U.S. foreign policy goals in Turkmenistan.

- As part of the annual letter-of-agreement funds-obligation process, INL reviews achievement indicators with the GOT and adjusts its activities as appropriate, while also conducting end-use monitoring of equipment donated to the GOT.

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 for FY 2016 and FY 2017.
- In FY 2015, the staff of the U.S. Embassy in Ashgabat held a six-month review of the ICS. The review enabled the Embassy to ensure the alignment of U.S. assistance programming with Mission objectives and to determine if any programmatic adjustments are warranted.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

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 WMD) and human trafficking; and the potential for cross-border terrorism all make strengthening Turkmenistan's border controls a high priority.

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 in Turkmenistan, and it is working with international organizations to develop a national TIP action plan. U.S. assistance will help the GOT increase the effectiveness of its anti-TIP efforts in all four areas—prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnership—and encourage the GOT to publicize more effectively the positive actions it has already taken. Funding will also assist in the rehabilitation and reintegration of TIP survivors and in the dissemination of TIP prevention information to Turkmenistan's 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: U.S. assistance will improve professionalization and English-language skills 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.

Turkmenistan's Economy Benefits from Expanded and Diversified Trade and More Competitive Markets: Turkmenistan's economy is centrally managed and relies almost entirely on the extraction and export of primary commodities, making it vulnerable to price volatility and downward price shocks. Throughout FY 2015, this vulnerability became particularly evident with the global fall in oil and gas prices, and the Turkmen economy suffered extensively as a result. Turkmenistan now finds itself in unfamiliar territory—for the first time in its history the country is experiencing a recession. Faced with the prospect of continuing economic decline, the GOT is going to be forced to make short- and medium-term economic decisions that may counter long-term political stances, making the country particularly susceptible to Russian pressure as well as the dominating influence of other large neighboring states. The increasing lack of economic opportunities could also make Turkmen citizens more susceptible to the rising influence of violent extremism. 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. Therefore, U.S. assistance will aim to improve the legislative and regulatory environment in order to facilitate the expansion and diversification of trade, which should have a positive effect on increasing regional cooperation and countering undue external influence. Despite significant challenges for businesses, implementation of modest reforms has started and the consideration of WTO accession is cautiously underway in Turkmenistan. The United States will help diversify Turkmenistan's economy, promote export strategies (particularly in relation to energy and other select industries), expand participation in the private sector, and continue supporting Turkmenistan's move toward 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: Turkmenistan faces a human capacity crisis within the public and private sectors. The root of this crisis lies within the education sector. Students who complete secondary education and even university studies are increasingly unprepared to become effective members of the workforce. This is due both to poor quality teaching standards and materials and to a huge divide between educational institutions and public- and private-sector employers. U.S. assistance will be used to enhance pedagogical skills, develop and adapt curricula and training materials, as well as advance information technology and research skills, both among students and faculty/management. These programs will also bring the public and private sector into the process through an institutional capacity-building approach. These activities will help address the root of the human capacity crisis facing Turkmenistan and will springboard development across all sectors.

Turkmenistan's Governance Institutions More Effectively and Inclusively Serve the Public Good: Turkmenistan remains a mostly closed society, whose institutions face limited capacity, and where citizens' rights are highly restricted. U.S.-funded programs will continue to advance U.S. strategic goals by helping citizens play a more active role in governance and civil society, by promoting increased transparency and openness, and by building the capacity of GOT officials. Exposing Turkmenistan's civil servants to various international best practices such as on transparency and engagement with civil society is one of the primary means to achieving this objective. Through seminars, study tours, legal advice, and technical assistance, governance programs will build the capacity of both GOT officials and civil society to more effectively provide services to their constituencies. U.S. assistance will help Turkmenistan build resilience in these areas, enabling the country not only to become more stable and move toward more diverse economic activity and broad-based prosperity, but also to counter foreign pressure and exploitation.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 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

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
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
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 all four Central Asia countries and Afghanistan, Uzbekistan's efforts are essential to impeding the movement of violent extremists and combating narcotics trafficking and 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 increase support for religious tolerance, people-centered development, and transparency and accountability in governance. U.S. programs will support implementation of rule-of-law reforms and efforts to increase the independence of the judiciary, as well as the provision of direct assistance to civil society organizations. Programs will also work to improve the operating environment for non-governmental organizations (NGOs). U.S. assistance will promote the New Silk Road Initiative by supporting and developing regional trade and export linkages, strengthening the private sector, including both small and medium-sized enterprises, and will increase agricultural productivity in select value chains from production to post-harvest and export. U.S. assistance will continue to support agriculture sector reforms and to help seek avenues for expanded trade between companies in Uzbekistan, Central Asia, the wider region, and the United States. U.S. assistance will focus on improving the prevention and control of transboundary infectious diseases through interventions to strengthen the diagnosis and management of tuberculosis (TB) and multi-drug-resistant (MDR) TB. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	10,678	*	11,608	930
Economic Support Fund	4,191	*	6,828	2,637
Foreign Military Financing	700	*	-	-700
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,000	*	3,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	507	*	300	-207
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	740	*	940	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	540	*	540	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance supports regional connectivity through economic growth programs that increase private-sector competitiveness. Interventions in this area will be focused on the Uzbek horticultural sector to improve the quality and volume of agricultural production; strengthen post-harvest handling and production; facilitate market linkages; and link educational institutions with private sector demand. U.S. assistance will also work to improve the legal and regulatory framework for NGOs and ESF-funded 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, including the provision of shelters and individual case management. 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. By supporting TIP prevention campaigns, community outreach and support for TIP hotlines, ESF funds will supplement the work currently undertaken by the GOU to stem the number of women and men subjected to TIP.

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.
- U.S. assistance will work with civil society to support the implementation of the new Law on Social Partnership.
- Small grants will continue to be awarded in support of projects promoting and protecting human rights.
- ESF funds will be used to actively engage the community of Uzbek alumni of U.S. government-funded exchange programs through alumni grants.

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 will support increased transparency and strengthen citizen access and trust in the decision-making process within the civil court system. Activities will include conducting 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 to promote regional agricultural trade and help create avenues for expanded trade within Central Asia and the wider region.

Improve Agriculture Productivity, and Energy and Natural-Resource Management

Key Intervention:

- Funds will be used to increase private-sector competitiveness by providing technical assistance to commercial farmers, local research institutes, and businesses to improve production, processing, marketing, and distribution domestically and internationally. Activities will diversify the agro-economy, raise incomes, and facilitate increased trade.

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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting

communities from infectious diseases. GHP funding requested for Uzbekistan will focus on the fight against TB. High TB and MDR-TB rates pose a 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 the prevalence of TB and MDR-TB. GHP funding will build the country's capacity to lead and support sustainable TB treatment and prevention. Under its current TB strategic plan and with the help of U.S. assistance, Uzbekistan is implementing the World Health Organization's Stop TB Strategy. U.S.-funded programs will collaborate with the Global Fund, to which the United States is one of the largest contributors. In addition, as part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, Uzbekistan benefit from regional HIV/AIDS programming funded through the Central Asia Regional operating unit.

Improve the Quality of Public Health and Safety Services Available to Citizens

Key Intervention:

- Tuberculosis: 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 help Uzbekistan strengthen its systems and practices to improve infection prevention and control in health facilities. In particular, GHP funds will support the Ministry of Health and 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 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 in the Region as the United States Draws Down Troops in Afghanistan

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will help promote modernization and further professionalize in Uzbekistan's defense establishment through direct engagement with U.S. military officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE-funded programs will improve the rule of law by assisting judicial reforms and increasing the use of forensic evidence in the legal system. INCLE assistance will also address TIP, focusing on improving coordination between law enforcement and civil society. INCLE resources will complement and be coordinated with ESF-funded efforts on TIP and rule of law.

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 that 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:

- 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 the development of anti-corruption safeguards for criminal-justice sector 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 the 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:

- The EXBS program will robustly engage with Uzbekistan across the strategic trade control assistance spectrum. EXBS funds will continue to support Uzbekistan's development of a strategic trade control legal/regulatory framework that meets international standards. The EXBS program 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 Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) holds Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with USAID, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), and U.S. implementing agencies that receive ESF resources. These meetings review results achieved in the past year and discuss each agency's funding request.
- USAID regularly reviews the progress of its projects through field monitoring and evaluation field visits.
- USAID developed a five-year Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy (RDCS) that includes Uzbekistan. The RDCS includes long-term and intermediate results indicators used to monitor and evaluate performance.
- U.S. agencies implementing Peace and Security programs perform end-use monitoring of procured 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 INL-amended letters of agreement with the GOU.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information received during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- Information from evaluations of the USAID Agricultural Links and Agricultural Links Plus projects informed the design of the follow-on, Agricultural Value Chains, program.
- For programs under the Peace and Security objective, the United States used information from end-use monitoring of donated equipment and training to inform programming and budget choices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Ensure Access for U.S. Forces in Uzbekistan and the Wider Region to Maintain Stability in the Region as the United States Draws Down Troops in Afghanistan: Uzbekistan has the largest military in Central Asia and is the only country bordering Afghanistan and the other four republics. Strong military-to-military relationships are a U.S. government priority. Assistance programs help modernize and further professionalize Uzbekistan's defense establishment, while promoting long-term regional stability and denying safe havens for terrorists.

Reduce the Ability of Violent Extremists and Criminals to Threaten Domestic and Regional Stability and U.S. Security: The GOU openly acknowledges the human trafficking problem and is taking steps to address it. TIP programs support reintegration and protection activities that include providing shelters and case management and increase civil society, NGOs, and social services capacity to prevent TIP. Foreign assistance enhances cooperation mechanisms between government and civil society and programs 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: U.S. assistance programs work with civil society and the government to implement laws on government transparency and social partnership and continue to improve the legal and operating environment for NGOs.

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 increasing public trust in the Uzbek justice system. The GOU confirmed its commitment to reforming the judiciary, and U.S. assistance programs 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 within the judicial system.

Improve the Quality of Public Health and Safety Services Available to Citizens: Addressing the threat of TB and MDR-TB rates to Uzbekistan's public health system 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: Uzbekistan is one of the largest potential markets in the region, especially in the agricultural sector. U.S. assistance supports interventions that create avenues for expanded horticulture trade and organizes forums to facilitate increased business-to-business linkages.

Improve Agriculture Productivity, and 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 reduce the country’s reliance on cotton for export earnings. U.S. assistance programs will provide technical assistance to commercial farmers, local research institutes, and businesses to improve production, processing, marketing, and distribution domestically and internationally. Activities will diversify the agro-economy and raise incomes. Assistance programs will foster dialogue between the private sector and GOU officials to improve the business and investment climate.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	11,608
Ensure access for U.S. forces in Uzbekistan and the wider region to maintain stability in the region as the United States draws down troops in Afghanistan.	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
Improve Uzbekistan’s compliance and implementation of domestic legislation and international commitments on human rights	1,023
Economic Support Fund	1,023
2.4 Civil Society	1,023
Increase public access to and trust in Uzbekistan’s justice system toward a more transparent and consistent administration and enforcement of justice	1,509
Economic Support Fund	725
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	725
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	1,881
Economic Support Fund	1,881
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,831
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	50

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
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 advances regional economic cooperation and regional stability through the New Silk Road (NSR) and Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor (IPEC) initiatives, which facilitate cross-border connectivity through energy linkages, trade and transport agreements, customs and border security reforms, and people-to-people ties. IPEC also supports 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 United States continues to advance economic cooperation and connectivity by participating in regional and multilateral efforts and organizations such as the Heart of Asia Istanbul Process, the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program, 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.

U.S. regional assistance 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	25,885	*	49,905	24,020
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	*	23,282	23,282
Economic Support Fund	-	*	14,782	14,782
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	3,200	3,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	4,000	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	1,300	1,300
Enduring/Core Programs	25,885	*	26,623	738
Development Assistance	800	*	484	-316
Economic Support Fund	3,461	*	10,415	6,954
Foreign Military Financing	1,900	*	-	-1,900
Global Health Programs - State	14,294	*	14,294	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	*	1,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000	*	-	-4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	430	*	430	-

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	25,885	*	49,905	24,020
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	-	*	6,500	6,500
Enduring/Core Programs	-	*	6,500	6,500
Economic Support Fund	-	*	6,500	6,500
Other	25,885	*	43,405	17,520
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	*	23,282	23,282
Economic Support Fund	-	*	14,782	14,782
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	3,200	3,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	4,000	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	1,300	1,300
Enduring/Core Programs	25,885	*	20,123	-5,762
Development Assistance	800	*	484	-316
Economic Support Fund	3,461	*	3,915	454
Foreign Military Financing	1,900	*	-	-1,900
Global Health Programs - State	14,294	*	14,294	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	*	1,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000	*	-	-4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	430	*	430	-

Development Assistance (DA)

Increasing opportunities for energy and electricity trade within South Asia remains critical given supply shortages in the region, which will become more acute as countries utilize more electricity to fuel economic growth. Regional energy-sharing and diversification will address energy security concerns and accelerate the region's economic development and integration. 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:

- Almost \$0.5 million will help advance regional energy integration and increase cross-border electricity trade by enhancing the institutional capacity of key government organizations in select countries in South Asia to address political, policy, and regulatory barriers for power trade through skills development and focused technical interventions.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

FY 2017 ESF will support the Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor initiative to improve regional connectivity in South Asia by facilitating reform of legal and regulatory frameworks, streamlining customs and border-crossing procedures, and identifying other impediments to regional economic integration. In line with FY 2016, a portion of FY 2017 ESF support to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) is transitioned from EUR to SCA under the Central Asia Regional Operating Unit (OU) to promote democracy and human rights, protect national minorities, and advance media freedom.

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 commercial opportunities for U.S. businesses. The United States will reduce trade barriers in the region by streamlining customs and border procedures, improving transit infrastructure, and facilitating legal and regulatory reforms.
- Funding will promote regional economic cooperation by advancing regional energy connectivity and supporting development of a regional energy market.

Increasingly Inclusive, Representative, and Accountable Governments that Manage Transparently, Ensure the Space for Civil Society and the Discussion and Emergence of Solutions to National and Regional Challenges

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$6.5 million in ESF will support OSCE activities through its Central Asian institutions and field missions.

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

FY 2017 ESF – OCO complements bilateral programs in Central Asia to build resilience to economic and political pressures due to Russian influence. In FY 2015, the Department used \$15 million in ESF-OCO funds from Afghanistan to support regional NSR activities with a nexus to Afghanistan's transition needs. In FY 2017, NSR funds are requested through the Central Asia Regional budget to continue support to regional cross-border activities that further Afghanistan's economic integration into the broader region and increase Central Asia's access to diverse markets. 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, improve governance along trade and transit corridors, and foster business-to-people exchanges. ESF-OCO will also support the new "C5+1" process, which provides a forum for high-level dialogue between the United States and all five Central Asian states. Additional FY 2017 funding is requested to support regional efforts to increase access to relevant objective news and information for the region.

Implement New Silk Road Vision Initiatives to Consolidate our Gains in Afghanistan and Promote Prosperity and Stability for Afghanistan's Neighbors

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support increased regional economic integration through the elimination of non-tariff barriers to trade and adoption of international standards. U.S. assistance also will facilitate the reform of legal and regulatory frameworks, streamlining customs and border-crossing procedures, and identifying other impediments to regional economic integration.

Increasingly Inclusive, Representative, and Accountable Governments that Manage Transparently, Ensure the Space for Civil Society and the Discussion and Emergence of Solutions to National and Regional Challenges

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$3.0 million will support regional efforts to increase access to relevant objective news and information.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

U.S. assistance programs in Central Asia will help 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. Consistent with FY 2016, FMF funding for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan is requested under the Central Asia Regional OU. This enables the collection of FMF proposals through a competitive process, allowing for more agility and responsiveness 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 2017 FMF-OCO, requested under the Central Asia Regional OU, will help train, equip, and professionalize security forces in the region and strengthen partner capabilities to combat transnational threats and enhance border security, increasing security within their borders and better enabling 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. 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 PEPFAR, \$15.3 million is requested to continue to build partnerships and provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout Central Asia, 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.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

Narcotics trafficking through Central Asia breeds corruption and social, health, and economic ills within Central Asia and beyond. U.S. assistance will support regional initiatives to combat illicit narcotics trafficking by expanding the capacities of counternarcotic agencies in the region and of the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Center to serve as a hub for operational drug intelligence sharing within the region and beyond.

Counter Narcotics and Counter Corruption: Deter the Illicit Narcotics Economy through Law Enforcement Cooperation that Encourages Transition to Licit Alternatives

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support highly specialized units, interagency drug task forces, intelligence-led investigations, and regional cooperation to disrupt trafficking networks.
- U.S. assistance also will support programs to establish intelligence-based Port Control Units at select ports of entry, as well as a 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)

With FY 2017 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 NSR and IPEC visions 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:

- Approximately \$0.4 million in Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Assistance will continue cross-border interdiction training and other enforcement initiatives in the region. Funding will support regional targeting and risk management, advancement of strategic trade controls, and law enforcement activities. Regional funding allows EXBS to encourage governments to adopt effective controls, enforcement mechanisms, and interdiction capabilities through an integrated approach, protecting against proliferation exploitation.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

The United States will continue to support capacity building and professionalization among the law enforcement agencies in South and Central Asia to combat terrorism and better secure their borders. Consistent with FY 2016, NADR - Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) funding for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and is requested under the Central Asia Regional OU.

Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism: Prevent Attacks against the U.S. Homeland, U.S. Interests, and Partners in the Region

Key Intervention:

- Central Asia Regional ATA funding of \$1.3 million will support training of law enforcement officers in the region to build capacity in counterterrorism deterrence, detection, and response as well as border security. ATA training also includes a component to ensure institutionalization of counterterrorism skills. The Department of State will evaluate region-specific threats, policy priorities, and capacity gaps and allocate funding for bilateral and regional ATA assistance as appropriate.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts of regional programs were undertaken:

- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE), 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. implementing agencies that receive ESF resources, and selected grantees. The ABRs examine results achieved over the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results. In addition, EUR/ACE will continue to monitor impact of NSR activities through its regional economic integration Progress Monitoring Plan.
- In September 2015, a mid-term evaluation was published on USAID's regional project on conservation and climate change adaptation in Asian high-mountain communities. The evaluation findings are informing decisions about future planning for the project, which includes work in vulnerable communities in India, Nepal, Pakistan, and the Kyrgyz Republic.
- USAID/Central Asian Republics commissioned a regional HIV/AIDS program evaluation to evaluate the performance of its five-year HIV/AIDS program and inform future programming.
- INL commissioned an evaluation of its FY 2004-2014 counternarcotics assistance programs in Central Asia, which concluded on August 25, 2015. INL is following up on the recommendations contained in the evaluation. INL also conducts regular, on-site monitoring missions to review projects being implemented under the INCLE account.
- Funded out of EXBS's global NADR account, EXBS conducted two in-country assessments in FY 2015 – one in Tajikistan and one in Kazakhstan – on export control and border security capacities. EXBS also plans to conduct new in-country assessments for Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Sri Lanka, and Maldives, and table-top assessments for India and Pakistan before the end of 2016.
- The State Department's Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA) and USAID's Asia Bureau have undertaken a diagnostic study that analyzed the constraints to trade in South Asia to identify key future interventions.
- A summary of PEPFAR monitoring and evaluation efforts will be included in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

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:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- USAID's Central Asian Republics HIV/AIDS Program Evaluation informed the design for the new, follow-on HIV/AIDS prevention program in Central Asia.
- INL is using the recommendations from its counternarcotics assistance evaluation to determine funding and project priorities for future programming.
- SCA and USAID/Asia will use findings from the South Asia trade diagnostic study to inform a subsequent assessment into the feasibility of previously identified recommendations. These findings will guide future program planning and design in support of regional economic connectivity.

Western Hemisphere Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. policy toward 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 window of political opportunity in the hemisphere to broaden the approach to Central America, deepen diplomatic engagement with Cuba, support Colombia's implementation of a peace agreement with the FARC, while remaining firmly committed to partnership within 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 that supports the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (the Strategy).

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, the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) and the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) improve security and address crime and violence. The United States will advance policy goals through bilateral diplomacy; regional forums like the 2018 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,584,840	*	1,739,949	155,109
Development Assistance	214,113	*	411,950	197,837
Economic Support Fund	583,106	*	513,374	-69,732
Foreign Military Financing	48,775	*	71,265	22,490
Global Health Programs - State	142,475	*	145,244	2,769
Global Health Programs - USAID	66,128	*	65,541	-587
International Military Education and Training	13,510	*	13,205	-305
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	483,195	*	489,000	5,805
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	12,563	*	25,370	12,807
P.L. 480 Title II	20,975	*	5,000	-15,975

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. The United States will continue investments in Central America that advance the Strategy objectives of security, governance, and prosperity. The request will continue to scale up proven security investments made through CARSI, particularly at the community level. 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: In October 2014, the U.S. government launched the Strategy, which complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified in the Plan of the Alliance for Prosperity in the Northern Triangle. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the Department of State and USAID's FY 2017 request of \$750.0 million in bilateral and regional assistance for Central America – a part of the Administration's \$1.0 billion whole-of-government request for appropriations and financing assistance to support the Strategy – includes and aligns the resources necessary to increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, address climate change and food insecurity, and address challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration. CARSI programs will improve regional security and reduce gang violence to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

CENTRAL AMERICA STRATEGY REQUEST (\$ in thousands)

Development Assistance	\$357,292
Economic Support Fund	\$143,300
<i>of which Climate Smart Food Security</i>	<i>\$28,000</i>
Food for Peace Title II	\$5,000
Foreign Military Financing	\$22,540
Global Health Programs - USAID	\$13,000
International Military Education and Training	\$3,985
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	\$205,000
<u>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</u>	<u>\$500</u>
TOTAL	\$750,617

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. Increased Colombia bilateral assistance will support its implementation of an anticipated peace agreement, which reflects Colombia's commitment to conclude its decades-long internal conflict and the success of prior-year U.S. assistance investments. In Peru, the United States leverages a strong partnership with the Peruvian government, especially through support to counternarcotics and alternative development.

CBSI seeks to 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.

The U.S. partnership with Haiti remains a priority; correspondingly, U.S. foreign assistance will continue to work toward a more stable and more prosperous Haiti. U.S. assistance will promote food security and economic growth, health, and other basic services; and promote good governance, rule of law, and security. The United States will continue democracy assistance to Cuba to support civil society and greater human rights for the Cuban people, which is consistent with U.S. support for democratic principles and human rights worldwide.

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 for Mexico, Colombia, Peru, CARSI, CBSI, and Haiti directly supports partner country efforts to enhance citizen security. In Central America, the Strategy's security objective falls primarily under Peace and Security and is supported primarily through CARSI, where it will focus on expanding the rule of law. In particular, U.S. assistance will address key drivers of insecurity such as illicit trafficking, smuggling, transnational organized crime, and gangs. U.S. support will improve the capacity of law enforcement agencies and assist partner countries to control 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, as well as to defend territorial waters. These professionalization efforts and support for defense reforms are intended to ensure long-term sustainment and eventual nationalization of most programs supported with U.S. assistance.

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, Central America including 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, 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 (GCCCI), will seek to create growth in a sustainable manner. Also as part of GCCCI, the United States will work with Mexico and Canada to integrate climate-smart food security activities to mitigate the risk of climate change and increase resilience. U.S. assistance will address public financial management and other fiscal governance issues, including transparency to strengthen the effectiveness of and citizen trust in government institutions at local and national levels. The Feed the Future 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 driving migration, in addition to supporting entrepreneurship (including women entrepreneurs), small businesses development, and 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 enhances opportunities for mutually beneficial economic initiatives. The Argentine government's approaches towards international peacekeeping operations (PKO), the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and counterterrorism are welcome developments. Although the previous Kirchner government placed substantial constraints on security, counternarcotics, and law enforcement cooperation in recent years, the new government, which took office on December 10, has signaled very clearly that it seeks much more robust cooperation with the United States on all of these issues.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	576	*	550	-26
International Military Education and Training	336	*	350	14
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 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 will support professional military education for the Argentine defense forces at the basic, mid, and senior levels. IMET will also support technical, management, and operations training to enhance interoperability with U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces for peacekeeping and other activities.

Use Argentina's Stature and Role in Global and Regional Fora to Maximize Pursuit of Shared Interests such as Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Human Rights

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professionalization of the Argentine defense forces 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 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; 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 the 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 Global and Regional Fora to Maximize Pursuit of Shared Interests such as Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Human Rights

Key Intervention:

- EXBS funds support a program to train and equip Argentine border security officials from multiple ministries on best practices and techniques to identify and interdict dual-use materials and strategic trade goods.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Use Argentina's Stature and Role in Global and Regional Fora to Maximize Pursuit of Shared Interests such as Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Human Rights: Argentina is an active and important regional contributor to United Nations 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	550
Use Argentina's stature and role in global and regional fora to maximize pursuit of shared interests such as nuclear non-proliferation and human rights	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

Like its neighbors, Belize faces multi-faceted challenges affecting security, economic diversification, and social development, particularly in the health and education sectors. Continued steadfast partnership with Belize is critical to advance Belize's citizen security efforts, fight against transnational criminal networks, and foster development. U.S. assistance supports the modernization of the country's security forces and continues to build the capacity of the Belize Defense Force (BDF) and Belize Coast Guard (BCG). Assistance in FY 2017 will further develop Belize's ability to plan and conduct interagency operations from the Joint Intelligence and Operations Center, an endeavor between the United States, Canada, and the Government of Belize, and will improve military and intelligence capabilities to provide actionable information for Countering Transnational Organized Crime efforts.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the Department of State and USAID's FY 2017 request of \$750.0 million in bilateral and regional assistance for Central America – a part of the Administration's \$1.0 billion whole-of-government request for appropriations and financing assistance to support the Strategy – includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, address climate change and food insecurity, and challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,058	*	1,250	192
Foreign Military Financing	800	*	1,000	200
International Military Education and Training	258	*	250	-8

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Complementing assistance from CARSI and other interagency 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 air mobility capabilities for the BDF to improve its capacity to provide security in border regions, including training, communications, and sustainment and maintenance of maritime assets and patrol aircraft.

Belize Strengthens Law Enforcement, National Security, and Judicial Institutions to Improve Effectiveness and Transparency and Ensure Safer Communities

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 provide critical institution-building skill sets through U.S. military training and doctrine to advance its partners' long-term capabilities and effectiveness to fight transnational threats and improve security. IMET training is intended to promote democratic values and human rights, 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 BDF and BCG. 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.

Belize Strengthens Law Enforcement, National Security, and Judicial Institutions to Improve Effectiveness and Transparency and Ensure Safer Communities

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 funded through FMF and IMET, when complemented with 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.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: One highlight of U.S. security assistance to Belize is an FMF-funded program supporting the BCG through training on boat repair, operations, and maintenance. Past performance has shown that training improves the effectiveness of BCG officials and dramatically increases their capacity to carry out successful security, narcotics interdiction, and policing missions. U.S. assistance strengthens the U.S. relationship with Belizean security forces on mutual security goals. The Belizean government continues to make significant investments in air and maritime assets.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Belize Strengthens Law Enforcement, National Security, and Judicial Institutions to Improve Effectiveness and Transparency and Ensure Safer Communities: In the past 10 years, Belize has experienced a significant increase in crime, gang membership, and violence, and has become a major transit country for narcotics, weapons, human trafficking, and smuggling. Increases in U.S. security assistance in the past several years have helped Belize realize some successes, particularly in the areas of narcotics interdiction and convictions for trafficking-in-persons, but much more needs to be done. Continued investments will bolster the security of Belizean and U.S. citizens by enhancing interdiction of illicit narcotics and weapons and providing the conditions for continued socio-economic development.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	1,250
Belize strengthens law enforcement, national security, and judicial institutions to improve effectiveness and transparency and ensure safer communities.	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 continue to deepen partnerships with the Government of Brazil (GOB) to make progress on shared goals, including improving regional stability by enhancing security and law-enforcement cooperation. The United States will continue to assist in the deployment of new technologies and methods in the Ministry of Health to create an AIDS-free generation. Brazilian military officials will continue to 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. Under the U.S.-Brazil Joint Initiative on Climate Change signed in 2015 and the USAID-GOB Development Objective Agreement on Biodiversity Conservation signed in 2014, the United States and Brazil are pursuing cooperation on environmental priorities, including biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,586	*	1,165	-10,421
Development Assistance	10,500	*	-	-10,500
Global Health Programs - State	300	*	300	-
International Military Education and Training	546	*	625	79
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 globally shared goals: 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 promote knowledge sharing and the 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.

Enhance Innovative Partnerships to Improve Research Cooperation

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: Brazil will receive \$0.3 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 educational institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local

communities across the country. The 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 Defense Cooperation and Improve Interoperability to Maintain Regional Stability

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 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 Security and Law Enforcement Cooperation to Protect the Homeland, U.S. Strategic Interests, and Improve Brazilian Security Capacity

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: The United States performs periodic reviews of IMET-funded training. All participants are vetted, and programs are reviewed in Washington, DC by the U.S. Southern Command and in Brasilia through an interagency process. The Security Cooperation Office at Embassy Brasilia monitors training programs for effectiveness, for compliance with Section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA), also known as the Leahy Amendment, and to ensure that key milestones are met. The goal of IMET is to build durable professional relationships that create strong incentives for Brazilian military leaders to choose the U.S. military as its partner of choice. Brazil's nominee selection process for attending U.S. training courses is rigorous, and only the best candidates are selected. Brazilian policy requires that all officers who receive training abroad must be utilized in that training specialty for at least one year upon returning. Brazil maintains an equal partnership with the United States and reciprocates by funding course costs for U.S. service members to attend Brazilian schools such as the War College, Command and General Staff College, and other advanced army courses.

CDC's activities to expand HIV diagnosis among men who have sex with men (MSM) include a strong evaluation component that involves cost and cost effectiveness evaluations, and qualitative and quantitative analyses of three state-of-the-art approaches to expand MSM access to rapid HIV testing. The study is expected to generate important scientific evidence and publications that will directly impact future program planning.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Brazilian officials have used IMET training to improve operational readiness. Military to military relations have also improved steadily and have been bolstered by both civilian and key military leader engagements. In addition, the GOB is committed to sustaining gains in the professionalization of its armed forces. While its economy has recently faltered, Brazil still maintains the ability to self-fund per diem, transportation, and lodging costs. The United States should continue to offer international IMET funded training. Both IMET and E-IMET-funded training courses provide appreciable and transparent exposure to U.S. professional military education, which helps build lasting confidence between the nations. Military personnel trained in the United States rise to prominent positions within the Brazilian armed forces, per the U.S. tracking program.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Enhance Innovative Partnerships to Improve Research Cooperation: The United States and Brazil seek to deepen mutual cooperation in science and technology through the expansion of institutional engagement. U.S. scientists and scientific institutions, as well as private technology companies and U.S. government agencies, are increasingly interested in gaining access to and partnering with Brazilian scientific networks and institutions, because Brazilian scientists are at the forefront in many areas. The Mission seeks to elevate this cooperation, which is excellent at the individual scientist and university level, by engaging more with the Government of Brazil on institutionalizing such ties. These collaborative efforts range from joint scientific studies to monitor climate change indicators, such as measuring CO2 emissions over the Amazon, to practical on-the-ground training on increasing public access to national parks. USAID's five-year program to support biodiversity conservation in the Amazon region, which was signed in 2014, has enabled the U.S. Forest Service to continue working with the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity to strengthen park management services, as well as sustainable livelihood chains of production. The CDC will use funds to continue fostering collaboration with the Brazilian Ministry of Health. Specifically, CDC will 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.

Expand Defense Cooperation and Improve Interoperability to Maintain Regional Stability: The U.S. government will continue to increase its 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) Although affected by the economic recession, Brazil continues to pursue the modernization of its armed forces, making the United States its partner of choice for defense cooperation; 2) Brazil continues to maintain a robust role in international peacekeeping, including the training of international peacekeeping forces; and 3) Brazil upholds international nonproliferation standards and encourages third parties to do so.

Enhance Security and Law Enforcement Cooperation to Protect the Homeland, U.S. Strategic Interests, and Improve Brazilian Security Capacity: Brazil actively seeks U.S. law enforcement assistance in areas such as counternarcotics, antiterrorism training, 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 U.S. and Brazilian law-enforcement agencies, resulting in increased citizen security and a coordinated approach to combating all forms of transnational crime and terrorism.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	1,165
Expand defense cooperation and improve interoperability to maintain regional stability.	625
International Military Education and Training	625
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	625
Enhance security and law enforcement cooperation to protect the homeland, U.S. strategic interests, and improve Brazilian security capacity.	240
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	240
Enhance Innovative Partnerships to Improve Research Cooperation.	300
Global Health Programs - State	300
3.1 Health	300

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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,032	*	700	-332
International Military Education and Training	742	*	500	-242
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	290	*	200	-90

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Chilean defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values 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 communities across the country. IMET will support professionalization of the Chilean military through basic, mid, and senior level professional military education. Funds will also support technical training in targeted areas, such as maritime skills development. IMET training will also focus on civil-military relations and human rights training. Additionally, IMET assistance will feature mobile training teams and support humanitarian assistance and disaster relief courses.

U.S. Citizens are Protected at Home and Abroad

Key Interventions:

- IMET-funded training of Chilean military and Ministry of Foreign Affairs personnel will support improved interoperability with U.S. forces and enhance Chile's peace-keeping activities.
- Assistance will promote the professional development and technical capabilities of the Chilean military and strengthen civil-military relationships within the country.

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. Chile is also eager to align its system with the international standards of multilateral export control regimes.

U.S. Citizens are Protected at Home and Abroad

Key Intervention:

- EXBS will provide training, advice, and technical assistance to help Chile develop comprehensive strategic trade control legislation, as well as appropriate implementing modalities, especially with respect to border security.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

U.S. Citizens are Protected at Home and Abroad: Through its leadership in the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and its state-of-the-art peacekeeping training center, the Government of Chile has established itself as a regional leader, most notably in issues related to women, peace, and security (WPS). A new multi-year peacekeeping deployment to Africa is planned for 2016 and Chile has offered to support the Government of Colombia during the implementation of its imminent Peace Accord with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The U.S. military continues to pursue greater interoperability with Chile's armed forces to protect shared interests and protect U.S. citizens, an objective furthered through officer exchanges and joint training and operational exercises.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
TOTAL		700
U.S. citizens are protected at home and abroad		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

Over the course of the last 15 years, Colombia has steadily advanced along the path of sustained economic growth while firmly stepping into the role of regional leader. The country is also on the verge of ending a half-century of conflict as the Government of Colombia negotiates a peace agreement with the region's largest and oldest insurgent group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). On September 23, 2015, the two opposing sides announced they expect to sign an agreement by March 23, 2016. The United States supports Colombia's efforts to end the 52-year conflict and implement a just and lasting peace. The U.S. government has been an influential partner in Colombia's progress by advancing security, stability, law enforcement, counternarcotics, rule of law, human rights, and development. U.S. bilateral foreign assistance of \$391 million - a part of the Administration's \$450.0 million whole of government request to support Colombia - includes capacity building and technical assistance in areas of mutual interest to Colombia and the United States: coca eradication and interdiction; institutional presence and licit economic opportunities in conflictive regions; land restitution; demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and rehabilitation of soldiers; respect for human rights; access to justice; protection of and services to internally displaced people, Afro-Colombians, indigenous populations, and other vulnerable citizens; global climate change and environmental conservation through the President's Global Climate Change Initiative; and humanitarian assistance and reparations for conflict victims and vulnerable populations. The United States' national interests are served by assisting Colombia with the most critical aspects of peace accord implementation once the two sides sign an agreement.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	307,776	*	391,253	83,477
Economic Support Fund	133,000	*	187,328	54,328
Foreign Military Financing	27,000	*	38,525	11,525
International Military Education and Training	1,446	*	1,400	-46
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	135,195	*	143,000	7,805
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,300	*	21,000	16,700
P.L. 480 Title II	6,835	*	-	-6,835

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The goal of USAID's assistance under the ESF account is to support Colombia's transition out of its 52-year internal conflict, including support for the implementation of the anticipated peace accords. 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 anticipated benefits associated with a peace agreement, the 2012 free trade agreement with the United States, and Colombia's interest in Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and Trans-Pacific Partnership membership all create incentives for Colombia to put an end

to the conflict, modernize the state, expand public investment, and bring state presence to traditionally marginalized regions.

The Government of Colombia and Civil Society Extend the Effective Presence of Democratic Institutions and Processes in Targeted Areas

Key Interventions:

- **Good Governance:** Approximately \$11.2 million will support reforms at all government levels to help decentralize public investment, service provision, and governance functions. Interventions will also focus on improving transparency of policy-making and public budgeting to improve citizen trust in government. By improving mechanisms for citizen participation, this assistance will strengthen the links between the citizens and their government.
- **Human Rights:** Approximately \$5.0 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 levels. Assistance to local organizations will focus on improving their advocacy skills and organizational capacity with special emphasis on strengthening organizations in key conflict-affected regions.
- **Access to Justice:** Approximately \$5.0 million will enhance the state's capacity to mediate conflicts, resolve grievances, and provide basic justice services to underserved populations, particularly in conflict-affected areas. This includes training of land restitution judges, strengthening local justice houses and mobile justice brigades as well as alternative dispute resolution providers, capacity-building of law schools, assistance for implementation of the criminal procedure code, and promoting court administration reform. This assistance also supports key local civil society organizations to improve access to justice for women and other vulnerable groups.
- **Reduce Corruption in Electoral Processes:** Interventions will promote the development and implementation of policies and laws that engage civil society and address electoral corruption at the national and sub-national levels.

Reconciliation Advanced among Victims, Ex-Combatants, and Other Citizens

Key Interventions:

- **Victims and Ethnic Communities:** Approximately \$21.0 million will be used to strengthen the capacity of Government of Colombia entities that serve conflict victims with a focus on Afro-Colombian and indigenous populations, strengthen the role of civil society organizations that support Afro-Colombian and indigenous populations, strengthen civil society in victims' and related 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 \$20.5 million will support communication strategies to better inform society of transitional justice initiatives, strengthen community-based reconciliation efforts, and improve the Government of Colombia's capacity to successfully carry out a truth commission.
- **Reintegration:** Approximately \$7.1 million will 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 soldiers.

Conditions for Inclusive Rural Economic Growth Improved

Key Interventions:

- **Public/Private Investment:** Approximately \$10.0 million will be used to leverage private investment that generates business opportunities and improves livelihoods in targeted rural municipalities. Support will also strengthen local government capacity to use Colombian public funds for productive infrastructure and other public goods in conflict-affected areas.
- **Small Business Support:** Approximately \$3.8 million will provide innovative financing for small and medium enterprises in conflict-affected areas that traditionally lack access to investment fund capital. These funds will leverage additional amounts of Colombian resources, promoting economic growth in a postaccord environment through investments in high-potential businesses and agribusinesses that create linkages and opportunities for small rural producers.
- **Access to Rural Finance:** Approximately \$7.5 million will promote the provision of market-based rural financial services for micro-, small-, and medium-sized producers and businesses in targeted rural marginalized municipalities. Additional Development Credit Authority mechanisms may be developed to bring financial services and credit to those areas and communities that have traditionally been underserved.
- **Value Chain Promotion:** Approximately \$26.8 million will improve the competitiveness of rural producers in conflict-affected areas to respond to new and expanding market opportunities. The market-led activities will focus on meeting the requirements of buyers, and on ensuring sustainability and increased profitability for rural producers and other actors in the selected value chains. This will be supported by agricultural research that will strengthen Colombia's key agricultural institutions in the public and private sectors with cooperative research, technical assistance, and extension education, with a focus on cacao.
- **Rapid Response:** Approximately \$30 million will provide support to Colombia's rapid response programming, including by providing technical assistance to a new agency for the substitution of illicit crops.

Environmental Resiliency and Low-Emissions Development Strengthened

Proposed GCC Initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Colombia 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.

Key Interventions:

- **Clean Energy:** Under the Global Climate Change Initiative, an estimated \$2.9 million of USAID's Clean Energy funds will help create economic incentives for investments in low-emission technologies and promote energy use that is cleaner and more efficient.
- **Sustainable Landscapes:** Approximately \$5.0 million will increase private sector investment in low-emissions rural development and forest conservation activities, and support mitigation planning.
- **Adaptation:** Approximately \$2.5 million in Adaptation funding will be used to build capacity to confront existing and predicted changes in climate at national and sub-national levels. Funds will provide technical assistance to Colombian environmental organizations, Government of Colombia officials, and local non-governmental organizations. Adaptation activities will coincide with the Government of Colombia's priorities as laid out in the National Development Plan.
- **Natural Resource Management:** Approximately \$4.0 million will support the conservation of Colombia's rich biodiversity in priority areas including the Amazon, Orinoquia, and Caribbean sub-regions.

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 military's 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 and intelligence functioning, improved riverine forces, armed forces institutional training and development, military engineering units, and improved civil military operations.

Colombian Security and Development Programs Are Integrated to Reduce Drug Production and Coca Cultivation

Key Intervention:

- 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; and potential post-accord consolidation efforts.
- Extending the reach of the Colombian government: FMF will support the development of military engineering units that will aid the government in reaching areas that have been previously under the control of the FARC.

Illicit Activities of Organized Crime Groups and Criminal Gangs Disrupted

Key Interventions:

- Equipment, Technical Support, and Training: FMF assistance will support fixed- and rotary-wing fleet operational requirements; sustainment, training, and 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.
- Communications Development: FMF will be split between developing the Colombian military's nascent cyber and electronic warfare capabilities. The assistance will be delivered via subject matter expert exchanges, training, and equipment acquisitions to address actors in the cyber domain.
- Support to Governance, Civil-Military, and Military Information Support Operations: FMF will support civil affairs projects and information operations, coordinated with interagency efforts to sustain civil-military relations and consolidation of governance in key municipalities in a post-conflict environment.
- Institutional Strengthening and Security Sector Reform: FMF assistance will support professional military education and training; staff engagements focused on strengthening military institutions; doctrinal change; force structure development; human capital management; 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 for support in a post-conflict environment.

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 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.

Colombian Security and Development Programs Are Integrated to Reduce Drug Production and Coca Cultivation

Key Intervention:

- IMET assistance will support professional military education at the basic, mid, and senior levels, including management training on the rule of law and respect for human rights, which will enhance governance and the effectiveness of military operations.

Illicit Activities of Organized Crime Groups and Criminal Gangs Disrupted

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 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 made 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 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 impede security and rule of law.

The Government of Colombia and Civil Society Extend the Effective Presence of Democratic Institutions and Processes in Targeted Areas

Key Intervention:

- With \$43.5 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, 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.

Illicit Activities of Organized Crime Groups and Criminal Gangs Disrupted

Key Interventions:

- Nearly \$64.5 million in INCLE funding will strengthen Colombia's land and maritime narcotics interdiction forces, increase Colombian capacity to investigate and successfully prosecute money laundering cases, and continue to support the individual deserter program.
- These funds will also aid Colombia in the initial stages of implementing drug courts, support school-based demand reduction programs, and a wide-range of non-governmental organizations working on demand reduction, drug-abuse education, and treatment programs throughout the country.

Colombian Security and Development Programs Are Integrated to Reduce Drug Production and Coca Cultivation

Key Interventions:

- With \$35.0 million, U.S. assistance will further decrease the amount of coca under cultivation in Colombia and reduce the amount of cocaine leaving Colombia, potentially through eradication programs. It will also provide crucial maintenance support and provide technical assistance to the CNP to assist in the operation of a fleet of U.S.-titled helicopters for a variety of counternarcotics missions.
- U.S. assistance directed toward environmental programming will continue to educate the public on the environmental dangers caused by illicit drug production.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) funds of \$21.0 million help Colombia's humanitarian demining program become increasingly self-sufficient by supporting the development of an integrated action plan consisting of Colombian military and international civilian organization demining teams, mine location surveys, and mine risk education programs. U.S. assistance increases the government's ability to successfully clear mines and other remnants of war. U.S. assistance provides specialized, technical expertise that Colombia currently lacks and supports Colombia in preparing for both the rapid-response and full-scale, nationwide demining that will be necessary if the Government of Colombia and FARC reach a peace accord.

Reconciliation Advanced among Victims, Ex-Combatants, and Other Citizens

Key Interventions:

- CWD funding for specialized military units and civilian demining operators will increase the ability to clear mines 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 to develop the capacity of Colombia's national mine action authority will strengthen Colombia's ability to prioritize and coordinate landmine removal efforts for maximum impact.
- CWD funding provides awareness-raising and empowerment training to prevent future mine victims.

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 15 independent evaluations and assessments of USAID's work will be conducted between FY 2017 and FY 2019.

USAID is undertaking two impact evaluations in Colombia. One impact evaluation focuses on consolidation and state presence programs; the second is focused on the Mission's Afro-Colombian and indigenous population program. Both began in 2013 and will continue over the next few years. Impact on social and economic opportunities of Afro-Colombian and indigenous individuals and communities generated by targeted interventions, as well as the capacity of local governments to engage with community associations for the provision of public services, security issues, and local economic needs, are being studied through midterm evaluations. The evaluation challenges implicit in the collection of sensitive quantitative and qualitative information in the conflict zones where USAID works have been addressed with innovative approaches, such as the use of a list experiment to gather sensitive information, and are starting to offer useful data to inform implementation of a program that constitutes nearly \$300 million of USAID investments over a five-year period.

USAID completed two performance evaluations in 2015. The first of these was on the climate change component of the Biodiversity Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (BioREDD+) Program. This study showed that although the program was not able to achieve community engagement with a viable international carbon market during the life of the program, its self-governance, economic development, and conservation services interlace very well with the values and economic and political needs of the ethnic communities targeted. Specifically, the evaluation showed that the social cohesion established around a sustainable local economic business plan, developed to meet carbon market standards, remains relevant to potential buyers and to communities for their development beyond the BioREDD+ project, particularly with respect to the needs of rural communities for the successful implementation of a peace accord. The second performance evaluation focused on the midterm progress of an access to justice activity, which covers 29 municipalities in Colombia's conflict zones. Some of the findings of this evaluation offered insights into the activity's main counterpart, the Ministry of Justice and Law, for developing a new plan to reduce and prevent high attrition of equity conciliators through different training strategies and incentive mechanisms. It also recommended an overall gender, land-restitution, and local-justice strategy that generates linkages among key activity stakeholders and fosters unity among implementers.

In addition to impact and performance evaluations, USAID conducted a series of case studies to support its monitoring, evaluation, and learning agenda. The case studies covered critical conflict-prone municipalities in Colombia in which consolidation and rural development activities are taking place, using an analytical approach centered on security, development, governance, social capital, and economic opportunities. These studies outline challenges for improving state presence, social participation, and the generation of legal economic incentives in these regions after a peace accord. USAID will play an active and important role in the post-accord development of these municipalities. Upcoming assessments, analysis and evaluations also include a focus on reconciliation and victims, needs assessments in the new context of a peace agreement, child soldiers, rural financing, biodiversity and climate change, value chains in prioritized USAID zones, economic growth in conflictive environments, land and rural development, tertiary roads, and human rights.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID carried out rigorous monitoring activities aimed at improving data quality for decision making in 2014 and 2015. Key Mission indicators, such as funds leveraged by the private sector, enable the Mission to report on its work as a catalyst unlocking Colombian resources through its strategic investments. Another important tool that the Mission relies on is the Consolidation Index, a combination of 41 indicators that track institutional presence, good governance and citizen participation, and regional integration, and which indicates whether USAID and the Government of Colombia are achieving goals in increasing state presence and capacity to deliver services in critical regions. The Index was created by USAID through a local partner, and then handed over to the Government of Colombia entity responsible for this type of work, the Consolidation Unit. Not only does this Index provide USAID with important information

related to its program performance, it also provides similar relevant information directly to the Government of Colombia.

Completed evaluations and assessments are informing new program designs and budget decisions. For example, the final BioREDD+ performance evaluation provided important insights for USAID on continued support for the eight Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities that completed the Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation program and developed community business plans for carbon sequestration activities. The evaluation produced numerous recommendations for the Mission, which will be fully analyzed and considered during the current process of designing a new program.

In addition, the access to justice midterm program performance evaluation enabled USAID and its partner to focus on making the necessary programmatic and contractual adjustments to keep the project on target. For example, the evaluation called attention to the attrition rates of equity conciliators and recommended that unneeded funds for training conciliators might be redirected to training other local or locally-based authorities who can conciliate or mediate. Moving forward, the project will expand efforts to identify, document, and promote the existing capacity of rural dispute resolution alternatives within communities, community mediators, school mediators, centers for community development, and ethnic minority community leaders. The evaluation also recommended that USAID focus on the Land Restitution Unit and its interface with the judges, coordinate more closely with the Land and Rural Development Project to facilitate cooperation with other government agencies, and encourage judges, who rarely attend the project's coordination meetings, to participate. As a result of these recommendations, changes have been made to the work plan, and the project managers have increased efforts to ensure that the projects are coordinating efforts.

Completion of the midline data collection for the impact evaluation covering USAID's Colombia Enhanced Livelihoods program, combined with data from the baseline survey, will contribute significantly to USAID's understanding of the success and sustainability of its efforts in terms of increasing state presence and licit economic opportunities for communities in conflict-prone regions of the country. Moving forward with a pending peace agreement and the anticipated support USAID would provide for implementation, the findings of this midterm analysis will provide USAID with timely information to modify future activities in order to maximize results.

Finally, case studies and other assessments have deepened the knowledge of USAID staff and enhanced coordination across the Mission, particularly through their use in geographically-focused portfolio reviews.

The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) utilizes weekly, monthly, and quarterly reports by its contract implementers as well as post reporting and site visits by INL staff and Contracting Officer's Representatives to inform programmatic decisions including adjustments to the number, type, and assignment of subject matter experts and the refocusing of projects to address specific needs.

In 2014, INL, the Department of Justice, and USAID completed a rule of law assessment on Colombia's criminal justice sector, which informed the development of Embassy Bogota's rule of law strategy, co-led with INL/Bogota. These endeavors enabled INL to build off the recent restructuring within the Prosecutor General's Office and redesign its rule of law strategy from a heavily training-based strategy to one of institutional development that focuses on the sustainable development of Colombian judicial institutions writ large and not on individual units and offices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Government of Colombia and Civil Society Extend the Effective Presence of Democratic Institutions and Processes in Targeted Areas: Successful implementation of a peace deal requires the extension of state presence to war-torn areas, and will help cement one of the top U.S. foreign policy goals of the last several years - bringing Colombia out of violence. U.S. assistance supports this goal by increasing rule of law and reducing corruption, heightening respect for human rights, increasing citizen participation in democratic processes, and delivering public services more effectively in targeted regions.

Reconciliation Advanced among Victims, Ex-Combatants, and Other Citizens: The implementation of a peace plan requires establishing processes and institutions that allow victims to have their say and provide for the return of combatants to Colombian society. Programs will help increase the capacity of the Government of Colombia and civil society institutions responsible for implementing the Victims and Land Restitution Law, reintegrate demobilized combatants, and launch truth-telling processes. Ethnic minorities will be empowered for greater socioeconomic and political participation.

Conditions for Inclusive Rural Economic Growth Improved: Including rural areas in the economic development of Colombia will foster stability. Programs will support extending opportunity and prosperity to rural communities by improving the capacity of the Colombian government to implement land and rural development policies. Assistance will help strengthen the capacity of producer associations and increase access to finance in rural areas.

Environmental Resiliency and Low-Emissions Development Strengthened: Stability and prosperity depend in part on a robust response to environmental challenges. Assistance will help increase Colombia's capacity to mitigate future impacts of climate changes and biodiversity loss that affect its economic growth potential. Programs will help promote low carbon growth through the whole-of-government EC-LEDS process.

Colombian Security and Development Programs are Integrated to Reduce Drug Production and Coca Cultivation: Counternarcotics and development programs in Colombia reduce threats to the United States. To maximize the efficacy of counternarcotics and development programs, assistance will integrate the two. Drug production and coca cultivation will decrease through integrated eradication, post eradication and relationship building between the security forces and the local communities.

Illicit Activities of Organized Crime Groups and Criminal Gangs Disrupted: Criminal Activity in Colombia threatens U.S. security. Assistance therefore helps enhance the capability of Colombian security forces to detect, investigate, disrupt, prosecute, and deter narco-terrorist and criminal activity. Programs will also help improve the Government of Colombia's capability to provide security presence in conflict zones.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	391,253
The Government of Colombia and civil society extend the effective presence of democratic institutions and processes in targeted areas	77,840
Economic Support Fund	34,340
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,500
2.2 Good Governance	11,182
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,158
2.4 Civil Society	7,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	43,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	41,500
Reconciliation advanced among victims, ex-combatants, and other citizens	71,528
Economic Support Fund	50,528
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,105
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	31,423
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	21,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	21,000
Colombian security and development programs are integrated to reduce drug production and coca cultivation	43,875
Foreign Military Financing	8,525
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,525
International Military Education and Training	350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	35,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	35,000
Illicit activities of organized crime groups and criminal gangs disrupted	95,550
Foreign Military Financing	30,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	30,000
International Military Education and Training	1,050
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,050
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	64,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	60,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	4,000
Conditions for inclusive rural economic growth improved	84,460
Economic Support Fund	84,460
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	84,460
Environmental resiliency and low-emissions development strengthened	18,000
Economic Support Fund	18,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,500
4.8 Environment	15,500

Costa Rica

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Costa Rica's relatively limited land and sea border-patrolling capabilities make it vulnerable to the rising violence threatening other Central American countries. U.S. foreign assistance seeks to equip and train Costa Rican security authorities to secure 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 the country en route to the United States, and protecting the hundreds of thousands of U.S. citizens who annually visit or reside there.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (Strategy) focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting improved governance. The FY 2017 request of \$750.0 million in bilateral and regional assistance for Central America – a part of the Administration's \$1.0 billion whole-of-government request for appropriations and financing assistance to support the Strategy – includes and aligns the resources necessary to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, address climate change and food insecurity, and challenges resulting in increased migration.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,673	*	1,825	152
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	*	1,400	200
International Military Education and Training	473	*	425	-48

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF funding to Costa Rica expands the ability of 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 restrict illicit activity in territorial waters. FMF will also enhance the country'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.

Costa Rica Improves Community Safety by Strengthening Rule of Law, Securing Borders, and Disrupting Criminal Organizations

Key Intervention:

- FMF funds will support the Costa Rican security forces' ability to protect national territory and maritime borders through training, procurement of equipment, and development of maintenance and sustainment capabilities for maritime vessels and aircraft.

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 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 basic, mid, and senior levels as well as technical and operational training, such as boat engine repair and maritime operations.

Costa Rica Improves Community Safety by Strengthening Rule of Law, Securing Borders, and Disrupting Criminal Organizations

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will support Costa Rica's ability to protect its land and maritime borders through the provision of training to professionalize its security forces.

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 U.S. assistance. Regular interactions with these employees at headquarters and field level ensure the training received is relevant to the employees' daily work. In addition, Costa Rican government (GOC) supervisors often share assessments of employees' training needs and suggested training courses. Joint operations with the Costa Rican Coast Guard (CRCG) 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 CRCG demonstrated improved performance in maritime interdictions. In 2015, Costa Rica continued to pursue cocaine traffickers aggressively; as of August 2015, Costa Rica had seized 17.5 tons of cocaine. In 2014, Costa Rica seized 26 tons, up from 19.8 tons seized in 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: An IMET-funded program 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. The GOC 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

Costa Rica Improves Community Safety by Strengthening Rule of Law, Securing Borders, and Disrupting Criminal Organizations: Costa Rica is on the U.S. list of major drug-transiting countries, and is an important thoroughfare for trafficking of other illicit cargo. Its northern border is a chokepoint on the Pan-American Highway. International criminal organizations are now using the country as a base for their command and control structures. U.S. foreign assistance seeks to equip and train Costa Rican authorities to secure national borders and create safe communities, improving security while addressing underlying causes of violence.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	1,825
Costa Rica improves community safety by strengthening rule of law, securing borders, and disrupting criminal organizations.	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

The United States and Cuba re-established diplomatic relations in July 2015. The promotion of democratic principles and human rights remains the core goal of U.S. assistance to Cuba. Cuba is an authoritarian state that limits civil and political rights, such as the right to peaceful assembly, freedom of expression, freedom of association, and labor rights. The Government of Cuba does not recognize many independent nongovernmental organizations and maintains a state monopoly over mass media.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	20,000	*	15,000	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	15,000	-5,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. assistance will support civil society initiatives that promote democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms, particularly the freedoms of expression and association. Programs will provide humanitarian assistance to victims of political repression and their families, strengthen independent civil society, support the Cuban people's desire to freely determine their future, reduce their dependence on the Cuban state, and promote the flow of uncensored information to, from, and within the island. Proposed funding provides a sustainable level of democracy support for Cuba, taking into consideration absorptive capacity challenges.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will work with civil society in Cuba 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 civil society to further the rights and interests of Cuban citizens, and to overcome the limitations imposed by the Cuban government on citizens' civil, political, and labor rights.
- U.S.-funded programs will facilitate information sharing among civil society groups on the island, as well as among groups off the island.
- U.S. assistance will support Cuban civil society efforts to promote and protect human rights 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: Conducting performance monitoring and evaluation on Cuba programs presents unique challenges due in part to the difficulty of sending individuals to Cuba for monitoring and evaluation purposes. More effective oversight will be possible as the normalization process proceeds.

- USAID and the Department of State continue to work closely with grantees and contractors (implementing partners) to ensure key elements of performance monitoring are incorporated into both program design and implementation, including processes that ensure the validity of data collected to

- measure outputs, outcomes, and impact while also prioritizing the safety and security of beneficiaries.
- Monitoring data is collected and analyzed on a quarterly basis through implementing partner reporting. Key findings are discussed during regular updates and visits to implementing partner offices, which are encouraged to analyze data trends and use the information to help refine and improve assistance programs. For example, pre- and post-training surveys help to measure any changes in knowledge of participants. Survey responses provide information on the effectiveness of the training. Implementing partners can then adjust future programming based on analysis of the data.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID and the Department of State will continue to analyze data collected to adapt, as applicable, current program directions and inform future programmatic decisions. Data collected through regular reporting and communications with implementing partners and beneficiaries informs trend analysis. Implementing partners report on feedback collected through surveys and other data collection tools. This information, particularly data from beneficiaries indicating the type of assistance they found most useful, is used to guide and adjust areas of program emphasis, as needed. Outcome-level indicators include examples of how participants use information they acquire through the program. Recent analysis has reinforced the importance of continued support for freedom of expression, the free flow of information, and enhanced communication among Cuban civil society actors. These topics have been identified as priority activities for current and future assistance funds. In addition, USAID and the Department of State have gained greater access to information about the needs of beneficiaries through policy changes, such as the Cuban government's decision in 2013 to allow Cubans to travel more freely, and have used this insight to design programs that are more responsive to those needs.

Dominican Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance supports the foreign policy priority of building the Dominican Republic's effectiveness as a regional partner, and is aligned with the priorities established in the Dominican National Development Strategy. 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 Dominican Republic. The U.S. government collaborates with Dominican authorities to address these challenges, 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 2017 foreign assistance request aims to 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 lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) community, people of Haitian descent, and people with disabilities, U.S. assistance will fund activities to support their inclusion in all aspects of Dominican society. Bilateral programs will complement and enhance security and citizen safety assistance being provided through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	22,350	*	22,481	131
Development Assistance	7,000	*	6,768	-232
Global Health Programs - State	8,847	*	9,363	516
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,750	*	5,750	-
International Military Education and Training	753	*	600	-153

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support improved quality outcomes of basic education by improving the reading skills of primary school students and older children in targeted poor neighborhoods. DA funds will also build resilience to global climate change by integrating climate change information into municipal land use planning to support adaptation measures in four municipalities.

Crime Prevention Strengthened

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$3.7 million will reinforce prior USAID efforts to improve basic reading skills for children in primary schools and provide remedial reading programs for older children. U.S. assistance will support efforts to expand safe schools programming (with sensitization to school-based and gender-based violence) and inclusive education for children with special needs.

Women/LGBTI Persons/and Other Vulnerable Populations Are More Included in Social, Economic, and Political Discourse, Increasing Consciousness of Their Marginalization

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support the inclusion of marginalized populations in the Dominican Republic, including people with disabilities, victims of gender-based violence, people of Haitian descent, women, members of the LGBTI community, and other socially excluded groups.

Increased Resilience of People to the Impact of Climate Change

Key Intervention:

- 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 climate change information tailored to specific localities. U.S. assistance will also help increase access to 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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

AIDS-Free Generation Advanced

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Dominican Republic will receive \$15.1 million (of which \$9.4 million in GHP-State and \$5.7 million in GHP-USAID) to build partnerships that 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 partner nation military and defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and prestigious defense institutions, 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. Through the provision of professional military education at the junior, mid and senior levels, as well as language, management, and technical training, 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.

Crime Prevention Strengthened

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professionalization of the Dominican Republic defense forces and defense institutions 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:

- In FY 2015, USAID conducted an evaluation of its effective schools program. The evaluation focused on the achievement of results in math, reading, safe schools and special needs. The project exceeded its targets in most areas including the training of teachers and improving outcomes in both math and Spanish. The safe schools component of the project achieved important first steps by reducing the incidence of violence in the schools and by raising awareness of gender-based violence. Under the inclusive education component, a large percentage of students with disabilities were identified but the project was unable to fulfill its target of 500 individuals for treatment and support. One of the major findings of the evaluation was that schools require additional training, follow-up assistance, and parental support in order to improve learning for children with special needs.
- In FY 2014, USAID commissioned a study to ensure that U.S. government efforts were strategically located to optimize impact. The study used the Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts (PLACE) method, which is a rapid assessment tool to monitor and improve HIV prevention program coverage in areas where HIV transmission is most likely to occur. The PLACE method systematically identifies gaps in current prevention programs, enhances local use of findings to improve program delivery, and monitors program coverage over time using easy-to-understand indicators and coverage maps.
- In FY 2015, USAID initiated Site Improvement Monitoring System (SIMS) site visits that have allowed USAID staff to monitor quality programming across the country in a standardized manner.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- The evaluation of the effective schools program included 38 recommendations that will be incorporated into the new early-grade reading program as appropriate.
- The PLACE assessment was integral in determining where USAID resources should be allocated and has improved the cost-efficiency of identifying HIV-positive individuals.
- SIMS visits have highlighted activity shortcomings, provided an avenue for site remediation plans, and allowed USAID to more systematically track partner improvements and advances. The results are used as one of several factors in determining future partner budgets.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Crime Prevention Strengthened: 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 migrant and weapons smuggling and to trafficking in persons. The United States will strengthen Dominican military capability and capacity to confront transnational criminal activities and organizations effectively through professional military education and training activities resourced through IMET. The United States will also improve the reading skills of students in poor neighborhoods as part of a comprehensive approach to crime prevention.

AIDS-Free Generation Advanced: HIV prevalence in the Dominican Republic appears to have stabilized between 0.8 and 1.1 percent of the general population. Most new HIV infections are limited to specific key populations, including men who have sex with men, sex workers, transgendered individuals, and migrants of Haitian descent. The United States will strengthen the quality of HIV prevention, care, and treatment for these vulnerable groups, while simultaneously strengthening the health system to manage, support, and sustain high quality health services.

Women/LGBTI Persons/ and Other Vulnerable Populations Are More Included in Social, Economic, and Political Discourse, Increasing Consciousness of Their Marginalization: People with disabilities, the LGBTI population, undocumented people and victims of gender-based violence lack adequate protections and provisions in the Dominican Republic. The United States will continue to support strengthening of LGBTI and persons with disabilities organizations as well as support civil society efforts to reduce gender-based violence.

Increased Resilience of People to the Impact of Climate Change: As a small island nation, the Dominican Republic is extremely vulnerable to climate change, which is already damaging the water supply and coastal resources critical 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 organizations, particularly at the local level, to adapt to climate change.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	22,481
The Dominican Republic has More Effective Security and Border Controls, Resulting in Greater Protection for U.S. Citizens, More Secure Borders, and Easier Legitimate Travel	600
International Military Education and Training	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600
Crime Prevention Strengthened	3,696
Development Assistance	3,696
3.2 Education	3,696
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
Women/LGBTI Persons/ and Other Vulnerable Populations are more included in Social, Economic, and Political Discourse, Increasing Consciousness of their Marginalization	72
Development Assistance	72
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	72
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

In response to restrictions imposed by the Ecuadorian government, USAID closed its mission on September 30, 2014. Additionally, International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Foreign Military Financing (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. The United States will continue to promote the development of sustainable institutions and processes in Ecuador for democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. U.S. assistance will support civil society and freedom of expression in Ecuador.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 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 the defense of freedom of speech, the promotion of civil society, and policy dialogue and decision-making at local, regional, and national levels. Assistance will enhance the technical, financial, organizational, and networking capacity of CSOs focusing on democracy-related themes and representing vulnerable groups.

Active, Vibrant Ecuadorian Civil Society and More Transparent and Accountable Government Institutions

Key Interventions:

- Activities will strengthen the organizational capacity of CSOs and increase citizens' awareness of human rights.
- U.S. 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: USAID completed a final performance evaluation of its civil society support program in FY 2014. The evaluation found that support to local organizations contributed to building sustainable capacity in a number of key areas, including financial and administrative systems, and project management. USAID conducts assessments on an ongoing basis to monitor programmatic and financial performance. In addition, as part of its programs, USAID plans to support strengthening of internal monitoring and evaluation capacities of Ecuadorian CSOs, helping them to better delineate and track the reach and outcomes of their activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluation of USAID's civil society efforts helped shape existing programs. USAID uses ongoing assessments and analysis of financial and programmatic data for quarterly performance reviews and decision making, as well as routine monitoring of program implementation and performance. Quantitative and qualitative information on the effects of USAID programs will shape future budget decisions.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Active, Vibrant Ecuadorian Civil Society and More Transparent and Accountable Government

Institutions: Working closely with multilateral organizations and partner countries, U.S. assistance will promote 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 2017 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

U.S. assistance aligns with the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (the Strategy) to expand broad-based economic growth in a more secure and transparently governed El Salvador. The U.S. government will promote prosperity by improving the business environment, stimulating greater production, and building a skilled workforce that will help attract greater investment and create more jobs. These activities will be provided through technical assistance, grants, and loans. To increase security, U.S. assistance will help build stronger and more resilient communities that can withstand increasing pressures of gang violence. Programs will address the underlying social and socioeconomic factors that contribute to crime and violence by providing greater educational and economic opportunities for vulnerable youth in high-crime communities. Assistance will also strengthen the capacity of El Salvador's security forces and law enforcement agencies to contribute to international and domestic security. Using a place-based approach, a geographically focused, coordinated effort to reduce crime and victimization in targeted communities, U.S. assistance will support the integration of law enforcement and prevention activities. To promote improved governance, U.S. assistance will help strengthen the criminal justice system, government transparency and accountability, and respect for human rights.

In October 2014, the U.S. government launched the Strategy, which complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified in the Plan of the Alliance for Prosperity in the Northern Triangle. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the Department of State and USAID's FY 2017 request of \$750.0 million in bilateral and regional assistance for Central America – a part of the Administration's \$1.0 billion whole-of-government request for appropriations and financing assistance to support the Strategy – includes and aligns the resources necessary to increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, address climate change and food insecurity, and address challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	46,549	*	87,982	41,433
Development Assistance	25,000	*	85,282	60,282
Economic Support Fund	19,000	*	-	-19,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	*	1,900	300
International Military Education and Training	949	*	800	-149

Development Assistance (DA)

With DA funds, U.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. The U.S. government will continue to work closely with the Government of El Salvador, at both the national and municipal levels, and civil society to strengthen the criminal justice system, enhance government transparency and accountability, reduce community crime and violence, and improve education for

secondary students and out-of-school youth. Effective and transparent government institutions will help reduce impunity and build citizen trust. Efforts will focus on high-crime municipalities jointly identified in El Salvador's Security Plan by the Salvadoran government, civil society, and the private sector. To promote prosperity and improved governance, DA funds will improve the business environment at the national and local levels; strengthen tax collection and fiscal transparency; increase business development services for small and medium enterprises (SMEs); 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, programs will bolster the Salvadoran labor market.

Improve the Business Climate, Public-Private Dialogue, and Competitiveness in Tradable Goods and Services to Stimulate Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help the Government of El Salvador improve logistics and facilities, and streamline control procedures at priority border crossings. Assistance will help El Salvador create a safe, secure, and efficient trade-enabling environment, and increase economic competitiveness. Interventions will improve border infrastructure, promote compliance with international trade standards, and streamline administrative procedures to reduce costs and harmonize trade policies among El Salvador and its trading partners.
- Funds will support the production of exportable agricultural commodities using sustainable production methods. Assistance will continue to build a national cacao value-chain to increase exports by providing technical assistance and training to small farmers for the establishment of cacao crops in diversified and market-oriented agroforestry systems, and by strengthening producer organizations.
- Successful business service centers that provide assistance to SMEs will be expanded. Programs will continue to provide technical assistance to government institutions that promote productivity and exports to offer more efficient and effective business development services based on demand. Programs will promote dialogue and strategic alliances between the public and private sectors, and the integration of technology and innovation in business development. Assistance will also be provided to targeted municipalities to improve business-enabling services at the local level.

Improve Education and Workforce Development to Expand Economic Opportunity

Key Interventions:

- The Employment Training project will help increase and improve employment within targeted, high-growth economic sectors for the most vulnerable youth in high-crime municipalities. Activities will promote formal and non-formal vocational and technical training that responds to market demand, strengthens the quality of workforce development services, and integrates at-risk youth into targeted high-growth sectors effectively. The project will build on and encourage increased private sector investment in skills and curriculum development, sharing labor market information, and providing opportunities for job placement.
- Assistance will help municipalities implement prevention plans; establish more youth outreach centers to provide educational and recreational activities for vulnerable youth in a safe environment; establish and strengthen municipal crime observatories; rehabilitate or create safe public spaces; and promote and facilitate the engagement of the private sector in crime and violence prevention efforts. Tertiary prevention and reintegration activities will help rehabilitate and provide alternatives for youth to move away from crime and gang activity. Through alliances with the private sector, programs will help get youth previously involved in criminal activity engaged in more productive alternatives.

- Basic education activities will improve access and quality of education opportunities for lower secondary school children and out-of-school youth in targeted high-crime municipalities. Funding will support the expansion of the Ministry of Education's Full Time Inclusive School approach, which promotes creative-learning methods, inclusion, and the extension of the school day. Additionally, activities will help reintegrate school drop-outs into a formal school setting or to earn an equivalent primary or secondary school diploma.
- Assistance will continue to strengthen the ability of higher education institutions to develop a workforce that is responsive to private-sector needs as well as strengthen university personnel's ability to provide relevant, high quality educational programs that contribute to economic growth. Programs support entities such as the Higher Education Council, the Accreditation Commission, and the Ministry of Education's Higher Education Directorate to address policy reforms.
- Programs will help national and local government entities, civil society organizations, universities, the private sector, and vocational and technical institutions to increase access to workforce development services that are aligned with labor market demand for vulnerable youth in high crime communities. Assistance will promote partnerships between universities, vocational and technical institutions, and private-sector employers to further project goals and promote sustainability.

Promote Cleaner, Cheaper, Renewable Energy and Resilience to Climate Change/Natural Disasters to Reduce the Costs of Doing Business and Increase Prosperity

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will help the Government of El Salvador improve the capacity of regulatory and planning agencies to develop and implement strategies that accelerate business investment in clean energy and energy efficiency by facilitating investment in low-carbon energy systems, strengthening the regional energy market, and expanding successful land-use practices that reduce emissions in a variety of landscapes.
- Programs will support the production of exportable agricultural commodities such as cacao using sustainable production methods. Cacao production has the potential to help increase biodiversity, restore forest ecosystems in the long-term, and build resilience to the effects of climate change.

Promote Security Sector Reform and Respect for Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- Human rights protection activities will help to ensure human rights standards are protected, track and process disappearances consistent with international standards, and support advocacy efforts on behalf of victims of crime. Special focus will be placed on vulnerable populations, including displaced populations, women, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex individuals, children, and youth. Programs will help build capacity to address violence against women by improving services, such as medical and psychological services, to victims.
- Assistance will help mitigate underlying factors of migration in local communities by providing services for the displaced; supporting institutional strengthening for reintegration service provision; increasing capacity of child protective services at the community level; and ensuring Government of El Salvador institutions provide the required services needed to protect citizens.

Enhance Transparency of the Use of Public Resources, Their Effectiveness, and Public Service Professionalism

Key Interventions:

- Activities will help the Government of El Salvador increase transparency and accountability, while enhancing civil society oversight and advocacy. Assistance will strengthen Government of El

Salvador efforts to comply with transparency reforms, foster ethical behavior, and increase professionalism among public officials, through implementation of the Access to Public Information Law and the Government Ethics Law. Pending passage of the Civil Service Law, programs will also support civil service reform that promotes merit-based hiring and professionalizes the civil service.

- Assistance will strengthen local governance by improving the capacity of municipalities to deliver and administer public works and services; enhancing citizen interaction with local authorities; and strengthening municipal councils in selected high-crime communities. Additionally, programs will strengthen the capacity of community-based organizations to effectively advocate for their rights, encourage better decision-making, and implement oversight mechanisms to increase transparency on public expenditures.
- Funds will help El Salvador's Ministry of Finance increase efficiency and hence tax revenues by improving audit techniques, using a results-oriented budget, strengthening enforcement, and improving compliance with international public sector accounting standards. Programs will continue to promote transparency measures, such as internet portals, to enable citizens to closely monitor tax revenues investments.

Improve Rule of Law, Justice, Transparency and Accountability

Key Interventions:

- Activities will support criminal justice reform and help rule of law institutions become more efficient, transparent, and tough on crime while respectful of citizens' rights and due process.
- Activities will help reduce high impunity rates within the criminal justice system by strengthening judicial transparency, improving the effectiveness of procedures and practices, including the coordination between justice sector agents and institutions, and strengthening the professional capacity of personnel.
- Programs will provide technical assistance to strengthen training institutes and promote reform for stronger legislation, including revision of the new Code of Criminal Procedures.
- Assistance will also promote the use of scientific evidence to improve criminal investigations and to expand police and prosecutor services beyond the metropolitan areas.
- Programs will help improve pre-trial services to reduce the backlog of criminal cases, increase access to services to a larger target population, strengthen collaboration between the police and prosecutors to improve the investigation process, and increase the case resolution rate.
- Funds will support an effective community-oriented policing model and promote collaboration among the police, municipal officials, and community organizations to improve community security.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance to El Salvador will enhance the military's ability to control national territory and protect land and maritime borders against transnational threats such as illicit trafficking. FMF will support the maintenance and refurbishment of equipment such as maritime interdiction vessels; the acquisition of troop transport vehicles; rotary wing logistical support; communications equipment; and provide small arms.

Continue Defense Sector Reform Improvements and Cooperation

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 aid the Salvadoran army to reach ungoverned spaces and areas used by traffickers in order to counter illicit activity.
- U.S. assistance will support the Salvadoran military to enhance and sustain its communication capabilities.

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; however, some courses are conducted in-country by mobile training teams. 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.

Continue Defense Sector Reform Improvements and Cooperation

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support the professionalization of the Salvadoran armed forces and 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 MCC and the Salvadoran government signed a second compact, the El Salvador Investment Compact, on September 30, 2014, which further enhances cooperation in the areas of education and professional training, the investment climate and public-private partnerships, and infrastructure improvements. In alignment with the Partnership for Growth (PfG), the five-year \$277.0 million compact seeks to improve El Salvador's competitiveness and productivity in international markets by improving the investment climate, strengthening human capital, and promoting a business-friendly institutional environment by reducing transportation and logistics costs and improving border facilities. USAID will closely coordinate with MCC's public-private partnership efforts to rehabilitate infrastructure at border crossings. Additionally, 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. MCC and USAID will coordinate assistance and implementation to improve the technical, soft, and life skills among at-risk youth. While MCC's assistance predominantly addresses the enabling environment, USAID assistance also focuses on service providers and individuals. USAID, MCC, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture 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:

- In FY 2014, USAID completed the final performance evaluation of the Municipal Competitiveness Project (MCP). The evaluation recommended the project's model be expanded and replicated throughout El Salvador, and possibly worldwide. The evaluation revealed that the competitive grants method stimulated municipal effectiveness and efficiency, encouraged private sector participation, and revitalized municipal committees. The evaluation also provided recommendations for fostering sustainability, increasing private sector participation, and improving competitiveness at the municipal level.

- In FY 2014, USAID undertook the last Latin America Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) survey in a 15-year series. This survey provides cross-national information on democratic values, and has informed USAID programming since 1999. Forthcoming results will guide USAID in preparation of new activities, taking into account crime and victimization variables at the national level.
- In FY 2015, USAID designed a monitoring, evaluation, and learning services project that will assist USAID with performance and impact evaluations, sector studies, geographic information system services, and assessments planned for FY 2016 and future fiscal years.
- USAID's current fiscal policy program performs yearly self-assessments for internal and quality control. The self-assessment reports are the outcome of a detailed review of documents, technical studies, data, program progress reports, consultations, and interviews. The most recent self-assessment recommended that USAID continue to work in close coordination with government counterparts and other donor assistance programs to ensure the Government of El Salvador's continuous, sustainable progress towards fiscal reform.
- In FY 2015, USAID began planning an impact evaluation for its new workforce investment project. The impact evaluation will examine which program components are essential for success and the most cost-effective; determine which components work best for specific segments of youth; identify most-needed youth life skills for employment and entrepreneurship; and assess whether program goals lead to employment and increased earnings.
- In FY 2015, USAID conducted a democracy assessment to analyze the key drivers of crime and insecurity in El Salvador. The findings of this assessment will inform the design of new activities. The assessment's recommendations included: deepen reforms in the criminal justice system to strengthen the rule of law and reduce impunity; maximize the impact of ongoing public management reforms; and strengthen municipal governments' functions with those of the central government. In addition, the assessment recommended supporting a broad and ambitious education modernization effort and additional backing to fight crime and prevent violence. The assessment noted the important oversight role of civil society and media participation to promote public awareness for transparent and accountable governance. These efforts should include public-private dialogues to forge partnerships on specific governance and security issues and to overcome constraints to economic growth. In addition, the assessment recommended support for the protection of the rights of vulnerable social groups, especially in the context of the current citizen security crisis.
- USAID/El Salvador is one of the 18 pilot missions implementing the Development Information System. This system will enable USAID staff to see results in real time and manage performance reporting.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Findings from the MCP final performance evaluation were used by USAID to adjust activities for the remaining project period. Recommendations were incorporated into the design of new projects aiming to improve the business enabling environment in El Salvador and enhance business competitiveness.
- The fiscal policy activity's self-assessment report highlighted the need to continue technical assistance to the Government of El Salvador in three areas: i) public expenditure management; ii) tax revenue mobilization; and iii) fiscal transparency. USAID is incorporating these recommendations into the design of a new fiscal policy activity, as well as further activities under these areas that will build on the success of past USAID assistance and ensure the long-term institutionalization of past reforms.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improve the Business Climate, Public-Private Dialogue, and Competitiveness in Tradables to Stimulate Economic Growth: El Salvador's economic underperformance is driven by a combination of institutional, regulatory, and political factors, but is also impacted by security challenges and a contentious relationship between the government and the private sector. To increase economic opportunities for its citizens, U.S. assistance will help the Government of El Salvador work collaboratively with the private sector to facilitate commerce and implement fiscal and regulatory incentives that will attract potential job-creating investments. The PfG's initial constraints analysis identified low productivity in the tradables sector as a challenge; increasing productivity remains a strategic line of action under the Alliance for Prosperity. U.S. assistance will concentrate on measures to improve the business climate, such as attracting more foreign direct investment and increasing public-private dialogue, facilitate regional trade, and enhance the competitiveness of SMEs, which are the principal employers of the Salvadoran workforce.

Improve Education and Workforce Development to Expand Economic Opportunity: To spread the opportunity for prosperity, U.S. assistance will help the Salvadoran education system improve the development of human capital and help secondary and higher education institutions produce graduates with more marketable skills to meet labor market demands. El Salvador has identified human capital development as a priority under the Alliance for Prosperity. USAID, Department of Labor, and MCC programs will focus on working with the Ministry of Education to provide greater educational and vocational opportunities for at-risk youth by mobilizing local organizations and leveraging the private sector through partnerships.

Promote Cleaner, Cheaper, Renewable Energy and Resilience to Climate Change/Natural Disasters to Reduce the Costs of Doing Business and Increase Prosperity: El Salvador suffers from electricity shortages and high electricity prices that discourage potential investors, yet has significant geothermal and hydropower energy resources. A more diversified energy matrix, including wind and solar power, would allow the Government of El Salvador to increase energy security and reduce its carbon footprint. U.S. assistance will encourage investments in diversified and renewable energy resources while moving toward an integrated regional energy market, and increase El Salvador's economic adaptation to climate impacts through technical training and sustainable production of agro-exports.

Promote Security Sector Reform and Respect for Human Rights: El Salvador lacks sufficient law enforcement, public, or private resources to prevent youth from joining criminal activities or to improve police-community relations. Gangs are the primary threat to citizen security and the driver of El Salvador's homicide rate, which remains among the highest in the world. U.S. assistance will support crime prevention efforts, advance security cooperation, improve assistance to victims and professionalize rule of law institutions.

Continue Defense Sector Reform Improvements and Cooperation: Defense sector reforms will help yield transparent and appropriate defense support to civilian authorities, and allow for increased governmental collaboration in addressing El Salvador's needs. U.S. assistance will enhance professionalism and align security reform initiatives with the national strategy.

Enhance Transparency of the Use of Public Resources, Their Effectiveness, and Public Service Professionalism: Low satisfaction with democracy and high rates of public sector corruption reduce confidence in government institutions. Corruption undermines credibility in democratic institutions not only by diverting resources from crucial areas such as security, health, and education, but also by increasing vulnerability of public bodies to organized criminal networks. U.S. assistance will strengthen the Government of El Salvador's institutional performance, enhance transparency measures, and strengthen financial and budget accountability.

Improve Rule of Law, Justice, Transparency and Accountability: U.S. assistance will help El Salvador's law enforcement and justice institutions position themselves to confront the country's enormous problems of crime and violence. The judicial system is outmoded, under-resourced, and overwhelmed by the volume of criminal activity. Few crimes are successfully prosecuted and the resulting impunity threatens the legitimacy of state institutions and breeds a pervasive and debilitating distrust between the government and civil society. El Salvador has neither the legal framework nor the institutional expertise to combat this challenge successfully. U.S. assistance will strengthen rule of law institutions, support strategies, policies, and legislation to improve the performance of the criminal justice system, increase civic engagement, and strengthen transparency and accountability in government.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	87,982
Improve the Business Climate, Public-Private Dialogue, and Competitiveness in Tradables to Stimulate Economic Growth	13,848
Development Assistance	13,848
4.2 Trade and Investment	13,139
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	709
Improve Education and Workforce Development to Expand Economic Opportunity	23,525
Development Assistance	23,525
2.2 Good Governance	4,171
3.2 Education	9,350
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	10,004
Promote Cleaner, Cheaper, Renewable Energy & Resilience to Climate Change/Natural Disasters to Reduce the Costs of Doing Business & Increase Prosperity	6,292
Development Assistance	6,292
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,332
4.8 Environment	4,960
Promote Security Sector Reform and Respect for Human Rights	19,652
Development Assistance	19,652
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,038
2.2 Good Governance	14,552
2.4 Civil Society	1,062
Continue Defense Sector Reform Improvements and Cooperation	2,700
Foreign Military Financing	1,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,900
International Military Education and Training	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800
Enhance Transparency of the Use of Public Resources, Their Effectiveness, and Public Service Professionalism	15,375
Development Assistance	15,375

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
2.2 Good Governance		8,644
2.4 Civil Society		1,063
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth		5,668
Improve Rule of Law, Justice, Transparency and Accountability		6,590
Development Assistance		6,590
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		6,590

Guatemala

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Foreign assistance funding in Guatemala addresses critical development challenges: high levels of violence and insecurity, pervasive poverty and chronic malnutrition, and extreme vulnerability to the impacts of global climate change, as well as the impacts of these challenges on increased migration. U.S. assistance will focus on improving security, justice for citizens, and governance. Assistance also focuses on enhancing agriculture and other private sector sources of economic growth and food security, in support of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), which aims to reduce chronic malnutrition. In addition, U.S. assistance will provide access to health services and foster adoption of healthy behaviors at the household level; promote better educational outcomes; provide opportunities for out-of-school youth to decrease the desire to migrate; and improve natural resource management to mitigate the negative effects of global climate change. These activities will be provided through technical assistance, grants, and loans. By supporting targeted activities in these areas of intervention, U.S. assistance will also help address the underlying factors contributing to increased migration to the United States.

In October 2014, the U.S. government launched the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (the Strategy), which complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified in the Plan of the Alliance for Prosperity in the Northern Triangle. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the Department of State and USAID's FY 2017 request of \$750.0 million in bilateral and regional assistance for Central America – a part of the Administration's \$1.0 billion whole-of-government request for appropriations and financing assistance to support the Strategy – includes and aligns the resources necessary to increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, address climate change and food insecurity, and address challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	113,099	*	145,105	32,006
Development Assistance	57,387	*	124,605	67,218
Economic Support Fund	34,000	*	-	-34,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	*	1,740	740
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,000	*	13,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	798	*	760	-38
P.L. 480 Title II	5,914	*	5,000	-914

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support greater security and justice for citizens through improved governance in key security and justice institutions; reduced levels of violence and conflict in target populations; and

increased responsible citizen participation. Assistance will help improve nutrition and increase economic growth through market-led agriculture activities. Funds will also help create employment and income generating opportunities for more people by expanding access to markets, improving workforce capacity, increasing access to financial markets, strengthening the policy and enabling environment, and strengthening financial and management systems of municipalities. Activities will help reduce poverty and chronic malnutrition, strengthen local governance, and increase economic opportunities in the Western Highlands. Finally, funds will support improved management of natural resources to increase resiliency to the impacts of climate change and protect forested areas crucial to Guatemala's ecological integrity.

Greater Security and Justice for Citizens

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support improvements in the provision of services for victims of trafficking in persons (TIP), and prosecution of TIP cases and networks of traffickers.
- Rule of law programs will reinforce greater security and justice for citizens, and complement support for security and justice institutions in Guatemala reported separately in the Congressional Budget Justification for the State WHA Regional.

Improved Levels of Economic Growth and Social Development with a Focus on the Western Highlands

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide approximately \$17.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Guatemala 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. Activities support increased agricultural productivity, diversification, rural employment, access to markets, resiliency of vulnerable communities and households, and robust economic growth and food security policies.
- U.S. assistance of \$12.0 million will support the development and strengthening of non-agriculture value chains such as handicrafts, tourism, and similar sectors with a focus on including women, youth, and indigenous people; and through expanding access to markets, increasing access to financial markets, improving workforce capacity, and strengthening the policy and enabling environment.
- Approximately \$25.0 million will provide education and workforce development opportunities for out-of-school youth including primary completion programs and non-traditional secondary education. Assistance will help improve education through focused efforts to address student reading and increasing the effectiveness of teachers. Activities also support youth civic engagement and youth employment programs.
- U.S. assistance will help increase access to water for use in households, schools, and health, industrial, and commercial facilities through the implementation of appropriate community-based approaches. Assistance will also help increase efficiency and promote multiple uses of water in domestic and productive sectors.

Expanded Trade, Market Access, and Regional Integration through Implementing and Complying with Existing Trade Agreements, Reducing Monopolistic Practices, and Improving Customs and Border Operations

Key Interventions:

- Proposed Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Guatemala 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.
- Activities will develop and support existing rural, market-driven and community-based enterprises in sustainable forestry activities and other environmental services activities.
- U.S. assistance will promote the adoption of improved agriculture technologies to build resilience to the impacts of climate change; facilitate use of local and traditional knowledge in adaptation planning; and help municipal governments, local organizations and community efforts to mitigate risks, develop land use plans, and establish early warning systems. Programs will also help strengthen the response and communications capacities of local government institutions and communities with respect to natural disasters.
- Funds will help reduce trafficking of flora and fauna and decrease broader natural resource degradation in Guatemala.

Improved Fiscal Performance and Public Resource Management through Local and National Government Capacity Building and Public Engagement

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of key national institutions and municipal governments to increase revenue collection and manage expenditures, while supporting civil society and media efforts to improve transparency, accountability, and responsiveness to citizen priorities.

A More Transparent Government that Is Responsive to its Citizens and Nurtures Qualified Human Capital with Integrity through Building Political Will and Capacity and Holding the Government Accountable

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen municipal governments and civil society capacities to address high levels of unaccompanied minor migration, unresolved social conflict, and violence.
- Programs will support implementation of a community-based development model in partnership with municipalities, the private sector, and other local actors to engage communities in their development and respond to development needs identified by citizens. In addition, assistance will strengthen Western Highland municipalities to foster responsive, inclusive, and effective development while reducing vulnerabilities to food insecurity, malnutrition, and natural disasters.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen and develop the capacity of civil society organizations in Guatemala to play a more effective role in addressing citizen security, accountable governance, and corruption issues. Programs will also help sustain a more secure Guatemala that fosters greater socio-economic development by strengthening the public financial management and transparency systems within key Guatemalan government institutions, ensuring greater accountability of the government and public servants towards citizens.
- Funds will provide government-to-government (G2G) assistance to local governments and select municipalities to improve the health and quality of life in the Western Highlands and other communities. Assistance will implement community development plans as they relate to social infrastructure. Funds will leverage co-financing and complementary activities by communities, local private sector actors, and other stakeholders.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF assistance will enhance the capacity of the Guatemalan military to secure national territory, 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 logistical support programs to maintain their air and maritime assets. FMF will also support efforts to bolster border and maritime security efforts by procuring equipment such as scanners, vehicles, boats, communications equipment, and related technical training. Assistance will also support ongoing aircraft modernization efforts through the procurement of equipment (tools, spares, and diagnostic assistance), technical assistance, and training. To improve the range and duration of the Guatemalan navy's patrols, FMF will support the provision of equipment such as boats, technical support, and training.

Improved Border Controls by Government-to-Government Training, Mentoring, and Enforcement of Laws to Counter Transnational Crime

Key Interventions:

- To combat trans-boundary narco-trafficking, as well as other types of transnational crime, the U.S. government will provide for the annual procurement of spare parts and upgrading of replacement components, overhauls of the Guatemalan Navy's fleet of patrol and chase boats, and will provide maritime surveillance capability.
- In support of interdiction efforts, the U.S. government will maintain and modernize the Guatemalan air force's rotary and fixed wing aircraft.

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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Efforts are aimed at decreasing maternal and neonatal mortality, creating awareness on the effects of chronic malnutrition, improving nutrition behaviors and adopting hygiene practices. Programs will provide G2G assistance to select municipalities in the Western Highlands to strengthen decentralization and improve the provision of health services, and strengthen public financial management systems.

Improved Levels of Economic Growth and Social Development with a Focus on the Western Highlands

Key Interventions:

- Maternal Child Health: \$3.0 million will expand and improve the quality of health care through training to providers and increasing efficiency and management of Ministry of Health systems and resources.
- Family Planning: \$6.5 million will help increase access to community-based, culturally adapted family planning (FP) and reproductive health (RH) services, and will provide FP/RH education and services to youth.
- Nutrition: \$3.5 million will help reduce chronic malnutrition and improve the nutrition of women and children. U.S. assistance will support training for providers and community members on promoting nutrition behaviors and hygiene practices.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, in order 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 U.S. provided capabilities and continue training to improve efficiency in key functions, including maintenance, logistics, resource management, and medical administration.

Improved Border Controls by Government-to-Government Training, Mentoring, and Enforcement of Laws to Counter Transnational Crime

Key Interventions:

- The U.S. government will provide training for Guatemalan air force and navy personnel in the following areas: military professionalization, adherence to civilian rule, and adherence to human rights norms.
- U.S. government support will fund English language courses for Guatemalan military officers to enhance their capacity to participate in military professionalization courses.
- To prevent U.S.-funded military equipment from falling into disrepair and to aid Guatemala's continued sustainment of legacy equipment used in day-to-day operations, the U.S. government will provide crucial training on equipment maintenance, resource management, and logistics.

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 FTF value chain activities.

Improved Levels of Economic Growth and Social Development with a Focus on the Western Highlands

Key Interventions:

- Development food assistance programs will provide food rations to pregnant and lactating women, and children under the age of two.
- Integrated interventions under FFP include: delivering basic health and nutrition messages, training to mothers to improve dietary diversity and health and nutrition status, and monitoring children's growth; improving agricultural practices to increase yields for improved food security and greater nutritional intake; and strengthening community governance structures to increase sustainability.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

In April 2015, MCC started a \$28.0 million threshold program in Guatemala to encourage economic growth by supporting efforts to increase public revenues and reduce opportunities for corruption. The MCC program has two components: vocational and technical education, and public resource mobilization.

- MCC's education program supports the Ministry of Education-funded vocational and technical schools, including teacher training and curriculum development. MCC's activities complement USAID's secondary education activities, which focus on out-of-school youth through primary completion programs and non-traditional secondary education.
- MCC's public resource mobilization program supports tax administration and customs reform and development of public-private partnerships (PPP) for infrastructure projects. USAID will work with the Government of Guatemala (GOG) and civil society with a complementary objective to support improved transparency of public financial management systems and institutions, reduction of corruption, and enhanced accountability of social sector expenditures and basic service delivery. While MCC partners with the GOG to develop PPPs for large infrastructure projects (e.g., major roads), USAID's PPPs support violence prevention, health, education, small business development, environmental protection, and community development efforts, which may include small infrastructure projects.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, USAID carried out two evaluations and started the process of a third evaluation. The first is a mid-term survey for the impact evaluation of the Western Highlands Integrated Program (WHIP), which measures chronic malnutrition and poverty reduction in USAID-assisted areas. Survey administration began in September 2015 and the results of the mid-term evaluation will be available in the second quarter of FY 2016. The second evaluation is a mid-term performance evaluation of a major community-based environment activity, which will be available in early 2016. The third is a baseline survey for an impact evaluation of USAID Guatemala's new violence-prevention activities, which began in September 2015.

USAID continued to improve monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in FY 2015 by ensuring and refining routine data collection processes that align indicators, targets, and results towards priority goals and strategic objectives.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID finalized the baseline data collection for the impact evaluation of the WHIP in 2013 and disseminated the results to partners at the central and departmental levels. As a result, local partners raised new questions about the quality of water consumed by households in the WHIP area of focus. A water quality assessment has been included in the ongoing mid-term survey, which may guide future programming in water and sanitation. USAID will have evidence-based information on high-level results in reducing chronic malnutrition and poverty levels, as well as testing the theory of change for FTF activities involving an integrated, multi-sector approach in Guatemala's Western Highlands. The final report of the WHIP's mid-term evaluation will be used to design the second phase of assistance to rural value chains.

A three-stage performance evaluation of community-based environmental activities will assess the overall achievements in the sector and will be the basis for the design of new activities.

Additionally, an impact evaluation of USAID's new violence prevention efforts will measure the effects of primary and secondary interventions by comparing the difference in outcomes between those who received the interventions and those who did not. Technical teams will use this information to develop future interventions. The baseline results will be available in FY 2016.

USAID's Performance Monitoring Plan and M&E plans are achieving two goals. The first is to help focus attention on the most significant results of overall Mission objectives rather than only on the performance of separate implementers. 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 future budgets. Using key budget information and the results contained in the M&E plans, USAID is identifying how to align resources to best achieve the mission's priority goals.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Greater Security and Justice for Citizens: U.S. assistance will help to establish a capable police force that respects human rights, develop a judicial sector that prosecutes and adjudicates crime effectively, implement crime prevention efforts, and encourage citizens to participate in defining the security agenda. U.S. assistance will concentrate its programs on two main areas: 1) rule of law in order to strengthen justice institutions' ability to combat and prevent crime, and 2) transparency and administrative accountability to improve internal control systems in targeted government institutions. By improving the effectiveness and efficiency of national-level security and justice sector institutions and reducing levels of violence in targeted communities at risk, there will be greater security and justice for citizens. U.S. activities, in partnerships with the Guatemalan government, local governments, civil society organizations, and others, will build community cohesion, strengthen local governance, improve infrastructure for public use, and educate and empower youth to address the underlying issues that cause

young people to become involved in criminal activities. U.S. assistance also supports complementary efforts to strengthen security and justice institutions at national and local levels.

Improved Levels of Economic Growth Social Development with a Focus on the Western Highlands:

U.S. assistance seeks to improve and expand access to economic opportunities for licit income generation, especially among women, indigenous groups, and other underserved populations. Programs will complement the Guatemalan government's work in the Western Highlands to improve economic opportunities and access to and use of quality health, nutrition, and education services. This objective aligns FTF, GHI, and other programming in the Western Highlands.

Expanded Trade, Market Access, and Regional Integration through Implementing and Complying with Existing Trade Agreements, Reducing Monopolistic Practices, and Improving Customs and Border Operations:

To expand trade opportunities and promote market access, U.S. assistance supports broader economic policies that foment growth and employment. Further, programs will involve advocacy for institutional reforms and for full implementation of the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR), which frames the integration of regional markets, and other agreements to achieve regional stability. U.S. assistance will help improve transportation networks and provide more efficient air, maritime, and overland ports of entry. U.S. assistance will also support close coordination with the Guatemalan government to improve screening and scanning at ports, comprehensive trade enforcement, and reduce the risk of cross-border criminal activity.

Improved Fiscal Performance and Public Resource Management through Local and National Government Capacity Building and Public Engagement:

Guatemala has one of the lowest tax collection rates in the world, and a corruption scandal in 2015 involving the tax authority that involved many levels of the government, corroding confidence in the government's financial stewardship and rendering revenue collection even more difficult. Together with funds from other donors, U.S. assistance will provide training and mechanisms to increase revenue generation and improve public financial management to enhance Guatemala's ability to make important public investments in infrastructure, provide critical public services, and increase transparency in government institutions and transactions. The U.S. government will provide technical support and help establish metrics for tax revenue collection and delivery of public services, in addition to facilitating increased investigations of tax evasion.

A More Transparent Government that is Responsive to its Citizens and Nurtures Human Capital with Integrity through Building Political Will and Capacity while Holding the Government Accountable:

The peaceful mobilization of diverse sectors of Guatemalan civil society in 2015 underscored a key concern of Guatemalan citizens – the culture of corruption that exists in many national, municipal, and community governments. Taking advantage of this momentum, U.S. assistance will support fundamental reforms promoted by civil society, including public procurement, public revenue collection, civil service reform, and improving the efficacy and capacity of the Guatemalan government.

Improved Border Controls by Government-to-Government Training, Mentoring, and Enforcement of Laws to Counter Transnational Crime:

Guatemala remains a major transshipment point for drugs destined for the United States. Continued improvements of the Guatemalan government's ability to detect and interdict maritime and overland trafficking of illicit narcotics and other contraband are vital to impede the flow of drugs through Central America into the United States. U.S. assistance will support police and other Guatemalan government units to improve land, border, marine, and riverine interdiction. Strengthening the National Civilian Police as a civilian law enforcement organization operating as an integral part of the criminal justice system is critical to accomplishing this objective. Additionally, U.S. assistance supports the United Nations-led International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala and Guatemalan government institutions to investigate and dismantle criminal organizations operating within state institutions.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	145,105
Greater security and justice for citizens.	750
Development Assistance	750
1.5 Transnational Crime	750
Improved border controls by government-to-government training, mentoring, and enforcement of laws to counter transnational crime.	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.	102,000
Development Assistance	84,000
2.2 Good Governance	14,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,500
3.1 Health	4,000
3.2 Education	11,500
4.3 Financial Sector	4,000
4.5 Agriculture	17,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	31,000
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
Expanded trade, market access, and regional integration through implementing and complying with existing trade agreements, reducing monopolistic practices, and improving customs and border operations.	14,000
Development Assistance	14,000
4.8 Environment	14,000
Improved fiscal performance and public resource management through local and national government capacity building and public engagement.	9,000
Development Assistance	9,000
2.2 Good Governance	7,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,000
A more transparent government that is responsive to its citizens and nurtures qualified human capital with integrity through building political will and capacity and holding the government accountable.	16,855
Development Assistance	16,855

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
2.2 Good Governance		10,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building		250
2.4 Civil Society		6,105

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 anti-terrorist financing regime, persistent crime, limited law enforcement capacity, drug trafficking, continued out-migration, and the ongoing 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,692	*	250	-4,442
Global Health Programs - State	4,392	*	-	-4,392
International Military Education and Training	300	*	250	-50

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 military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges. 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, and 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 Democratic Institutions and Principles to Promote Good Governance and Strengthen Civil Society by Building Capacity

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional development and training, and further develop our strong bilateral relationship with the Guyana Defense Force.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthen Democratic Institutions and Principles to Promote Good Governance and Strengthen Civil Society by Building Capacity: IMET programs will bolster the ability of Guyana's security forces to counter transnational organized crime and improve citizen security. IMET programs aim to reduce corruption and increase accountability by government officials and security forces, making accountable, responsive government available to the Guyanese people.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	250
Strengthen Democratic Institutions and Principles to Promote Good Governance and Strengthen Civil Society by Building Capacity	250
International Military Education and Training	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250

Haiti

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Haiti remains a foreign policy priority for the United States and is taking steps to improve the business climate, attract investments, and create jobs. The Government of Haiti prioritizes investments in agriculture, basic infrastructure, manufacturing, and other sectors to foster economic growth. The Government of Haiti has also reinforced its commitment to improving and strengthening the health system and services throughout the country. Access to quality education remains a priority for the Government of Haiti, as it works to enhance standards within schools, improve curricula, train teachers and drastically increase student enrollment. Haiti further supports reforms that have strengthened the capacity of municipalities to increase tax collection and deliver better services. Despite these positive developments, 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. Further, this weakened state of governance contributed to the recent impasse over presidential elections, resulting in an indefinite postponement of a run-off scheduled for late January 2016. The inability to find consensual and constructive solutions to elect a new president before President Martelly's term expired on February 7, 2016, may result in Haiti's institutions being overseen by unelected officials, which could hinder the pace of economic and social development efforts. These persistent governing challenges only underscore the need for a permanent electoral council and ongoing foreign and U.S. engagement.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	242,922	*	218,050	-24,872
Economic Support Fund	100,000	*	79,882	-20,118
Foreign Military Financing	800	*	1,200	400
Global Health Programs - State	104,013	*	104,013	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	25,200	*	25,200	-
International Military Education and Training	272	*	255	-17
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,000	*	7,500	1,500
P.L. 480 Title II	6,637	*	-	-6,637

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF resources will continue to support the Post-Earthquake U.S. government Strategy for Haiti, extended through September 30, 2018, under four strategic pillars including Infrastructure and Energy, Food and Economic Security, Health and Other Basic Services, and Governance and Rule of Law. Programs are prioritized in three geographic corridors including the West in the greater Port-au-Prince area, the St. Marc Corridor between north Port-au-Prince and St. Marc, and the NorthCap Haïtien from Limbe to Ouanaminthe. U.S. assistance helps the Government of Haiti develop transparent and accountable institutions; make better informed strategic public investments; enforce security and the rule of law; provide energy, shelter, and other productive infrastructure especially for vulnerable groups; increase access to public services in education; drive economic growth through increased labor income and workforce development; stabilize and secure natural resource management; and, as part of the

U.S. government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), implement a country-led, comprehensive food security strategy. U.S. assistance programs also emphasize country ownership as well as strengthen local institutions to help Haiti further chart its own development and promote sustainability.

Assist Haiti to Make Substantial Progress in Institutional and Legislative Electoral Reform Supporting Long-Term Political Stability and Accountability

Key Intervention:

- Working closely with other donors and the Government of Haiti, U.S. assistance will continue to foster credible and transparent electoral processes. A top priority is supporting creation of a permanent electoral council responsible for building the public trust in the integrity of the electoral process.

Post Assists Haiti to Increase Efforts to Comprehensively Modernize the Justice System, Revenue Collection, the Civil Service, and Local Governance, so that Public Institutions Can Better Perform Their Legally Mandated Functions and Promote Civil Freedoms and Internationally Recognized Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support 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. Assistance will also help strengthen local government capacity to sustainably increase local revenues for improved service delivery.
- U.S. assistance 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.
- U.S. assistance will support civil service reform efforts by supporting Haitian government public administration reform priorities in areas such as human resource policies, management, and recruitment, promotion, and career advancement.
- Activities will assist the Government of Haiti 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.
- U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen government-wide financial management systems, including adding new applications and extending these capabilities to local and regional Haitian government offices.

Sustain and Enhance Equitable Growth through Promotion of a Competitive Private Sector, Better Access to Finance, and an Improved Investment and Regulatory Climate

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$9.0 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 local enterprises, farmers, water-users associations, and other organizations and community groups to provide extension services at key points throughout targeted value-chains.
- U.S. assistance will help Haitian financial institutions create and improve financial products and will facilitate greater access to basic financial services and credit through the use of digital finance

solutions to expand the reach of financial institutions in underserved markets to improve financial inclusion and economic opportunity.

- U.S. assistance will continue to support private-sector capacity building to enhance job creation, improve the competitiveness of micro, small, and medium enterprises, and unlock liquidity, by engaging the Haitian diaspora, to spur private investment and technical assistance that expands enterprises and fosters innovation. U.S. assistance will also continue to build and strengthen the Haitian workforce through targeted skills training for workers in selected value chains, such as in agriculture, construction, and the garment industries.
- Efforts will also continue to improve the distribution system and expand the generation capacity to meet the growing demand of the mini-utility in the north.
- U.S. assistance 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.

Improve Access to Economic Opportunity through Better Education and a Decrease in Poverty

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$10.0 million to support activities to improve access to economic opportunity through better education and a decrease in poverty.
- U.S. assistance will address barriers to quality education with a new focus on out-of-school children and youth, including working children and those with disabilities. U.S. assistance efforts will also design and implement evidenced-based reading programs for first through fourth grades.
- U.S. assistance will support the Ministry of National Education in the development of strategies to build community support for improved literacy outcomes and for increased access to education. U.S. assistance will also build the capacity of the Ministry of National Education at the national, departmental, and district levels.
- U.S. assistance will support Haitian government efforts to establish a replicable and sustainable safety net system.
- U.S. assistance investments of \$14.0 million in the environment will complement FTF agriculture programs with reforestation and agro-forestry income-generating assets, such as mango and cacao trees that also stabilize hillsides. Other investments include vegetative cover and farm and hillside infrastructure conservation measures. Assistance programs will improve soil management through support of farmer and water-users associations and other community groups on land use and conservation.

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.

Increase the Number, Professionalism, and Credibility of the Haitian National Police (HNP), Improve Haiti's Disaster Management Capability, and Encourage Regional Stability through Engagement with the Neighboring Dominican Republic

Key Intervention:

- FMF funding will support capacity building for the HNP Coast Guard unit, enabling it to enhance control of territorial waters, combat illicit trafficking, and support governance and the rule of law.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

U.S. assistance 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 U.S. government 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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Increase Access to Quality Health Services through Engagement with the Government of Haiti, Non-Governmental Organizations, Private Businesses, Civil Society, and Bilateral and Multilateral Partners

Key Interventions:

- **Maternal and Child Health:** Coordinate with regional actors, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), United Nations Children’s Fund, World Health Organization, and other development partners to improve access to quality services that will better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old. Assistance will also support the MOH priorities in facility- and community-based interventions that increase Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care Services (EmONC) and immunization coverage. Assistance will support 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. Additionally, assistance will support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care, along with referrals to assist victims of gender-based violence at selected sites.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance will support the Ministry of Health (MOH)’s national family planning and reproductive health strategy, including increased access to voluntary family planning methods made available through both public and private sector interventions at low cost or free of charge for clients unable to pay. Assistance will also build the capacity of the MOH to ensure adequate and sustainable supply and distribution of contraceptives and other reproductive health commodities, by strengthening the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the reproductive health supply chain, improving the quality of available family planning assistance.
- **Nutrition:** U.S. assistance efforts will coordinate with key actors on the “National Food Security and Nutrition Plan,” 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. Assistance will also continue to ensure that HIV-positive people are able to access the supplementary nutrition needed for 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.
- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Haiti will receive \$93.0 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.

Strengthen the Capacity of the Government of Haiti to Sustainably Monitor, Manage, Finance and Lead the Health System to Address Existing and Emerging Health Threats

Key Interventions:

- **Maternal and Child Health:** Coordinate with regional actors, including the CDC, United Nations Children’s Fund, World Health Organization, and other development partners to improve access to quality services that will better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old. Assistance will also support MOH priorities in facility- and community-based interventions that increase EmONC and immunization coverage. Assistance will support 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. Additionally, assistance will support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care, along with referrals to assist victims of gender-based violence at selected sites.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance will support the MOH’s national family planning and reproductive health strategy, including increased access to voluntary family planning methods made available through both public and private sector interventions at low cost or free of charge for clients unable to pay. Assistance will also build the capacity of the MOH to ensure adequate and sustainable supply and distribution of contraceptives and other reproductive health commodities, by strengthening the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the reproductive health supply chain, and improving the quality of available family planning assistance.
- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of PEPFAR, Haiti will receive \$11.0 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.

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.

Increase the Number, Professionalism, and Credibility of the Haitian National Police (HNP), Improve Haiti’s Disaster Management Capability, and Encourage Regional Stability through Engagement with the Neighboring Dominican Republic

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)

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. A stronger, more capable police force is an important factor in ensuring long-term stability in Haiti. Success depends on adequate resources to support these goals, especially given the Government of Haiti’s ongoing budget challenges.

The HNP is Haiti’s only security force and must continue to grow and professionalize in order to provide safety and security as the United Nations’ Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) draws down. The United States has assisted the HNP in its efforts to meet its five-year growth goal of 15,000 police by the end of 2016. U.S. assistance will continue to assist HNP development through support for activities

including partnership programs with U.S. law enforcement entities and subject-matter expert advisors to the HNP to continue to develop operational and administrative capabilities. Assistance will also provide possible support for small-scale refurbishments at existing HNP facilities, expansion of the Haitian government's successful community policing pilot program, and continued operational support. This request may also allow for limited training, equipment, and furnishings for the HNP counter-narcotics and corrections units to extend U.S. government investment in these vital units.

Increase the Number, Professionalism, and Credibility of the Haitian National Police (HNP), Improve Haiti's Disaster Management Capability, and Encourage Regional Stability through Engagement with the Neighboring Dominican Republic

Key Intervention:

- FY 2017 funds will support efforts to develop the HNP through training and subject matter experts to reinforce administrative and operational capabilities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During FY 2014 and FY 2015, the following evaluation activities were key to Haiti's overall Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) efforts.

- In FY 2014, USAID/Haiti completed a baseline survey to serve as the first step toward a performance evaluation of USAID/Haiti's Human Rights Project. This survey establishes the baseline values for the project's outcome indicators and sets the stage for assessing the changes that the Human Rights Project will achieve five years hence.
- In FY 2014, the Haiti Multi-Year Assistance Program underwent a final performance evaluation. Although indicators for child and household hygiene, and particularly for family planning and antenatal and prenatal care, have shown significant improvement, the evaluation revealed that child nutrition and household food security remain a concern among the most vulnerable households.
- In FY 2015, USAID/Haiti conducted a final performance evaluation to assess the Improved Cooking Technology program, with the final report expected in early FY 2016. Findings of this evaluation will inform USAID/Haiti on the practicality of, and implications for, future programming in the promotion of improved cooking technology in Haiti, and to analyze the demand and scalability of improved biomass cook stoves and liquefied petroleum gas as the optimal choices for such promotion.
- In FY 2015, USAID/Haiti conducted a final performance evaluation of the Watershed Initiative for National Natural Environmental Resources (WINNER) Project (also known as Feed the Future West). Slated for completion in early FY 2016, the evaluation will help USAID/Haiti assess the degree to which WINNER has achieved long-term goals of comprehensively rebuilding Haiti's agricultural infrastructure, capacity, and productivity while also improving livelihoods, reducing threats from flooding, and investing in sustainable agricultural development in selected corridors.
- In FY 2015, USAID/Haiti began planning for final and mid-term performance evaluations, to be conducted in FY 2016, of four additional programs: the Promoting Proactive Transparency and Accountability Anti-Corruption Project, the Leveraging Effective Application for Direct Investment Project, the Haiti Integrated Financing for Value Chain Enterprise Economic Growth Program, and the Feed the Future North Project. The findings from these evaluations will be used to inform the development of the Mission's new Country Development Cooperation Strategy and the design of subsequent democracy and governance, agriculture, food security and environment programs.
- During FY 2014 and FY 2015, the Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) utilized limited available crime statistics from the HNP and MINUSTAH, as well as an FY 2014 Department of State poll on public confidence in the police, to analyze the programmatic impact of HNP training and professional development activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID continues to use DevResults Haiti, a data management information system serving as a central repository for all project data including basic information on implementing mechanisms, geospatial data on U.S. government activities, and performance data collected at the implementing mechanism level and used to monitor output and results. The use of DevResults Haiti facilitates improved project management and data aggregation at the Mission level for reporting and management needs. USAID, other U.S. government stakeholders, and implementing partners are able to easily access the platform to submit, review, and approve reports and other key documents and information in a collaborative, timely, and transparent manner.

For example, in FY 2015, USAID and the Economic Section of Embassy Port-au-Prince used the DevResults mapping capability to identify construction activities in northern Haiti that could benefit from workforce development assistance, thereby maximizing the utility of workforce development activities in one of the Mission's priority development corridors. USAID also used DevResults to pinpoint development activities implemented on the Haitian island of La Gonave; these activities were subsequently incorporated into an important reporting cable emitted by Embassy Port-au-Prince.

INL uses regular reports by its implementing partners, as well as post reporting and site visits by INL staff and Contracting Officer's Representatives to inform programmatic decisions including adjustments to the number, type, and assignment of subject matter experts and the refocusing of projects to address specific HNP needs. For example, in FY 2015 INL used this reporting data to focus a capacity-building program exclusively on HNP vehicle fleet operations, a capability that was critical to the force's successful implementation of elections security operations.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Assist Haiti to Make Substantial Progress in Institutional and Legislative Electoral Reform Supporting Long-Term Political Stability and Accountability: Institutional weakness and lack of accountability underlie every challenge the Haitian government faces in developing credible governance, viable democracy and a pathway to stability and development. Haiti must, through its own sustained efforts, achieve significant levels of transparency, electoral legitimacy and governmental capacity if the country is to overcome political gridlock and deep poverty. The Embassy can help Haiti do so through sustained, focused political engagement with technical support for public institutions. The indefinite postponement of a scheduled January 24, 2016 presidential run-off election after violent protests highlights the need for better and more consensual electoral procedures. In particular, it is essential to support the creation of a permanent electoral council that provides impartial and effective guidance, oversight and validation over all electoral processes.

Post Assists Haiti to Increase Efforts to Comprehensively Modernize the Justice System, Revenue Collection, the Civil Service, and Local Governance and To Assist Civil Society, so that Public Institutions Can Better Perform Their Legally Mandated Functions and Promote Civil Freedoms and Internationally Recognized Human Rights: Democracy and adequate governance in Haiti will be unattainable without the ability of its justice and local municipal authorities to deliver justice and services to citizens or to provide minimum protections for human rights. For these institutions to perform core functions effectively they must have independent legal authority to do so, based on balanced and effective enabling legislation, financial resources raised by authorized, sustainable and equitable means, and observing an internationally defensible level of civil and human rights protection.

Sustain and Enhance Equitable Growth through Promotion of a Competitive Private Sector, Better Access to Finance, and an Improved Investment and Regulatory Climate: Haiti ranks 182nd of 189 countries in

the 2016 World Bank's Doing Business rankings. Foreign direct investment stagnates and public investment lags due to banking and regulatory issues. U.S. assistance to Haiti plays a key role in improving the business climate and unlocking economic growth, and will coordinate its outreach activities with the Haitian government to advocate for pro-business and pro-investment legislation and regulation. Haiti's poor business environment and its weak economic governance present development challenges that can be addressed by increased private sector participation in the entire value chain.

Increase the Number, Professionalism, and Credibility of the Haitian National Police (HNP), Improve Haiti's Disaster Management Capability, and Encourage Regional Stability through Engagement with the Neighboring Dominican Republic: With the expected drawdown of MINUSTAH forces from Haiti, development of a credible and effective police force is crucial to maintaining law and order within the country. In addition, increased engagement with the Dominican Republic to reduce tensions will help in fostering an environment where peaceful economic, political, and social development can take place.

Improve Access to Economic Opportunity through Better Education and a Decrease in Poverty: The gap between rich and poor in Haiti is startling. The World Bank Gini coefficient for Haiti, a measure of economic inequality, stood at 60.8 in 2012, the highest score in the world. Without access to capital, jobs, or quality education, the poor in Haiti have little hope of advancing to the ranks of the middle class or even out of poverty. The introduction of a social safety net and better access to education for all Haitians can begin to decrease the level of income inequality by reducing the number of Haitians who slip further into poverty during crises. Education improves long term access to economic opportunity for the many marginalized populations within the country. U.S. assistance supports programs that target these populations, and will capitalize on gains made in building the capacity of the private sector, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Social and Labor Protection to increase social safety net service delivery and policy implementation, two keys to the resilience of Haiti's most vulnerable.

Increase Access to Quality Health Services through Engagement with the Government of Haiti, Non-Governmental Organizations, Private Businesses, Civil Society, and Bilateral and Multilateral Partners: Effective cooperation among the major stakeholders in the health sector is vital to the efficient, impactful use of human and financial resources. Collaboration to increase the accessibility and quality of health services will lead to decreases in premature death, a healthier and more productive workforce, and increases in life expectancy.

Strengthen the Capacity of the Government of Haiti to Sustainably Monitor, Manage, Finance and Lead the Health System to Address Existing and Emerging Health Threats: For Haiti to address existing and emerging communicable and non-communicable health challenges effectively, it must strengthen human and institutional capacity in the public health system. In addition to limitations in clinical capacity, Haiti faces deficits in laboratory, surveillance, field epidemiology, emergency response, governance, monitoring and evaluation, supply chain, and other health systems capacity. With only \$64 spent on health per capita (largely supported by donors), resource mobilization for health is critical to the sustainability of the health system.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	218,050
Assist Haiti to make substantial progress in institutional and legislative electoral reform supporting long-term political stability and accountability.	8,150
Economic Support Fund	8,150
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	8,150
Assist Haiti to increase efforts to comprehensively modernize the justice system, the civil service, revenue collection, and local governance and to assist civil society so that public institutions can better perform their legally-mandated functions and, along with civil society, promote civil freedoms, gender equality, and internationally-recognized human rights.	13,350
Economic Support Fund	13,350
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,500
2.2 Good Governance	3,000
2.4 Civil Society	6,850
Sustain and enhance equitable growth through promotion of a competitive private sector, better access to finance, and an improved investment and regulatory climate	32,882
Economic Support Fund	32,882
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,500
4.3 Financial Sector	5,000
4.4 Infrastructure	3,182
4.5 Agriculture	9,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,200
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,000
Improve access to economic opportunity through better education and a decrease in poverty.	25,500
Economic Support Fund	25,500
3.2 Education	10,000
4.8 Environment	14,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,500
Increase access to quality health services through engagement with the Government of Haiti, non-governmental organizations, private businesses, civil society, and bilateral and multilateral partners	112,698
Global Health Programs - State	93,013
3.1 Health	93,013
Global Health Programs - USAID	19,685
3.1 Health	19,685
Strengthen the capacity of the government of Haiti to sustainably monitor, manage, finance and lead the health system to address existing and emerging health threats	16,515
Global Health Programs - State	11,000
3.1 Health	11,000

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
Global Health Programs - USAID		5,515
3.1 Health		5,515
Increase the number, professionalism, and credibility of the Haitian National Police (HNP), improve Haiti's disaster management capability, and encourage regional stability through engagement with the neighboring Dominican Republic.		8,955
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		7,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		7,500

Honduras

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Alarming levels of crime and violence, high levels of poverty and food insecurity, and ineffective governance and corruption all threaten Honduras' fragile democracy. U.S. foreign assistance plays a critical role in supporting Honduras' development as a safe, democratic, and prosperous nation that offers hope to Hondurans so they see their future in Honduras and not elsewhere. U.S. assistance supports civil society engagement in shaping public policy, a necessary component of a healthy democracy. The President's Feed the Future (FTF) program also figures prominently in the programs to reduce extreme poverty and increase economic opportunity in the poorest rural areas of the country. These activities will be provided through technical assistance, grants, and loans. By supporting targeted activities in these areas of intervention, USAID will also help address the underlying factors contributing to migration to the United States.

In October 2014, the U.S. government launched the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (Strategy), which complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified in the Plan of the Alliance for Prosperity in the Northern Triangle. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the Department of State and USAID's FY 2017 request of \$750.0 million in bilateral and regional assistance for Central America – a part of the Administration's \$1.0 billion whole-of-government request for appropriations and financing assistance to support the Strategy – includes and aligns the resources necessary to increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, address climate change and food insecurity, and address challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	71,191	*	105,655	34,464
Development Assistance	44,326	*	100,405	56,079
Economic Support Fund	23,000	*	-	-23,000
Foreign Military Financing	3,100	*	4,500	1,400
International Military Education and Training	765	*	750	-15

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 for the decentralization of resources and authorities to local governments and will build municipal capacity in efficient, inclusive, and transparent management and service delivery. The funds will also be used to promote active and informed citizen engagement with national and local governments to strengthen accountability and improve the delivery of services that align with local development priorities, including citizen security. As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, USAID will 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. In the education sector, funds will improve the quality of the formal education system in an effort to help Honduras improve primary school learning outcomes, particularly in reading and math, and reach 100 percent primary school completion.

Extreme Poverty Sustainably Reduced for Vulnerable Populations in Western Honduras

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$19.5 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 local investment for service provision, reduce violence, and improve responsiveness of local government to Honduran citizens' priorities and needs.
- USAID will provide approximately \$11.0 million in Basic Education funds to improve primary school literacy rates in 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.
- 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 institutional and legal environment supporting those businesses. U.S. assistance will enable new activities to facilitate greater and faster local economic growth through municipal development planning with the private sector.
- As part of 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. U.S. assistance will help nearly 20,000 poor coffee farmers continue to rebound from the outbreak of leaf rust fungus, which reduced yields by 25 to 40 percent during the last two harvest seasons. U.S. assistance will also improve poor farmers' access to irrigation in those areas of the country most affected by climate change, in order to increase their ability to manage future droughts.
- Of the FTF investment, USAID will provide \$4.3 million to increase the capacity of poor and extremely poor households to benefit from, and contribute to, competitive rural economic sectors, including sales of higher value agricultural products.
- Through FTF, USAID will provide approximately \$8.1 million to the Government of Honduras' Millennium Challenge Account-Honduras (now called INVEST-H) using direct cost reimbursement to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and increase incomes for the poor and extremely poor in the FTF target areas. The Government of Honduras, other international donors, and multilateral financial institutions will also finance complementary activities.
- USAID will provide approximately \$5.5 million in Global Climate Change Adaptation and Biodiversity funding to build the resilience of extremely poor communities to climate change through improved natural resource use and planning, water management and conservation, and the use of climate information. Lack of reliable water access is a major impediment to escaping poverty. 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 livelihoods, and reducing the risk of climate-related losses to USAID investments. Programming will focus on protecting watersheds that contain key species. 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.

National Public Administration is More Transparent and Accountable

Key Interventions:

- Funds will improve governance and fight corruption. USAID will use approximately \$4.0 million to fund civil society organizations conducting social audits of government institutions at the national and local levels and monitor government progress in promoting political tolerance. USAID will promote citizen engagement with national oversight agencies. USAID will support efforts to enhance public financial management, including improvements in the collection, distribution, and use of revenues.
- In conjunction with other donors, USAID will use approximately \$5.0 million to increase the effectiveness of core-of-government agencies such as the national audit authority, the tax collection agency, the Public Prosecutor's Office, 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, as well as addressing key constraints to economic growth.

Citizen Security Increased for Vulnerable Populations in Urban, High Crime Areas

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide approximately \$3.0 million to support the reform and performance of key security, human rights, and justice sector institutions – with a focus on effectiveness, transparency, and accountability – in order that services provided are both more accessible and professional. Additionally, activities will support a broader and more effective community police presence, and bolster citizen engagement in institutional reform efforts and oversight of both justice and security sector actors and their performance.
- USAID will provide approximately \$4.0 million to support governance in urban areas where violence rates are the highest. This support will enhance the ability of municipal governments to craft and implement effective citizen security strategies. It will also reinforce local community organizations to develop a more vibrant and decisive role in driving and supporting security initiatives and reducing the dynamics that enable criminal activity.
- USAID will provide approximately \$6.0 million to promote and support stronger community involvement and programs, and 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.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance through FMF supports Honduras' efforts to protect and govern its national territory by enhancing the military's capability to patrol and secure national borders (both land and maritime). The focus of this assistance is to improve the Honduran military's capability to combat transnational organized crime. To support this goal, U.S. assistance will fund the procurement of coastal patrol vessel along with the technical support and the training required to operate and maintain this equipment.

Honduran Institutions are Better Prepared to Respond to Disasters and Humanitarian Needs

Key Intervention:

- FMF will support the Honduran navy in the procurement of a coastal patrol vessel that will be able to respond to natural disasters and humanitarian crises in hard to reach areas along the coast and at sea.

Honduran Institutions Become More Effective in Disrupting and Dismantling Transnational Organized Crime and Other Threats to the Population

Key Intervention:

- FMF will procure a patrol vessel that will increase the range and duration of counter illicit-trafficking operations, provide a platform for humanitarian and disaster assistance operations, and enhance the Honduran navy's ability to operate in adverse sea state and weather conditions.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

U.S. assistance through IMET supports the professionalization of the Honduran military focusing on adherence to human rights, civilian control of the military, promotion of democratic values, and building of lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET courses are taught at military institutions in the United States and expose Honduran defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. Specifically, IMET will support the professional education of graduating cadets, will provide defense management and human rights courses to military and civilian employees in the Ministry of Defense, and will fund technical training.

Security Forces Increasingly Take Actions to Prevent and Address Misconduct, Particularly the Commission of Human Rights Violations, by Their Members

Key Intervention:

- IMET supported training provides instruction on the rule of law and respect for human rights that will instill a culture of prevention and education within the Honduran military.

Honduran Institutions Become More Effective in Disrupting and Dismantling Transnational Organized Crime and Other Threats to the Population

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support the professionalization of the Honduran armed forces, enabling the goal of combating criminal organizations to be carried out alongside U.S. partners, under proper control of civilian authorities and without violations of human rights.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

USAID will partner with the MCC in the implementation of a 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. USAID will also help Honduras improve the process by which new policies are conceived and implemented through investments to make accurate information more accessible, strengthen institutions, and foster a more engaged citizenry. 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: USAID conducted a primary school reading study that investigated the impact of school and classroom practices on student reading acquisition in schools falling into different performance categories. This study, along with a previously completed education sector assessment, is informing the ongoing design of a new basic education reading activity. USAID

has also partnered with the Government of Honduras and other donors to carry out a municipal level assessment of reading and mathematics skills.

Additionally, USAID is analyzing findings from the mid-term impact evaluation of its FTF project and the CARSI evaluation to understand the efficacy of current programming. USAID is awaiting the final report of the impact evaluation of the FTF activity that ended in FY 2015 and will use the findings from this report to improve the implementation of new FTF activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID used information and data from a variety of sources to inform program management. For example:

- In Democracy and Governance programs, USAID used results from an external performance evaluation and other Mission learning to better manage local governance activities and inform programmatic decisions. For example, after an evaluation finding concluded that an activity's scope was too broad to achieve sustainable change in key areas at the local level, USAID's local governance activity reshaped the project's work plan to better focus interventions, withdrawing from support to local microenterprise development and the decentralization of water services. Moving into the final phase of programming, the program refocused efforts on areas showing the greatest potential for people-level impact, such as nutrition, education, and rural roads. In addition, the results of this evaluation will be applied to the design of new local governance programs aiming to reduce extreme poverty and improve citizen security.
- Two justice sector assessments conducted in 2014 and 2015 will be applied to the design and implementation of new programs.
- An ongoing 2015 counter-trafficking-in-persons assessment will be used to shape future programming by identifying interventions and messaging that can be incorporated across U.S. assistance activities to decrease trafficking.
- In education, testing results will inform FY 2016 training plans with the Ministry of Education, school district officials, school principals, and teachers throughout the country. These data will also serve as a baseline for selecting target municipalities and tracking results.
- A gender-based violence assessment found that levels of violence in schools are critically high; USAID is using this information to tailor interventions with teachers, parents, and students in an upcoming school-based violence prevention program. The assessment will lead to a better understanding of gender dynamics and barriers to participation in different sectors, such as water management and agriculture. These findings also will help adapt interventions to ensure equitable access to services, particularly for female-headed households. USAID used information submitted quarterly from related activities to tailor interventions, refine annual and life-of-project targets, fine-tune gender strategies, and set sex-differentiated targets related to reducing gender inequalities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Extreme Poverty Sustainably Reduced for Vulnerable Populations in Western Honduras: While the U.S. government recognizes extreme poverty can be found throughout the country, efforts will be focused on six western departments affected by severe poverty, under-nutrition, and low education indicators. These activities will be designed so that the poor will acquire the tools needed to increase sustainable incomes through improved resource management and human capacity. National-level institutions, such as the Ministry of Education, will improve services and become more effective in the region, in many cases by decentralizing authority to local governments and institutions.

Honduran Institutions are Better Prepared to Respond to Disasters and Humanitarian Needs: A natural disaster will damage the conditions for economic growth and social stability. For example, resources previously allocated to support economic growth may need to be diverted to minimize loss of life.

Natural disasters may also displace populations, putting pressure on Honduran society. Consequently, U.S. assistance fosters increased Honduran resilience in the face of natural disasters and other emergencies. These activities are focused on improving disaster preparedness and response in remote and underdeveloped regions where existing conditions would exacerbate the effects of a disaster.

National Public Administration is More Transparent and Accountable: The lack of effective governmental and non-governmental oversight mechanisms leads to poor allocation and management of public funds and increased opportunities for corruption. If civil society is better able to oversee and influence government decision making, it can press for full implementation of existing laws and needed reforms. Stronger financial management systems, including controls, audits and sanctions, enable state institutions to manage public funds more effectively and responsibly. With less corruption, the Honduran government will be more successful in advancing its sustainable country development priorities.

Security Forces Increasingly Take Actions to Prevent and Address Misconduct, Particularly the Commission of Human Rights Violations, by Their Members: Security forces cannot fulfill their obligations to protect citizens and enforce the law while there are criminals in their ranks. Moreover, impunity and corruption by and within the security forces erode public confidence in these institutions. “Purges” of the police in recent years to remove criminals from the ranks have not made as much progress as needed. The Ministry of Security has submitted two draft police reform bills to the Honduran National Congress for debate that address critical areas of weaknesses within the Honduran national police. U.S. assistance will support efforts to reform Honduran security forces.

Citizen Security Increased for Vulnerable Populations in Urban, High Crime Areas: These programs will concentrate in high-density urban areas with high crime rates, including Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela, and La Ceiba. Activities will empower those populations most vulnerable to crime and violence in Honduras with resources and opportunities to reduce the risk of becoming victims or perpetrators of violence and other crimes in their communities. The U.S. government will scale up successful programs that provide educational and off-the-street social opportunities for at-risk youth; community infrastructure that mitigates crime; schools and classroom infrastructure to increase access to schooling for youth beyond the sixth grade; social services to address household and gender-based violence; community policing; and public financial management in Honduran security and justice agencies. The U.S. interagency will also address prevention, deterrence, and enforcement challenges in Honduras to improve community safety.

Honduran Institutions Become More Effective in Disrupting and Dismantling Transnational Organized Crime and Other Threats to the Population: Transnational criminal organizations that operate in Honduras threaten U.S. security. Local crime plagues Hondurans and U.S. citizens residing in or visiting Honduras, so improvements in security will protect the citizens of both nations and diminish the impetus for migration. U.S. activities concentrate on countering narco trafficking and its associated financial crimes, and on countering local organized crime networks.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	105,655
Extreme poverty sustainably reduced for vulnerable populations in western Honduras.	77,905
Development Assistance	77,905
2.2 Good Governance	19,000
3.2 Education	11,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,500
4.5 Agriculture	15,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	23,905
4.8 Environment	5,500
Honduran institutions are better prepared to respond to disasters and humanitarian needs.	450
Foreign Military Financing	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450
National public administration is more transparent and accountable.	9,500
Development Assistance	9,500
2.2 Good Governance	5,500
2.4 Civil Society	4,000
Security forces increasingly take actions to prevent and address misconduct, particularly the commission of human rights violations, by their members	675
International Military Education and Training	675
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	675
Citizen security increased for vulnerable populations in urban, high crime areas.	13,000
Development Assistance	13,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	4,000
3.2 Education	6,000
Honduran institutions become more effective in disrupting and dismantling transnational organized crime and other threats to the population.	4,125
Foreign Military Financing	4,050
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,050
International Military Education and Training	75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	75

Jamaica

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Jamaica focuses on reducing violent crime and instability and addressing the negative effects of climate change. U.S. assistance will improve Jamaica's resiliency to extreme climate and variable weather events and strengthen Jamaica's ability to implement adaptive strategies and pursue low carbon emission development. Climatic shifts pose significant threats to major infrastructure and to the livelihoods of urban and rural communities across Jamaica. To advance security and citizen safety, programs through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) will complement and enhance bilateral assistance by strengthening Jamaica's security capacity and ability to address both domestic and transnational threats, such as illicit narcotics trafficking. CBSI programs are requested through the State Department's Western Hemisphere Regional Congressional Budget Justification.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	5,573	*	5,600	27
Development Assistance	5,000	*	5,000	-
International Military Education and Training	573	*	600	27

Development Assistance (DA)

DA will support Global Climate Change (GCC) 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.
- Proposed GCC Initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program. Funding will also assist Jamaica 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.
- GCC Clean Energy programming will support Jamaica in meeting its energy planning goals through renewable energy. Key activities may include capacity building for policy and regulation formulation; private-sector leverage in clean energy investment; energy efficiency technical assistance; and donor coordination.

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 military 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.

Enhanced Domestic and Regional Security through the Reduction in Illegal Goods Trafficked and the Improvement in Skills, Technology, and Professionalism of the Police Force

Key Intervention:

- IMET assistance to Jamaica will support professional military education and technical training for the JDF to improve its 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 2014 and FY 2015:

- In FY 2014, USAID's flagship climate change adaptation project in Jamaica (JaREEACH) conducted a comprehensive assessment of indigenous organizations.
- In FY 2014, USAID designed a long-term performance evaluation for the second phase of Jamaica's Community Empowerment and Transformation project, funded through both CBSI and GCC funds. With results expected in FY 2016, this evaluation examined lessons learned from the first phase of implementation.
- In FY 2015, the USAID Mission in Jamaica conducted a final performance evaluation of its Combatting Corruption in Jamaica 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 2017 budget:

- Results of the assessment conducted by JaREEACH were used to design a follow-on climate change adaptation activity, addressing whether local organizations could be used to implement portions of the GCC activity. JaREEACH II was awarded in late FY 2015.
- Findings and recommendations from the final performance evaluation of USAID/Jamaica's Combatting Corruption in Jamaica project helped identify opportunities for program expansion as well as strategies to better target the program.
- 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.

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 refer to the levels of crime and corruption that impact a community, but also to environmental factors that promote or inhibit the ability to make a living and affect quality of life. The livelihoods of a significant number of Jamaicans rely on a healthy and resilient natural resource base that provides ecosystem benefits, such as adequate soil and water resources for farmers to grow crops, and clean beaches and coastal waters to support the tourism sector and fishermen alike. The health and resilience of these ecosystems yield large benefits and revenue for the Jamaican people.

Enhanced Domestic and Regional Security through the Reduction in Illegal Goods Trafficked and the Improvement in Skills, Technology, and Professionalism of the Police Force: 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 Jamaican integration into regional and global markets. Supporting and enhancing Jamaica's professional and modern security forces and judicial sector foster respect for the rule of law and ensure a secure environment for citizens, conditions that will contribute to other mission goals.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
TOTAL		5,600
Enhanced domestic and regional security through the reduction in illegal goods trafficked and the improvement in skills, technology, and professionalism of the police force		600
International Military Education and Training		600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		600
Threats to the environment and citizen vulnerability reduced.		5,000
Development Assistance		5,000
4.8 Environment		5,000

Mexico

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In FY 2017, the United States will partner with Mexico to consolidate and institutionalize progress made as a result of ongoing bilateral cooperation, particularly through the Merida Initiative. 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 inclusive economic growth on both sides of the border. To support the President's Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative, a strong partnership with the Government of Mexico 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 of the initiatives that complement the United States' programs to address the root causes of unlawful migration from Central America.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	165,168	*	134,664	-30,504
Economic Support Fund	46,100	*	49,004	2,904
Foreign Military Financing	4,675	*	3,000	-1,675
International Military Education and Training	1,483	*	1,500	17
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	110,000	*	80,000	-30,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,910	*	1,160	-1,750

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The U.S. government works closely with Mexican counterparts through the Merida Initiative to support justice system reform, improve the protection of human rights, and replicate successful crime and violence prevention models. This assistance will advance bilateral priorities that include: an improved criminal justice system; stronger 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 Mexican government at the federal, state, and local levels on rule of law, citizen security, transparency, human rights, and environmental issues.

Mexico ranks approximately 13th among the largest carbon-emitting countries and is a global leader in combating global climate change. U.S. assistance supports Mexico's commitment to a low-carbon future through the reduction of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the forestry, energy, and land use sectors. U.S. assistance will continue to 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 private sector resources. These activities complement bilateral and multilateral climate change mitigation efforts, including those under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the U.S.-Mexico High Level Economic Dialogue.

Prosecutorial, Correctional, and Alternative Justice Systems Institutions are More Efficient, Transparent, and Accountable

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$18.3 million will support developing criminal justice reform legislation aimed at strengthening justice sector institutions by training judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, at the federal and state-level, through reform commissions and other justice sector operators under the new criminal justice system. This includes enhancing the ability of state justice institutions and civil society to collect evidence and foster effective communication strategies, which build civic confidence in the adversarial system, and to develop quality control capabilities of justice sector institutions that enhance police-prosecutor coordination. Assistance will also promote alternative justice mechanisms improving access to community-level justice and victims' services and justice service delivery for women and families. This work will be managed through a strong collaborative effort among U.S. government agencies working in criminal justice.

Mexican Federal, State, and Local Governments are Better Able to Prevent and Mitigate Crime and Terrorism, Including the Activities of TCOs

Key Intervention:

- FY 2017 funding of \$11.8 million will support and strengthen Mexico's crime and violence prevention programming, including continuing to build the capacity of federal, state, and local government to safeguard citizen security. Programming will focus on strengthening collaboration among key stakeholder groups, along with public and private sector engagement in crime prevention efforts, by improving the government's capacity to implement effective crime prevention policies and plans, and facilitating the replication of successful crime prevention models throughout the country.

Enabling Environment to Protect Human Rights and Prevent Abuses Improved

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$2.8 million will promote the protection of human rights by improving access to legal frameworks and building the capacity of federal and state authorities, consistent with Mexico's National Human Rights Program and international human rights treaties. This includes promoting investigative techniques that adhere to international human rights standards and strengthening the capacity of Mexico 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.
- Approximately \$4.2 million will support new, local mechanisms to protect human rights, prevent abuses, and increase civil society's capacity to advocate effectively and to monitor government efforts in human rights and criminal justice reform. Civil society organizations' participation is critical to sustaining Mexico's human rights and rule of law initiatives, and U.S. technical assistance will help position these organizations to participate fully in Mexico's processes and advocate effectively on behalf of citizens.

The United States and Mexico Have a Stronger, More Productive Energy Relationship, Resulting in a Cleaner, More Secure Energy Future, While Mitigating Climate Change

Key Interventions:

- Proposed GCC initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies 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.

- Approximately \$6.0 million in U.S. assistance will help Mexico improve design and implementation of its clean energy strategy by improving the structure and function of greenhouse gas monitoring, reporting, and verification systems, and drafting laws and policies to expand renewable energy and energy-efficient technology adoption. In particular, U.S. funding will provide critical assistance to Mexico's energy reform effort by strengthening the regulatory structure and institutional and technical capacity of government institutions at the national, state, and local level to increase the use of renewable energy sources.
- U.S. assistance of \$5.9 million will support the implementation of Mexico's strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) at the national, state, and local levels to reduce GHG emissions from land and forestry sectors. This will include providing technical assistance to federal and state-level entities to implement Mexico's Emissions Reduction program; contributing to the implementation of a monitoring, reporting, and verification system for forest carbon; and engaging with a variety of public, private, domestic and international stakeholders to establish mechanisms to finance REDD+ related activities. U.S. assistance will also help Mexico work with local and indigenous communities, conservation and forestry organizations and research and education institutions to formulate, propose and fully implement, under Mexico's REDD+ scheme, climate change mitigation initiatives that simultaneously improve livelihoods and contribute to rural development.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FY 2017 FMF assistance will support the Government of Mexico's efforts to secure national territory and to protect maritime and land borders against transnational threats, such as TCOs. FMF will enhance the Mexican armed forces' capacity to communicate securely and protect their ports. This effort will strengthen the Mexican military's command and control capabilities throughout the country by the provision of communications equipment. Assistance will support maritime port security through the purchase of equipment to improve surveillance and detection equipment. FMF will also serve to enhance operational capabilities and inter-operability, increase the speed and effectiveness of Mexican military operations, and improve the ability of Mexican armed forces to protect and track illicit shipments.

Mexican Federal, State, and Local Governments are Better Able to Prevent and Mitigate Crime and Terrorism, Including the Activities of TCOs

Key Interventions:

- Funding will support the development of communications capabilities for the Mexican Army and Navy's ground mobility assets that will fill a critical gap and allow for greater connectivity at the tactical and operational level.
- Funding will support the development of surveillance and detection capabilities that will allow the Mexican Navy to carry out their mandated port security mission.

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 military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will fund 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.

Mexican Federal, State, and Local Governments are Better Able to Prevent and Mitigate Crime and Terrorism, Including the Activities of TCOs

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 purpose of INCLE assistance for the Merida Initiative is to support Mexico's ability to disrupt the activities of TCOs, promote the rule of law, and reduce the flow of illicit narcotics, cash, and weapons. In particular, FY 2017 funding will assist the Mexican government in strengthening 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. U.S. assistance will seek to achieve progress on current projects and establish the foundation for emerging initiatives. Programs will continue to provide comprehensive training and technical assistance to support professionalization of Mexico's law enforcement institutions, sustain support for Mexico's transition to an accusatory system that is able to bring offenders to justice, support interdiction and illicit crop eradication efforts, and maintain assistance to enhance Mexico's southern border.

The FY 2017 request level will continue support for Mexico's southern border strategy, which directly impacts U.S. security. Requested U.S. assistance will continue to complement Mexico's investment to prevent and fight crime and effect institutional change in the security sector.

Prosecutorial, Correctional, and Alternative Justice Systems Institutions are More Efficient, Transparent, and Accountable

Key Interventions:

- The U.S. government will continue to help institutionalize justice-sector reforms to sustain the rule of law and respect for human rights by providing approximately \$10.0 million in training, technical expertise, and limited equipment to judicial institutions at the federal, state, and municipal levels, along with additional support to enhance the transparency and increase the professionalization of these institutions. This assistance will support Mexico's transition to the new criminal justice system.
- The U.S. government will continue to assist with professionalizing and adopting international standards for state and federal correctional facilities with funding of approximately \$6.5 million.
- U.S. assistance of approximately \$4.0 million will support civil society and government actions to expand drug-treatment courts, elevate the professionalism of drug treatment court providers, and address substance use disorders.

Mexican Federal, State, and Local Governments are Better Able to Prevent and Mitigate Crime and Terrorism, Including the Activities of TCOs

Key Interventions:

- The U.S. government will continue to help institutionalize security sector reforms to sustain the rule of law and respect for human rights by providing approximately \$9.0 million in training, technical expertise, and limited equipment to law enforcement institutions at the federal, state, and municipal levels, along with additional support to enhance the transparency and increase the professionalization of these institutions.
- The U.S. government will provide approximately \$5.0 million in assistance for specialized training

for investigations and prosecutions of crimes that support TCO activity, including anti-kidnapping, anti-money laundering, illicit crop eradication, and anti-trafficking in persons training.

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$4.0 million will support civil society and government actions to increase crime prevention activities, and support increased transparency and culture-of-lawfulness initiatives.
- U.S. assistance of approximately \$4.0 million will support efforts to dismantle organized criminal groups by providing training, software, and equipment for Mexican 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.
- The U.S. government will continue to assist law-enforcement institutions in professionalizing and adopting international standards for forensics with funding assistance of approximately \$4.0 million.

Mexico Increasingly Engages Constructively with the Region on Security, Including Border Security, Which Will Lead to Decreased Transit of Illicit Goods and Substances, Illegal Migration, Bulk Cash Smuggling, and Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$18.0 million will support the strengthening of Mexico's borders, including a focus on its southern border, with crucial biometrics and communications equipment, as well as further related training. The equipment and training will provide Mexican government officials with increased inter-operational capabilities by facilitating direct communication and interchange of information among Mexican law enforcement authorities operating in the southern border region. Merida assistance, complementing the Government of Mexico'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, and black market goods.
- U.S. assistance of approximately \$1.5 million will help to build Mexican canine units to ensure that Mexican law enforcement institutions have a vital, sustainable non-intrusive inspection tool to detect, interdict, and deter contraband.

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. Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) activities 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. EXBS activities seek to improve detection, identification, and interdiction of chemical, biological, or radiological materials, continue to develop a non-proliferation program capable of effective management of strategic trade of controlled goods and effective investigation and prosecution of proliferation violators. Trainings will also emphasize the importance of interagency and international collaboration.

Mexico Increasingly Engages Constructively with the Region on Security, Including Border Security, Which Will Lead to Decreased Transit of Illicit Goods and Substances, Illegal Migration, Bulk Cash Smuggling, and Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons

Key Intervention:

- EXBS activities will continue to finance initiatives that assist Mexico's implementation of effective internal compliance programs for private industry, enhancing proliferation awareness, continuing to assist in the development of strategic trade legislation to help Mexico comply with the international standards of multilateral export control regimes, and ensuring that Mexico detects and counters diversion efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID and INL assessments and evaluations carried out in FY 2014 and FY 2015 documented program impacts and informed new programming directions, as described below.

- In FY 2015, as part of a multi-year effort to assess the public's perception of USAID security and crime prevention programs in the cities of Monterrey, Ciudad Juarez, and Tijuana (initial baseline in 2012 and a second phase in 2014), the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) published a report. The findings and recommendations of the LAPOP survey were used to shift USAID's geographic and programmatic focus related to crime prevention in the country.
- In FY 2015, USAID conducted assessments of its clean energy programs to assess the needs of the sector and discern where USAID will have a comparative advantage. These assessments are informing the design of activities in the clean energy sector for fiscal years 2016, 2017, and 2018.
- In FY 2014, USAID evaluated crime and violence prevention models in the target cities of Ciudad Juarez, Monterrey, and Tijuana to determine whether these interventions and methods reduced crime and violence in the respective communities. The evaluation found that implementation strategies targeting youth most at-risk of recruitment to violent activity are critical to reducing overall high crime and violence rates.
- 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.
- INL and the Government of Mexico are committed to establishing a formal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanism for all Merida Initiative programs. INL has competed and awarded an M&E contract to develop preliminary M&E results frameworks and indicators. INL subsequently awarded a contract for an external implementer to review the initial metrics; identify relevant available data sources from the Government of Mexico, international organizations, academia, research institutions, and non-governmental organizations; and determine baseline information. The data is now being analyzed by both U.S. and Government of Mexico officials. In the following phase, INL will work towards assessing the effectiveness of each Merida project area and identifying the correlation between INL outputs and impact.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID used the results of baseline studies, assessments, and mid-term evaluations (carried out both by independent teams and USAID's implementing partners) to adjust activities and targets of those projects, to test models and approaches, and to identify additional opportunities and key players for interventions, as well as to evaluate programmatic outcomes.

- The Mexico Low Emissions Development midterm performance assessment recommended that the project reduce the number of its interventions and concentrate on its primary and most successful interventions, an adjustment USAID made in the latest work plan.
- Several assessments and evaluations encouraged increased use of local implementing partners, given that Mexico has a well-developed civil society. During FY 2015 and FY 2016, USAID made and will continue to make a concerted effort to expand its local partnerships and, in FY 2016, sign eleven new awards with Mexican non-governmental organizations.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The United States and Mexico Have 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 seeks to generate 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 its decades-long work with Mexico in the preservation of habitat, safe exploitation of resources, and joint research projects, and will increase collaboration in all aspects of climate change.

Prosecutorial, Correctional, and Alternative Justice Systems Institutions are More Efficient, Transparent, and Accountable: The United States and Mexico share an interest in fostering security in the region. Although Mexico's commitment at the federal level to addressing security is strong, state and local political will remains limited in some areas by corruption and intimidation by criminal groups. 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. The Mission will continue to support Mexico as it transitions to a new criminal justice system.

Mexican Federal, State, and Local Governments are Better Able to Prevent and Mitigate Crime and Terrorism, Including the Activities of TCOs: The U.S. government will seek to leverage its considerable interagency resources to build Mexican institutional capacity and bilateral law enforcement cooperation to combat crime, with emphasis on confronting violent transnational crime. Mission Mexico will promote violence and crime prevention, drug demand reduction, and culture of lawfulness programs to prevent vulnerable populations from choosing crime and corrupt activities, thus denying transnational criminal organizations sources of personnel and income.

Enabling Environment to Protect Human Rights and Prevent Abuses Improved: The U.S. government seeks to help the Government of Mexico and civil society improve the enabling environment to protect human rights and prevent abuses, an environment characterized by specific laws and policies consistent with international standards, mechanisms that help safeguard and protect human rights, and an informed citizenry that can advocate for rights and access public protection, when needed.

Mexico Increasingly Engages Constructively with the Region on Security, Including Border Security, Which Will Lead to Decreased Transit of Illicit Goods and Substances, Illegal Migration, Bulk Cash Smuggling, and Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons: Large quantities of narcotics, firearms, precursor chemicals, consumer goods, cash, and persons are trafficked or smuggled across the U.S.-Mexican border. A continuation of U.S.-Mexican border security collaboration is essential for the security of both countries. This collaboration serves as testament to the importance of regional security in both nations sharing not only a 1,952 mile border, but also significant economic and strategic interests in the region. 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	134,664
The United States and Mexico have a stronger, more productive energy relationship resulting in a cleaner, more secure energy future, while mitigating climate change.	11,904
Economic Support Fund	11,904
4.8 Environment	11,904
Prosecutorial, correctional, and alternative justice systems institutions are more efficient, transparent, and accountable.	43,149
Economic Support Fund	18,300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	18,300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	24,849
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	4,849
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	20,000
Mexican federal, state, and local governments are better able to prevent and mitigate crime and terrorism, including the activities of transnational criminal organizations.	47,814
Economic Support Fund	11,800
2.2 Good Governance	11,800
Foreign Military Financing	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	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	31,514
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	4,849
1.5 Transnational Crime	4,848
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	16,969
2.2 Good Governance	4,848
Enabling environment to protect human rights and prevent abuses improved.	7,000
Economic Support Fund	7,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,800
2.4 Civil Society	4,200
Mexico increasingly engages constructively with the region on security, including border security, which will lead to decreased transit of illicit goods and substances, illegal migration, bulk cash smuggling, and smuggling and trafficking in persons.	24,797
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	23,637
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	23,637
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,160
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,160

Nicaragua

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States supports the development of a Nicaragua in which all citizens benefit from democratic governance, peace, security, and economic development. U.S. assistance focuses on preventing the erosion of national democratic governance, improving citizen security along Nicaragua's Caribbean coast and in the Northern regions, and supporting efforts to reduce the transshipment of drugs through Nicaragua. To achieve these goals, assistance will improve the effectiveness of local governance by supporting civil society actors to advocate for transparency and accountability and to participate in decision-making and oversight. U.S. assistance will also improve early grade literacy, promote social inclusion, provide at-risk youth with basic skills to compete in the job market, and build community support for these goals.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the Department of State and USAID's FY 2017 request of \$750.0 million in bilateral and regional assistance for Central America – a part of the Administration's \$1.0 billion whole-of-government request for appropriations and financing assistance to support the Strategy – includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, address climate change and food insecurity, and address challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	12,054	*	14,800	2,746
Development Assistance	3,000	*	14,500	11,500
Economic Support Fund	9,000	*	-	-9,000
International Military Education and Training	54	*	300	246

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support civil society, education, and citizen-security programs to provide citizens the necessary tools, information, and skills to engage government, demand accountability, and effect positive, democratic solutions. Funds will support youth leadership development, technical and institutional strengthening to civil society organizations (CSOs) that focus on democracy and governance issues, and improvement of independent media quantity and quality through technical and financial support to journalists and media outlets. In addition, assistance will engage at-risk youth in activities that improve their workforce and life skills. Technical and vocational training programs will identify private sector needs and will tailor course curricula accordingly.

Citizens' Ability to Engage in Democratic Governance, Including through Electoral Observation.
Increased

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will provide technical support and institutional strengthening to key CSOs to improve their ability to network with each other and with the private sector, academia, and the media to advocate for transparency, accountability, inclusivity, and democratic governance.
- Funding in the amount of \$2.0 million will support local civic groups to play a more active role in local decision-making and fiscal oversight at the municipal-government level. Funds will also support voter education and get out the vote activities for municipal elections.
- Assistance of \$2.0 million will provide training in democratic governance, leadership, and inclusive development to youth from across the political spectrum nationwide who have the potential to become political and civil society leaders.
- U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will provide journalists and independent media outlets with grants and technical assistance to improve the quality and quantity of independent information, integrate non-traditional media tools, and identify financing models or revenue-generating opportunities that will help maintain financial sustainability. U.S. assistance will also provide support to alliances among traditional and new media with the private sector, CSOs, academia, and technology companies to advocate for an enabling legal framework and regulatory environment.

Citizen Security, through Increased Security Forces Capacity and Opportunities for Vulnerable Populations, is Improved

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will develop and implement an integrated, early grade reading program in safe, accessible places in target municipalities; develop, produce, and disseminate reading materials in three languages of instruction (Kriol, Miskitu, and Spanish); provide professional development to teachers and other instructors on topics such as improved instructional approach for reading; and improve monitoring of student progress.
- U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will support vocational, entrepreneurial, and life skills training for at-risk children and youth.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.5 million will help local CSOs that focus on education issues to strengthen their administrative, financial, and implementation skills, enabling them to become direct recipients of U.S. funding; provide training and technical assistance on the content and implementation of policies and plans related to education and at-risk children and youth, and implement media campaigns on the importance of early-grade reading and community involvement.

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 communities across the country. IMET will support professionalization of the Nicaraguan military forces through basic and mid-level professional military education. Expanded IMET training will improve defense budgeting and resource management. Additionally, IMET support will include mobile training teams and support humanitarian assistance and disaster relief courses.

Citizen Security, through Increased Security Forces Capacity and Opportunities for Vulnerable Populations, is Improved

Key Intervention:

- Assistance will promote the professional development of the Nicaraguan military and strengthen the military-to-military relationship with the United States.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- In FY 2015, USAID initiated a mid-term performance evaluation of three civil society programs to assess the extent to which these programs contributed to citizens' ability to engage in democratic governance and advocate for democratic processes. Given the country's changing political environment, results from the evaluation will help USAID determine whether to adjust or maintain the current scope of program activities.
- This mid-term evaluation concluded that the institutional capacity-building component of the program will not be effective if CSOs do not improve their own sustainability and if technical assistance is not paired with grant support. In addition, the evaluation recommended that traditional CSOs need to not only continue contributing knowledge and experience, but also to graduate from foreign assistance. Traditional leaders should be encouraged to gain new perspectives and new ways of contributing, such as study trips and mentoring programs in which traditional CSOs are paired with new ones for purposes of mentoring and building internal leadership and capacity of the newer groups. A generational transition should be promoted to allow new groups to develop, especially those devoted to influencing the opinions of younger citizens.
- USAID is currently conducting a mid-term performance evaluation of the Education for Success Program to determine the effectiveness of the at-risk youth model. The model focuses on engaging families and communities to promote access to quality formal and non-formal education and other training opportunities. This evaluation will examine whether the model contributes to building systems and networks that support and engage at-risk youth. The evaluation will also assess the management and institutional capacity required to implement this model.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the results of the mid-term performance evaluation of the three civil-society programs, USAID will modify the CSO capacity-building approach and reconsider the balance between funding civil society to both implement projects and strengthen the organizations institutionally. USAID's plans also include promoting a more proactive role for USAID-funded CSOs in conceptualizing, designing, and executing interventions to allow them to effectively participate in and promote public debate; encouraging CSOs to serve as key players in advocating for civil society participation in democratic processes; and modifying the selection criteria for USAID-funded CSOs to focus on those that have the full potential to be sustainable and active civil society players.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Citizens' Ability to Engage in Democratic Governance, Including through Electoral Observation,

Increased: U.S. assistance will help key CSOs improve their ability to network, advocate for citizen demands, promote public policy dialogues, and demand accountability for public resources. U.S. efforts will support alliances that protect the legal framework for the media and conduct policy analyses to inform citizens about non-partisan issues of national relevance, and to provide media partners with information to advocate for freedom of information more effectively.

Citizen Security, through Increased Security Forces Capacity and Opportunities for Vulnerable

Populations, is Improved: Maintaining citizen security and containing the spread of illicit activities are priorities in Nicaragua. Programs aim to reverse increasing violence and insecurity by working with Nicaragua'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, leverage private sector investment in education, and provide youth with basic workforce and life skills to compete in the job market. Programs will also work to strengthen privately managed technical and vocational training schools and provide scholarships to at-risk youth. Linkages with the private sector, graduates, and training institutes will create a pipeline of well-trained youth ready to be employed, responding to private sector demand. IMET will improve the capability of the Nicaraguan military to conduct effective maritime and air counternarcotics interdiction operations, to maintain their counternarcotics interdiction platforms, and to sustain interdictions using tactics, techniques, and procedures taught through U.S. courses.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	14,800
Citizen Security, through increased security forces capacity and opportunities for vulnerable populations, is improved.	5,800
Development Assistance	5,500
3.2 Education	3,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000
International Military Education and Training	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
Citizens' ability to engage in democratic governance, including through electoral observation, increased.	9,000
Development Assistance	9,000
2.4 Civil Society	9,000

Panama

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Panama's 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 remains a secure, prosperous, and democratic country, and to build and strengthen Panamanian institutions as a preeminent partner for the United States in the region, able to serve as a model for other Central American countries, particularly those in the Northern Triangle.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (Strategy) focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting improved governance. The FY 2017 request of \$750.0 million in bilateral and regional assistance for Central America – a part of the Administration's \$1.0 billion whole-of-government request for appropriations and financing assistance to support the Strategy – includes and aligns the resources necessary to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, address climate change and food insecurity, and address challenges resulting in an influx of migration.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,077	*	3,200	-877
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	*	2,000	200
International Military Education and Training	782	*	700	-82
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,495	*	500	-995

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance supports Panamanian capacity to protect borders and maritime territory against transnational threats such as illicit narcotics trafficking, irregular migration, and the destabilizing presence of transnational criminal organizations. FMF will support Panama's ability to assert sovereignty in the maritime domain by funding procurement of equipment, such as maritime vessels, vehicles, small arms, night vision devices, and communications gear. FMF will also support the ability of Panamanian forces by providing maintenance and sustainment support for existing maritime and air assets, and supplying technical assistance and training.

U.S. Operational Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in and around Panama is Strengthened and Expanded to Improve Interdiction and Prosecution Success

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will provide new maritime vessels integral to Panama's ability to conduct interdiction operations in open water. These funds will also provide communications packages ensuring appropriate authorities are able to maintain tactical, operational, and strategic command and control over maritime assets and are interoperable with U.S. forces.

- FMF will provide maintenance and logistic support to the Panamanian security forces to enhance training of personnel and ensure interdiction operations maintain a higher operational rate.
- FMF will provide vehicles to Panamanian security forces that will allow them to deploy to border areas to conduct timely interdiction operations.

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 upon and improving the maritime and border security capacities of the Panamanian Public Forces and providing maritime and border units with technical assistance and training to establish best practices for ensuring territorial integrity.

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 take place 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, reinforce the values of civilian control over security forces, and promote strategic planning and exercise of effective command and control over security forces. Additionally, funds will 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

Key Intervention:

- IMET-funded courses will support training designed to improve the professionalism and the ability of Panamanian forces to combat illicit trafficking and the influence of transnational criminal organizations, both in the maritime realm and in border regions.

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 support courses designed to improve the professionalization of the Panamanian Public Forces (PPF) and provide 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 Panama Canal or Panamanian territory. As a key nonproliferation ally and member of the Megaports Program, the Proliferation Security Initiative, and

the Container Security Initiative, Panama is a strategic hub in the global transshipment of maritime commerce. Approximately 70 percent of maritime shipping containers pass through the Panama Canal and originate from or are destined for U.S. ports. As a result, NADR Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funds help Panama refine its strategic trade management system, develop comprehensive strategic trade management legislation, and focus enforcement activities on building sustainable identification capabilities for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and dual-use detection through targeted training initiatives and equipment donations.

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 will support Panama as it refines its strategic trade management system by focusing 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 identification capabilities for WMD and dual-use detection through targeted training initiatives and equipment donations, including train-the-trainer programs. Training initiatives will facilitate increased interagency 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: In early FY 2015, the Department of State conducted an oversight assessment of FMF and IMET programs. The assessment recommended increased assistance in planning budgets and acquisition for the security services in Panama. It found the U.S. government has effectively synchronized security assistance programs in Panama to maximize U.S. government investments.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The oversight assessment conducted in FY 2015 found that the United States remains the Panamanian government's partner of choice for security cooperation. It recommended increased FMF assistance to Panama to improve maritime capabilities and address illicit narcotics at the transit zone choke point. As a result of the assessment, Mission Panama refined the scope of FMF assistance to target maritime capabilities in order to expand interdiction operations in the transit zone. One such effort included providing FMF-funded spare parts for interdiction vessels in the Panamanian National Air-Naval Service, increasing operational readiness and resulting in a year-on-year increase in metric tons of cocaine seized between calendar years 2014 and 2015. Panama's interdiction of illicit traffic at sea and on land continues to improve consistently, based in large part on FMF- and IMET-funded training, both in the United States and in Panama by way of deployed mobile training teams. The country team believes FMF and IMET-funded training has contributed significantly to the improvements in the PPF's performance.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

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 76 metric tons of narcotics seized in the last two years, the highest amount in Central America. Given Panama's importance in interdiction efforts, it is imperative that Panama achieve and maintain a high level of operational effectiveness in maritime interdiction. Panama frequently conducts maritime operations in conjunction with U.S. entities, including the U.S. Coast Guard and the Joint Interagency Task Force – South, and operational cooperation and coordination are key components of the broader U.S. endeavor to protect U.S. borders by interdicting traffickers before they pass through the transit zone. This assistance will better enable Panama to exercise sovereignty over its territory and in its territorial water, frustrating transnational criminal organizations, narcotraffickers, and other illicit actors in their efforts to move contraband between South America and the United States.

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 licit and illicit. TCOs, Mexican and Colombian drug trafficking organizations, Colombian criminal gangs, and, to a lesser extent, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) move contraband through Panama. Additionally, the number of special interest aliens arriving via land routes commonly used by TCOs continues to increase. The influence of and instability caused by these organizations and their ability to operate in Panamanian territory erode citizen security and government authority and reduce economic opportunity. U.S. assistance will strengthen Panama's capacity to ensure its territorial integrity, minimizing the likelihood that it remains a prominent thoroughfare for individuals of concern.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	3,200
U.S. Operational Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in and around Panama is strengthened and expanded to improve interdiction and prosecution success	1,350
Foreign Military Financing	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
International Military Education and Training	350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350
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	1,850
Foreign Military Financing	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
International Military Education and Training	350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500

Paraguay

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Paraguay is making significant advances in fighting corruption and impunity and eradicating extreme poverty. Encouraged by a recently approved Freedom of Information Law and widely available public notices, citizens are denouncing irregularities and sending a clear message that corruption will not be tolerated. Although high levels of income inequality remain, Paraguayan government programs are producing positive results in reducing poverty and in countering illicit activities in the northern region. U.S. assistance programs add momentum to these positive developments, helping Paraguay strengthen its democratic institutions and supporting more equitable and environmentally sustainable economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,980	*	6,261	-1,719
Development Assistance	7,500	*	5,801	-1,699
International Military Education and Training	480	*	460	-20

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will strengthen key public institutions and improve accountability and anticorruption efforts. It will increase the income of small-scale farmer organizations and increase employment and business opportunities for vulnerable populations. These programs continue to be implemented exclusively through local civil society organizations and in close coordination with Paraguayan government counterparts and international donors.

Strong Internal Management and Governance Systems in Select Public Institutions

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen management and procurement systems in select executive branch ministries and in the judiciary.
- U.S. assistance will support a professional civil-service career system.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen internal controls in select public sector institutions.
- U.S. assistance will foster transparency and accountability in budget formulation and public procurement, and the fulfillment of Paraguay's commitments under the Open Government Partnership.
- U.S. assistance will develop the capacity of selected public sector institutions to better support and protect vulnerable populations.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development, Especially for Small-Scale Producers and Vulnerable Populations

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to small-scale farmer organizations to improve their productivity and increase access to markets.

- U.S. assistance will encourage farmers to adopt environmentally sustainable agricultural practices.
- U.S. assistance will take a differentiated approach to encourage the participation of vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and indigenous populations. This includes working with crops and value chains that have higher rates of female participation; helping indigenous communities to improve production of traditional crops; and vocational and entrepreneurship trainings tailored to youth.
- U.S. assistance will work with municipal governments to enhance the ability to provide services that promote rural economic development, including rural road maintenance and agricultural extension services.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET courses expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of armed 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 further the professional development of the Paraguayan military, and enhance the security capability of the Paraguayan military force and its ability to control national territory.

Capable Security Forces and Justice System Interdict and Prosecute Local and Transnational Criminals, Drug Trafficking Networks and Extremist Organizations, All While Respecting Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will support professional military education at the basic, mid, and senior levels.
- IMET funding will provide technical training to improve capability to maintain and manage military equipment and related-assets.
- IMET will provide training such as defense resource management, maintenance, and sustainment; instill democratic principles and respect for human rights; and support English language training and lab materials.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Two monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014 and FY 2015:

- Following the completion of a baseline study of the democracy and governance program, a performance evaluation is underway that will be used to monitor and track program performance and inform programmatic decisions.
- USAID is conducting an impact evaluation of its economic growth project, with particular emphasis on the degree to which strengthened local governments foster rural economic development.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities and reports, including internal evaluations of past programs and an anticorruption assessment, assisted USAID Paraguay in the formulation of its democracy and governance and economic growth programs. For example:

- The democracy and governance program now prioritizes interventions that are more likely to have a direct and tangible effect on the everyday lives of the general public. This will be achieved by strengthening the capacity of institutions that provide key public goods and services, such as the Ministries of Health, Education, Environment, Finance, Agriculture, Public Works, and People with Disabilities, as well as the judiciary.

- To expand its reach and increase the sustainability of its interventions, the economic growth program will shift its focus from on-farm technical assistance to strengthening farmer organizations. Effective farmer organizations enable members to access credit, seeds, fertilizer, and new markets; secure better prices for their products; and reduce their costs by pooling resources.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strong Internal Management and Governance Systems in Select Public Institutions: By developing its institutional capacity and strengthening accountability mechanisms, Paraguay's government will be more effective. U.S. assistance will focus on developing the capacity of and installing accountability mechanisms in the core public institutions necessary for a responsive democracy, focusing on key functions such as civil service, public financial management, and internal controls. To ensure a visible and immediate impact, programs will emphasize system strengthening among institutions that provide key public services, such as the Ministries of Health, Education, Environment, Finance, Agriculture, People with Disabilities, and Public Works, as well as the judiciary.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development, Especially for Small-Scale Producers and Vulnerable Populations: Democratic stability and widespread inclusive economic development in Paraguay depend on socioeconomic opportunities for the rural poor, especially in areas affected by conflict and crime. Programs will focus on assisting small-scale producers, who represent the driving economic force in rural Paraguay. Their precarious economic situation is a major contributor to the political, social, and economic strife of the northern zone. U.S. assistance will increase productivity, improve quality, and connect small producers to lucrative, reliable markets.

Capable Security Forces and Justice System Interdict and Prosecute Local and Transnational Criminals, Drug Trafficking Networks and Extremist Organizations, All While Respecting Human Rights: Paraguay faces significant challenges from transnational crime and is vulnerable to violent extremist organizations that exploit its borders, extensive internal waterways, weak military, law enforcement, and judicial institutions. Threats to U.S. security – arms trafficking, trafficking in persons, money laundering, counterfeiting, violations of intellectual property, and other illegal activities linked to transnational crime and narcotrafficking – are prevalent, with the proceeds going in part to corrupting the judicial system. These activities increasingly involve international criminal organizations operating in towns along Paraguay's frontier and are potential funding sources for terrorist organizations. Corruption and lack of resources in law enforcement, military forces, and the judicial system often prevent the effective prosecution of criminal groups. Despite these challenges, the Government of Paraguay, with U.S. assistance, is expanding its efforts to disrupt the activities of drug traffickers through interdiction, eradication, and demand reduction efforts.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	6,261
Strong internal management and governance systems in select public institutions.	4,061
Development Assistance	4,061
2.2 Good Governance	4,061
Capable security forces and justice system interdict and prosecute local and transnational criminals, drug trafficking networks and extremist organizations, all while respecting human rights.	460

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
International Military Education and Training		460
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		460
Inclusive and sustainable economic development, especially for small-scale producers and vulnerable populations.		1,740
Development Assistance		1,740
4.7 Economic Opportunity		1,740

Peru

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance builds the capacity of Peruvian institutions to combat transnational organized crime more effectively, improve citizen security and social inclusion, sustainably manage Peru's diverse and fragile environment, and expand the benefits of Peru's economic progress to more of its citizens. Peru is one of the world's largest cocaine producers, a major money laundering center, a principal source of illegally logged timber and illegally mined gold, and the largest source of counterfeit U.S. currency worldwide. While economic growth has slowed for the past two years due to a slump in international commodity prices and the failure to implement second generation reforms, successive Peruvian governments have pursued judicious, market-based economic policies yielding over a decade of economic growth averaging five percent, which has halved poverty rates, reduced infant mortality, increased lifespans, and expanded access to education. Peru is one of the United States' most steadfast democratic partners in the region, and the continuation of bi-lateral assistance advances U.S. national security and economic interests.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	84,079	*	81,060	-3,019
Development Assistance	8,500	*	9,000	500
Economic Support Fund	36,000	*	36,960	960
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	*	1,000	-800
International Military Education and Training	629	*	600	-29
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	37,000	*	33,500	-3,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	*	-	-150

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will be used to support U.S. goals related to combatting transnational organized crime by strengthening the rule of law as it relates to illegal logging, illegal mining, and other environmental crimes; and by building capacity for the sustainable management of Peru's natural resources and enhancing efforts to confront climate change.

Strengthen Enforcement and Rule of Law to Curtail Illicit Trafficking and Financial Crimes

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$2.5 million of GCC-SL initiative funding will improve the Peruvian government's technical capacity for combatting illegal deforestation and enhance enforcement of environmental crimes that threaten the sustainable management of forest resources.

Promote Domestic Action and Global Leadership on Climate Resilient, Low-Emissions Development

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$2.0 million will be provided directly to the Ministry of Environment as government-to-government assistance to support Peruvian government efforts to design and implement a Low-Emissions Development Strategy.

Peru Strengthens Governance and Capacity for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Terrestrial and Marine Biodiversity

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$3.0 million of Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative funding will support 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.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF funds will support four overarching U.S. goals: 1) combatting transnational organized crime by strengthening the rule of law and providing licit alternatives to drug trafficking, illegal logging, and illegal mining; 2) improving citizen security and safety internally while building Peru's ability to engage regionally and globally in key security efforts; 3) expanding economic opportunity and social inclusion and strengthening democratic institutions; and 4) building capacity for the sustainable management of Peru's natural resources and enhancing efforts to confront climate change.

Strengthen Enforcement and Rule of Law to Curtail Illicit Trafficking and Financial Crimes

Key Intervention:

- ESF funds of \$0.8 million will improve the Peruvian government's technical capacity and coordination to monitor and prosecute environmental crimes, including illicit trafficking of gold, timber, wildlife and plants.

Facilitate Licit Economic Alternatives to Reduce Incentives for Transnational Organized Crime

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will continue to support the Peruvian government's National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA), as well as other Peruvian institutions, to help communities permanently transition to a licit economy following the eradication of coca. Alternative development (AD) investments of approximately \$5.0 million will strengthen DEVIDA's capacity to manage its activities. U.S. activities will focus on improving monitoring and evaluation, project design, environmental oversight, and budget execution, while also advocating for increased AD funding from the Peruvian government. U.S.-supported programs will promote the effective provision of key social services, such as basic health and education, and infrastructure in communities participating in U.S. and Peruvian government-supported eradication programs.
- Assistance will also strengthen value chains for licit crops, particularly cacao and coffee, with an investment of approximately \$18.0 million. U.S. activities will continue providing technical assistance to farmers and cooperatives to expand cultivation and increase the productivity and quality of licit crops. Through public-private partnerships, U.S. assistance will increase access to local and international markets and expand private investment in value chains for alternative crops. Through public-private partnerships and government-to-government programming, the U.S. government will continue to leverage its assistance for AD at a ratio of more than two to one.

Broad-Based, Inclusive Economic Growth Enhances Opportunities for Trade and Investment, Expands the Middle Class, and Reduces Poverty

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$2.0 million will facilitate access to financial services for communities, families, and enterprises to improve access to markets and increase incomes. These efforts will improve the enabling environment for small- and medium-enterprises and help expand and enhance alternative development programs that lift small farmers out of poverty and provide licit economic alternatives to coca cultivation in rural areas.

Peru More Effectively Serves and Empowers Communities, Particularly Vulnerable Peoples

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.0 million will strengthen public service delivery, improve management of social conflict, and promote effective citizen participation in decision-making processes and oversight. Programs 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.
- Approximately \$2.0 million will be used to work with traditionally excluded groups and emerging organizations to build networks with established civil society, and build capacity to promote civic engagement, participate in decision making, and advocate for good governance and political reform.

Peru Strengthens Governance and Capacity for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Terrestrial and Marine Biodiversity

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.2 million will help build capacity for the sustainable management of natural resources to ensure economic development and environmental conservation are mutually supportive and generate economic benefits while preserving critical resources. This will include work to protect priority ecosystems and build support for the implementation of national and international environmental policies and agreements.
- Funds of \$0.5 million will be provided directly to the Ministry of Environment as government-to-government assistance. This will support efforts to undertake environmental impact analyses, protect endangered species, establish payment for environmental services programs, and work with indigenous groups to implement sustainable forest management systems.

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 international peacekeeping missions. U.S. assistance supports development of a professional and modern Peruvian military capable of increasing effective, visible, and competent state presence throughout the country. Funds will support the further development of a search and rescue capability that will include the procurement of equipment such as command and control systems, aerial retrieval systems, communications gear, and related training. FMF will enhance the Peruvian armed forces' detection and monitoring capabilities along with associated training and technical support.

Support Continued Modernization of Peruvian Security and Justice Institutions to Combat Terrorism and Other Threats

Key Intervention:

- FMF will support Peru's ability to control national territory and borders against transnational threats through the development of search and rescue capability.

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.

Enhance Institutional Effectiveness to Ensure Citizen and Border Security

Key Intervention:

- IMET assistance will support the professionalization of the Peruvian armed forces and expose them to adherence to the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military through training.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Peru eradicated over 35,000 hectares of illicit coca and seized nearly 112 metric tons of narcotics and chemical precursors, including 20 metric tons of cocaine, in 2015. U.S. assistance of \$33.5 million will support continued 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.

Strengthen Enforcement and Rule of Law to Curtail Illicit Trafficking and Financial Crimes

Key Interventions:

- Assistance of \$22.8 million will support the eradication 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 will provide the requisite aviation support for coca eradication and drug interdiction operations. In 2015, the U.S. government secured \$25.7 million in cost-sharing from the Peruvian government for eradication efforts, and expects to continue securing significant Peruvian cost-sharing for eradication.
- U.S. assistance will provide approximately \$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 reports on suspicious activities, and implements policies to incorporate such information into investigations and prosecutions of money laundering crimes.

Enhance Institutional Effectiveness to Ensure Citizen and Border Security

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$0.3 million will build capacity of justice sector institutions through technical assistance.
- Approximately \$1.2 million will be used to improve Peru's ability to secure its ports of entry.

Support Continued Modernization of Peruvian Security and Justice Institutions to Combat Terrorism and Other Threats

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$2.5 million will be used to help coordinate and train joint security force units, including vetted units and police pre-academies.
- Approximately \$0.8 million will support efforts to reduce demand for illicit drugs within Peru.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, USAID completed four program evaluations: 1) a mid-term performance evaluation of USAID's decentralization program, which provided recommendations for leveraging Peruvian elections in 2016 to focus on ongoing decentralization issues; 2) a final performance evaluation of an education program, which noted the importance of tailoring efforts not only to students, but also to teachers, to maximize training effectiveness; 3) a mid-term performance evaluation of USAID's government-to-government assistance to the Ministry of Environment, which identified the need for improved management tools that clarify roles and responsibilities within this multi-pronged activity; and 4) a final performance evaluation of four conflict management activities, which highlighted the importance of involving local governments in conflict mitigation, the need for more than two years of program implementation to achieve goals, and keeping the root causes of conflict front and center throughout implementation.

USAID also initiated a series of training and technical assistance activities in 2015 to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation capacity of 15 of its local partners, including host government counterparts. These efforts will help USAID monitor U.S. foreign assistance investments and allow USAID's local partners to make progress implementing results-based management principles.

The U.S. government coordinates with the Peruvian government to develop objectives, which are tracked weekly and monthly, for reducing coca cultivation and illicit drug trafficking, and reported on these objectives and Peru's performance 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: Monitoring and evaluation activities during 2015 informed several USAID decisions. Based on the evaluation noted above, USAID's education program will initiate a new activity to help the government of Peru implement decentralization reforms. Findings from the decentralization evaluation will lead to an increased effort to strengthen key institutions while also supporting greater civil society and private sector participation in and oversight of these institutions. Findings from the conflict evaluation have affected USAID's programs, and the recommendations were provided to USAID's Conflict Management and Mitigation Office to improve conflict programming worldwide.

For FY 2016, USAID is planning performance evaluations of a large Global Development Alliance program on alternative development, an anti-corruption activity for the judiciary, an environmental governance activity, and a community-based education activity. In addition, the Mission will undertake a gender assessment and institutional assessments of local counterparts in the environment and education sectors. The results of these assessments and performance evaluations will inform the development of USAID's Peru Country Development Cooperation Strategy for 2017 to 2021.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthen Enforcement and Rule of Law to Curtail Illicit Trafficking and Financial Crimes: Peru is the world's top producer of cocaine and the second-largest cultivator of coca, with an estimated 46,500 hectares of coca under cultivation in 2014, a 22 percent decrease from the 2013 level of 59,500 hectares, but a large crop nevertheless. Because of the threat drug-trafficking poses to Peruvian and U.S. citizen security, democracy, and economic growth, U.S. assistance is essential to pursue U.S. interests in the region. Peru is also a major money-laundering center, the largest source of counterfeit U.S. currency, and faces serious threats from illegal mining and logging. Transnational crime erodes the rule of law,

undermines government efforts, and destabilizes democratic processes, leaving communities marginalized and vulnerable to conflict. Efforts will continue to improve the Peruvian government's technical capacity and coordination to monitor, enforce, and prosecute criminal activities.

Facilitate Licit Economic Alternatives to Reduce Incentives for Transnational Organized Crime: The United States and Peru collaborate closely on a three-pronged approach to address drug trafficking: eradication, interdiction, and alternative development. Presidential and congressional elections will take place during the first half of 2016, but assuming that the Peruvian government continues to prioritize counternarcotics and eradication efforts, foreign assistance will support the Peruvian government's counternarcotics goals and provide assistance to areas following planned eradication. These funds will help farmers switch from illicit coca cultivation to new, licit crops, principally coffee and cacao, which also bring environmental benefits. Assistance will also continue to build Peruvian governmental and local organizational capacity to assume greater leadership roles and improve the use of Peruvian resources.

Enhance Institutional Effectiveness to Ensure Citizen and Border Security: Protecting U.S. citizens and enhancing citizen security for all within Peru's borders is a top priority for the U.S. government. By wide margins, Peruvians consistently cite insecurity and crime as among their top concerns. Increasing the capacity of Peruvian authorities to combat crime and control Peru's borders is vital to enhancing U.S. and Peruvian citizen security. Efforts will improve coordination and assist with the training activities for Peruvian institutions focused on national and regional security operations.

Support Continued Modernization of Peruvian Security and Justice Institutions to Combat Terrorism and Other Threats: Efforts will build the capacity of the Peruvian police and military to combat domestic and regional terrorism threats more effectively. Programs will help the Peruvian government improve its security forces through investment in education, training, strategic planning, and force modernization. Programs provide training and equipment support for Peruvian security forces to enhance their capability to assert governmental presence in remote areas where illegal armed groups such as the Shining Path and narco-traffickers are active.

Broad-Based, Inclusive Economic Growth Enhances Opportunities for Trade and Investment, Expands the Middle Class, and Reduces Poverty: The Government of Peru's social inclusion efforts seek to extend the benefits of economic growth to historically marginalized communities. Persistent gaps in the provision of basic services to rural areas and the prevalence of discrimination against women, indigenous groups, Afro-Peruvians, and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex (LGBTI) persons undermine these efforts. Funds will support Peru's financial inclusion strategy through continued technical assistance aimed at financial education, mobile banking for rural communities, community-based savings and loan organizations entering the formal financial sector, and greater access to credit for small enterprises and farmers.

Peru More Effectively Serves and Empowers Communities, Particularly Vulnerable Peoples: The provision of public services in the Peruvian Andes and Amazon Basin has not improved commensurate with Peru's 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 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, assistance-funded programs will address drivers of conflict and help Peru continue to develop into an even more stable and productive partner.

Promote Domestic Action and Global Leadership on Climate Resilient, Low-Emissions Development: Efforts will help Peru maintain its leadership in managing climate change mitigation and adaptation

through enhancing capacity at national and regional levels to create the policy frameworks and enabling conditions for low-emissions climate resilient development, including specific climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. Foreign assistance will help Peru strengthen its ability to monitor climate change impacts and its capacity for science-based decision-making to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance climate resilience.

Peru Strengthens Governance and Capacity for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Terrestrial and Marine Biodiversity: Assistance will help build capacity for the sustainable management of natural resources to ensure economic development and environmental conservation are mutually supportive and generate economic benefits while preserving critical resources. Assistance will help to protect priority ecosystems and build support for the implementation of national and international environmental policies and agreements. U.S. programs will encourage private enterprises to support conservation and adopt sound environmental practices and technologies.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	81,060
Strengthen enforcement and rule of law to curtail illicit trafficking and financial crimes	32,000
Development Assistance	2,500
4.8 Environment	2,500
Economic Support Fund	800
4.8 Environment	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	28,700
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	27,700
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000
Facilitate licit economic alternatives to reduce incentives for transnational organized crime	23,460
Economic Support Fund	23,460
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	23,460
Enhance institutional effectiveness to ensure citizen and border security	2,100
International Military Education and Training	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,500
Support continued modernization of Peruvian security and justice institutions to combat terrorism, transnational organized crime, and other threats.	4,300
Foreign Military Financing	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,300
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,300
Broad-based, inclusive economic growth enhances opportunities for trade and investment, expands the middle class, and reduces poverty	2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
1.4 Counter-Narcotics		2,000
Peru more effectively serves and empowers communities, particularly vulnerable peoples.		5,000
Economic Support Fund		5,000
2.2 Good Governance		3,000
2.4 Civil Society		2,000
Promote domestic action and global leadership on climate resilient, low-emissions development		3,500
Development Assistance		3,500
4.8 Environment		3,500
Peru strengthens governance and capacity for the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial and marine biodiversity		8,700
Development Assistance		3,000
4.8 Environment		3,000
Economic Support Fund		5,700
4.8 Environment		5,700

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. Regional programs to advance citizen security through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance. 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 support Suriname's regional integration aspirations, while advancing U.S. foreign policy objectives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	199	*	215	16
International Military Education and Training	199	*	215	16

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 armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET-funded training enhances Suriname's capacity to protect national territory against transnational threats. Most IMET courses are taught at military institutions in the United States and primarily support professional military education at the basic and mid-levels and technical training. Expanded IMET courses address issues such as rule of law, civil-military relations, defense management, and humanitarian assistance.

Promote Transparency and Good Governance to Strengthen Democratic Institutions

Key Intervention:

- Funding 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

Promote Transparency and Good Governance to Strengthen Democratic Institutions: IMET programs seek to increase military professionalism and subordination to civil authority through IMET courses and mobile training teams.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	215
Promote transparency and good governance to strengthen democratic institutions	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, human smuggling and trafficking, inadequate border security, lack of maritime domain awareness, inadequate command and control of defense forces, fisheries poaching, and increasing violent crime, particularly among underemployed and unemployed youth. 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. This assistance, in conjunction with other regional programs designed to advance citizen security such as the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, increases 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	200	*	200	-
International Military Education and Training	200	*	200	-

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 armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. 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; provide technical capacity to maintain and sustain maritime and air assets to address transnational threats, such as illicit trafficking in persons, narcotics, and weapons; and increase technical capacity to provide humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. Assistance will also support defense management and human rights courses.

The Bahamas Has Improved Infrastructure, Technology, and Indigenous Training Capacity that Allows for Command and Control over its Territory, Borders, and Maritime Domain

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional military education, technical training, and mobile training teams for both military officers and enlisted ranks of the RBDF.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Bahamas Has Improved Infrastructure, Technology, and Indigenous Training Capacity that Allows for Command and Control over its Territory, Borders, and Maritime Domain: The security of The Bahamas is important to U.S. security, and cooperation on security, defense, and law enforcement issues remains the most important U.S. government priority in The Bahamas. The proximity of The Bahamas to the U.S., coupled with the absence of a comprehensive surveillance picture along the maritime border, necessitates continued U.S. involvement in increasing and maintaining The Bahamas' maritime domain awareness and command and control capabilities.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	200
The Bahamas has improved infrastructure, technology, and indigenous training capacity that allows for command and control over its territory, borders, and maritime domain	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, Trinidad and Tobago suffers from high crime, underdevelopment, and pockets of significant poverty. U.S. assistance promotes the development of professional military and security forces to strengthen the rule of law, increase accountability and interagency security cooperation, and improve maritime and border security. Programs to advance citizen security through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	308	*	325	17
International Military Education and Training	308	*	325	17

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 security 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.

Improved Material and Human Capacities of Trinidad and Tobago's Law Enforcement and Security Forces Results in More Secure Borders and Greater Effectiveness in Combatting Illicit Trafficking and Violent Crime

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional military education and defense resource management courses, and technical training.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improved Material and Human Capacities of Trinidad and Tobago's Law Enforcement and Security Forces Results in More Secure Borders and Greater Effectiveness in Combatting Illicit Trafficking and Violent Crime: 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, including outbound foreign fighters, and criminal elements. U.S. efforts to address these concerns focus on 1) direct cooperation with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to detect and disrupt criminal networks and 2) building the capacity of Trinidad and Tobago's security agencies so it can better control its borders.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	325
Improved material and human capacities of Trinidad and Tobago's law enforcement and security forces results in more secure borders and greater effectiveness in combating illicit trafficking and violent crime	325
International Military Education and Training	325
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	325

Uruguay

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance is to bolster Uruguayan engagement in international affairs, advance Uruguay's security sector reform, support military professionalization, and prepare the armed forces to counter emerging threats at home and abroad. Uruguay's commitment to international engagement 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. Military education and training is a key component of the U.S. government's commitment to enhancing security cooperation and strengthening Uruguay's national defense capabilities. This training also helps strengthen and maintain Uruguay's peacekeeping and disaster response capabilities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	550	*	500	-50
International Military Education and Training	550	*	500	-50

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 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. 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. Funds may also support technical training.

Strengthen Uruguayan National Defense, Law Enforcement and Justice System Capabilities to Improve Citizen Security in Uruguay and the Region

Key Intervention:

- IMET assistance will bolster the professionalization of the Uruguayan Armed Forces and their interoperability with the United States and its partners.

Enhance Security Cooperation to Protect U.S. Interests against Traditional and Non-Traditional Threats

Key Intervention:

- IMET assistance will foster stronger military-to-military relationships, support technical training, promote democratic values and respect for human rights, and enhance peacekeeping operations.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthen Uruguayan National Defense, Law Enforcement and Justice System Capabilities to Improve Citizen Security in Uruguay and the Region: U.S. assistance will support Uruguayan efforts to confront threats to Uruguay's security, including securing its borders and sovereign airspace. The Uruguayan security environment continues to be susceptible to a wide range of threats from domestic and transnational criminal activity. The Uruguayan government is asking its security forces to increase counter-transnational organized crime (CTOC) capacity and the cooperation between law enforcement and the military will be critical in the CTOC strategy.

Enhance Security Cooperation to Protect U.S. Interests against Traditional and Non-Traditional Threats: Securing U.S. borders against traditional and non-traditional threats, while facilitating secure flows of licit trade, people, and information across these boundaries, is a primary focus of U.S. security assistance for Uruguay. The United States has an opportunity to build a stronger partnership with Uruguay on a range of issues, including defense cooperation with an emphasis on military-to-military engagements that help build partner nation capacity.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	500
Strengthen Uruguayan National Defense, Law Enforcement and Justice System capabilities to improve citizen security in Uruguay and the region	250
International Military Education and Training	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250
Enhance security cooperation to protect U.S. interests against traditional and non-traditional threats	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. The opposition won control of the legislature away from the ruling party in elections in December 2015. 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,256	*	5,500	1,244
Economic Support Fund	4,256	*	5,500	1,244

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. Economic assistance will help defend democratic processes and human rights by enhancing the public's access to information; encourage peaceful debate on key issues; provide support to democratic institutions; and promote civic participation.

Strengthened Capacity within Civil Society and Increased Opportunity for Domestic NGOs and Independent Media to Exercise Their Constitutional Rights of Association and Free Expression

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.

Increased Fairness, Transparency, and Equal Opportunity in Political Processes, Including Elections

Key Intervention:

- Activities will strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs), democratic institutions and independent media to defend democratic processes, human rights and access to information.

International Standards of Human Rights are Met

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support space for local, regional and national leaders as well as civil society to speak out on human rights abuses.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Through quarterly and annual performance reviews and ongoing monitoring, USAID will assess programmatic and financial performance. USAID supports local human rights and civil society actors to improve their internal monitoring and evaluation capacities.

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. Periodic reviews and routine monitoring help inform decision making related to funding and program activity.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthened Capacity within Civil Society and Increased Opportunity for Domestic NGOs and Independent Media to Exercise their Constitutional Rights of Association and Free Expression: Programs will strengthen the capacity of CSOs, democratic institutions, and independent media, defend democratic processes and human rights, and enhance the public's freedom to information. U.S. assistance aims to support Venezuelans' freedom of speech in defense of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

Increased Fairness, Transparency, and Equal Opportunity in Political Processes, Including Elections: Programs help ensure Venezuela improves governance and political processes, achieves significant levels of transparency, and greater citizen engagement to increase Venezuela's electoral legitimacy. U.S. assistance will focus on sustained political engagement and support of institutions to promote equality in the political and electoral processes.

International Standards of Human Rights are Met: The government and ruling party regularly menace opposition politicians, media, the private sector, and civil society, cautioning them against criticizing government action. U.S. support will preserve and expand space for local, regional and national leaders as well as civil society to speak out on human rights abuses.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	5,500
Strengthened capacity within civil society and increased opportunity for domestic NGOs and independent media to exercise their constitutional rights of association and free expression.	3,600
Economic Support Fund	3,600
2.4 Civil Society	3,600
Increased fairness, transparency, and equal opportunity in political processes, including elections.	700
Economic Support Fund	700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	700
International standards of human rights are met.	1,200
Economic Support Fund	1,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200

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. Managed from Bridgetown, U.S. assistance will benefit Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. U.S. assistance will also benefit The Bahamas, Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. 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 where porous borders and maritime permissiveness directly impact U.S. national security.

In FY 2017, U.S. assistance to Barbados, the Eastern Caribbean, Guyana, and Suriname will support basic education and improve resilience to the negative effects of climate change among the small island developing states of the Caribbean. Programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance and are requested through the State Department's Western Hemisphere Regional Congressional Budget Justification. Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), a whole-of-government approach will support a set of interventions targeting key populations in order to reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS and achieve epidemic control.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	24,692	*	32,874	8,182
Development Assistance	5,200	*	6,117	917
Global Health Programs - State	12,341	*	18,967	6,626
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,537	*	6,950	413
International Military Education and Training	614	*	840	226

Development Assistance (DA)

DA will provide support to basic education and reduce the impacts of climate change.

Youth Involvement in Crime and Violence in Target Communities Reduced

Key Intervention:

- Funds will be used to improve the reading ability of youth at the primary level (kindergarten to Grade 3) in Barbados, the Eastern Caribbean, Guyana, and Suriname. U.S. Assistance will be used to: (1) develop teachers' capabilities to assess and teach reading to children in the early grades of primary school; (2) improve teachers' competency in using diagnostic tools for early assessment of children at risk of under achievement in reading; (3) introduce appropriate language of instruction to teach reading; (4) develop and implement appropriate teaching resources and learning materials for reading; (5) develop and implement appropriate learning strategies for at-risk children; and (6) implement an assessment program to provide guidance for addressing student needs.

Negative Impacts of Climate Change on Vulnerable Populations and Natural Assets Reduced

Key Intervention:

- Funding will improve the implementation and financing of sustainable global climate change adaptation approaches, enhancing resilience to climate change in Barbados, the Eastern Caribbean, Guyana, and Suriname. U.S. assistance will strengthen institutional capacity to generate and use climate data, implement key innovative adaptation approaches, and access climate financing for the scale-up and replication of cost effective adaptation measures.

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 globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The countries of focus will be The Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago, along with a regional program that will assist six countries in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

Epidemic Control of HIV/AIDS among Key Populations Increased

Key Intervention:

- As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Caribbean Regional Program will receive \$25.9 million (of which \$18.9 million in GHP-State and \$6.9 million in GHP-USAID) to build partnerships that 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 security 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 will support Eastern Caribbean governments' capacity to secure and monitor their borders and territorial seas to prevent transnational threats and 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 (\$0.2 million); Barbados (\$0.1 million); Dominica (\$0.1 million); Grenada (\$0.2 million); St. Kitts and Nevis (\$0.1 million); and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (\$0.1 million).

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 initiated 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: A mid-term evaluation of USAID's sports-based youth employment program, "A Ganar," and the Caribbean Youth Empowerment Program in September 2013 informed the design of a new youth development project. For example, based on evaluation recommendations, USAID selected 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

Youth Involvement in Crime and Violence in Target Communities Reduced: The United States has a significant national interest in supporting the economic prosperity and the maintenance of stability in Barbados, the Eastern Caribbean, Guyana, and Suriname. Critical problems – rising school dropout rates; weaknesses in numeracy and literacy; rising youth unemployment; involvement in gangs, drug trafficking, and crime and violence; and archaic juvenile justice systems – increasingly threaten the region's prosperity and security. These trends have reduced growth in the region, as productivity levels and competitiveness have suffered.

Negative Impacts of Climate Change on Vulnerable Populations and Natural Assets Reduced: Mitigating the impact of climate change is a primary strategic goal of the United States. Eastern Caribbean countries, Guyana, and Suriname are highly sensitive to the impact of climate change because their economies depend heavily on tourism and agriculture, and therefore on favorable weather and the availability of clean water.

Epidemic Control of HIV/AIDS among Key Populations Increased: 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 create the potential to push TOC efforts back toward the Eastern Caribbean. IMET-supported activities will be complementary to, and coordinated with, CBSI programming for civilian law enforcement activities and 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	32,874
The Region Has an Indigenous Capacity to Combat Transnational Organized Crime, 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
Negative impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations and natural assets reduced	5,000
Development Assistance	5,000
4.8 Environment	5,000
Epidemic control of HIV/AIDS among key populations increased	25,917
Global Health Programs - State	18,967
3.1 Health	18,967
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,950
3.1 Health	6,950
Youth involvement in crime and violence in target communities reduced	1,117
Development Assistance	1,117
3.2 Education	1,117

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 Regional request includes funding for Central America, the Caribbean, and Summit of the Americas-related commitments.

In October 2014, the U.S. government launched the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (the Strategy), which complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified in the Plan of the Alliance for Prosperity in the Northern Triangle. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) FY 2017 request of \$750.0 million in bilateral and regional assistance for Central America – a part of the Administration's \$1.0 billion whole-of-government request to support the Strategy – includes and aligns the resources necessary to increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, address climate change and food insecurity, and address challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration into the United States. CARSI programs will improve regional security and reduce gang violence to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

The State WHA Regional request includes funding for CARSI to continue 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 complementary. In addition to CARSI, the State WHA Regional request includes specific funding for Central America that supports the Strategy to address regional prosperity, energy, and trade issues.

CARSI supports the implementation of the Strategy by directly enhancing security, including at the community level, and by advancing 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 to promote integrated strategies in crime and violence prevention to build resilience in high-violence communities with targeted interventions for those at the highest risk of becoming victims and perpetrators of violence, particularly among youth; strengthen law enforcement and justice sector institutions in Central America; investigate, prosecute, and dismantle gangs and criminal organizations; and stem the flow of narcotics, arms, weapons, precursors, and bulk cash generated by illicit drug sales. The CARSI request emphasizes assistance to the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, but includes assistance for all seven Central American countries.

The State WHA Regional request also includes funds to improve regional prosperity, energy integration and security, and trade in Central America. Requested funding will support the technical assistance to Central America to advance these needs. Assistance will also support the economic integration and institutional strengthening required to address the long-term competitiveness challenges and weak state institutions that characterize Central America. FMF regional assistance will continue to 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. This regional FMF assistance complements, but is separate from CARSI, which supports civilian rule of law efforts only.

Separate from Central America, the State WHA Regional request includes funding for CBSI. U.S. assistance for CBSI seeks to reduce rates of crime and violence in the Caribbean, which threaten both U.S. and Caribbean security. CBSI assistance supports the Caribbean through a range of regional and bilateral programs that seek to 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 Summit held in Panama in 2015.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	341,938	*	381,770	39,832
Economic Support Fund	139,000	*	139,700	700
Foreign Military Financing	5,000	*	15,000	10,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	195,000	*	225,000	30,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,938	*	2,070	-868

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	341,938	*	381,770	39,832
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)	58,500	*	48,400	-10,100
Economic Support Fund	27,000	*	23,400	-3,600
Foreign Military Financing	5,000	*	5,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	25,000	*	20,000	-5,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	*	-	-1,500
Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)	270,000	*	305,300	35,300
Economic Support Fund	100,000	*	100,300	300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	170,000	*	205,000	35,000
Economic Policy	11,000	*	15,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	11,000	*	15,000	4,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Summit of Americas Commitments	1,000	*	1,000	-
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	1,000	-
Other	1,438	*	12,070	10,632
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	10,000	10,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,438	*	2,070	632

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Central America Regional Security Initiative: Under CARSI, USAID will continue to support an integrated approach to crime and violence prevention revolving around smart targeting – based on a specific set of geographic and demographic risk factors – that blends population-based programs in high-violence communities with targeted interventions for youth most susceptible to being both perpetrators and victims of violent crime. USAID-supported prevention programs are a fundamental component of the joint USAID/Department of State place-based approach to violence reduction, which strategically combines prevention and law enforcement efforts in key high-violence communities. These violence prevention programs will continue to integrate gender issues and address gender-based violence.

Along with these community-level interventions, USAID will support the strengthening of local governance and local and national level justice and security sector reforms to 1) ensure sustainable improvements in citizen security and; 2) build capacity in the institutions charged with enforcing and administering justice in the Northern Triangle, where violence has been most acute. 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 the feasibility and value of such investments. These proven prevention interventions will continue to strategically target high-violence communities identified as major sources of outward migration. In addition, USAID will continue to advance national reform agendas, particularly for a more integrated crime and violence prevention approach, and strengthened national and local systems to improve justice sector performance. USAID assistance will include support for juvenile justice and diversion programs to provide first-time juvenile offenders with an alternative to incarceration. The United States ensures prevention assistance addresses regional security challenges faced by all seven nations of Central America, with appropriate support for management and oversight.

Key Interventions:

- CARSI will continue to support a comprehensive array of prevention-focused interventions in high-violence communities, such as youth outreach centers, workforce development programs, small infrastructure projects, crime prevention committees, community policing, and other services, such as cognitive behavior therapy and diversion programs for high-risk youth and women and girls.
- USAID will continue to support juvenile justice reform and diversion programs to provide first-time juvenile offenders an alternative to incarceration, and a pathway to reintegration into society through tertiary prevention programming, among other programs.
- USAID, in conjunction with the Department of State, will continue to support improved governance through activities that target institutional strengthening and justice sector and police reforms to sustain and strengthen community-based prevention programs.
- USAID will continue to advocate for public-private partnerships on violence prevention to build innovative alliances and maximize private sector contributions, specifically for regional private sector networks and to leverage larger sums in relation to U.S. assistance.
- USAID will continue to support research and analysis on drivers of crime and violence, as well as

institutional and community-led responses to foster policies built on sound evidence, and to promote stronger regional coordination. U.S. assistance will also continue facilitating information-sharing on best practices and lessons learned in the youth crime and violence prevention field.

- USAID will continue to mobilize youth advocacy and engagement to champion policies and action against crime and violence.
- 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: 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. Activities aim to reduce youth involvement in crime and violence in target communities; and increase the institutional and technical capacity of regional bodies and select national government systems and community stakeholders to reduce the risk factors that drive youth crime, violence and victimization. USAID is implementing CBSI programs in Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. USAID will also begin the process of transitioning the ownership of several initiatives to our government partners in the region as well as focusing on building the capacity of non-governmental partners to sustain activities.

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, professional development, and education opportunities.
- Assistance will help host national governments identify the risk and resilience factors affecting target communities' crime and violence hot spots and at-risk-youth living in them. USAID will support community interventions that create pathways for youth away from or out of crime, and toward productive participation in the community and economy.
- Assistance will strengthen institutional capacity for evidence-based decision making on youth crime and violence policy and programming. USAID will work at the regional, national and local levels to standardize, harmonize and build capacity for data collection on crime, violence, victimization, and related socio-economic factors.
- Assistance will improve cooperation among community members and law enforcement and the judiciary. USAID's Community Justice Houses project will continue to provide access to mediation, public defense, and other services to vulnerable people in resource-challenged neighborhoods in the Dominican Republic. Additionally, USAID will continue to foster discussion of police reform elements in the pending Police Reform law, as well as support the implementation of the law through draft regulations, once it is passed.
- Assistance will strengthen the justice sector, including juvenile justice with an emphasis on rehabilitation and reintegration for youth in conflict with the law and prosecution of violent crimes against marginalized populations.
- USAID's approach to juvenile justice reform involves strengthening national regulatory frameworks; working with judges and police to give youth alternative sentences, including participation in USAID's at-risk youth programs; decreasing the percentage of youth housed in adult correctional facilities; and working within juvenile detention centers to assist youth in custody to develop vocational skills and make plans for life 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 Strategy. Central America needs technical assistance to integrate its economies within the sub-region, as well as within the hemisphere. Specific areas include enhancing economic cooperation with North America, improving energy integration and promoting clean energy, and advancing trade facilitation.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support improved regional integration of Central American economies. Poverty rates in Central American countries are among the highest in the hemisphere, and more than six 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, 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 more closely with North America and the hemisphere, and support trade facilitation, such as customs and cross-border improvements and sub-regional coordination on these issues. In particular, U.S. funding will support technical assistance to advance these priorities.

Summit of the Americas: Funds will be used to support initiatives stemming from U.S. participation in the 2015 Summit of the Americas and leading up to the 2018 Summit. Independent civil society and the private sector will also play a role in contributing to a shared democratic agenda that benefits all of the people of the Americas.

Key Intervention:

- The request of \$1.0 million in ESF will support initiatives relating to the 2015 Summit goals such as strengthening civil society and democracy, social development, economic growth, energy, and climate change, as well as 2018 Summit priorities.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

CBSI: FMF will build the capacity of Caribbean partner country security forces and deepen regional security cooperation. 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 for the twelve 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 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 littoral waters and border areas supports the Strategy by denying the use of those areas by transnational criminal organizations that drive much of the insecurity in the region. 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 by criminal organizations. In the maritime realm, U.S. efforts will focus on enhancing all levels of maintenance and logistical support, including improving mechanic skills and equipment through defense reforms that ensure capabilities-based budgeting and career tracks for key personnel. Assistance will also support expanding

the range and duration of maritime operations and enhancing night capabilities. Assistance for border security improvements will secure not just formal 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 training and the 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. Regional FMF complements, but is separate from, civilian regional security efforts under CARSI.

Key Interventions:

- FMF will support efforts to build the border and maritime security capacity of partner nations to protect and patrol maritime and land borders against transnational 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)

CARSI: CARSI INCLE programs address the adverse effects of criminal activities in Central America to improve citizen security. CARSI assistance supports the Strategy 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 police reform and implementation of community policing models to more effectively connect police with the communities they serve. Efforts include expansion 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 sector 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 assistance to be targeted for continued professionalization of, and leadership by, the police institutions themselves. Throughout Central America, INCLE assistance will expand beyond police training to encompass the entire criminal justice system, supporting institutional reform at national-level police, prosecutorial, and corrections ministries, while engaging at the grassroots level with local communities to improve security and access to justice.

Key Interventions:

- The Department will continue to 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. Place-based assistance includes targeted interventions that focus on people most at risk of engaging in or being victims of violence, as well as broader efforts to co-locate programming, such as model police precincts and gang prevention training, to maximize impact on communities.
- 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. The request will continue this assistance. Officers receive training, equipment, and advisory 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 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. Efforts to institutionalize modern policing techniques within Central American law enforcement agencies include data-collection tools to target law enforcement presence in underserved communities and those where crime rates are highest, advancement of police professionalization and internal affairs, training on intelligence-led policing,

criminal investigations, operations and officer safety, and certification of institutional practices and police academy curricula.

- Vetted units, comprising host country law enforcement officers operating with U.S. government mentors, establish trustworthy foreign partners with whom 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 demonstrate the potential of many of these specialized units.
- Counternarcotics efforts support such activities as maritime and land interdiction, aviation support, and drug demand reduction and rehabilitation. These efforts combat rising international drug trafficking in Central America, including by 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 corruption and impunity.
- INCLE assistance will continue expansion of training, capacity building, and technical assistance to officials within justice sector ministries. This assistance supports sustainable improvements in the ministries to help officials provide 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 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 to promote citizen engagement with the judicial system, including increased access to justice in rural and underserved urban areas, through programs that are coordinated and co-located with USAID projects.

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 organized 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 could include support for vetted units or to expand canine capabilities. To combat financial crimes that may underpin violent and transnational organized crime, assistance will support training and technical assistance on topics such as investigation and prosecution of money laundering crimes and implementation of 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. Efforts will promote collaboration between civilian prosecutors and judicial or police investigators and strengthen forensics skills for use in the judicial system.

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 could 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.

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 countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago and other countries of the Caribbean 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 facilitate 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 WHA partner countries. ATA training will focus on building 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 (EXBS) funding will promote legislative development of strategic trade control authorities, expand outreach efforts to industry, as well as combat proliferation financing in the region.
- EXBS funding will build sustainable Weapons of Mass Destruction and dual-use detection and identification capabilities through targeted training initiatives and equipment donations, including train-the-trainer programs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Both CARS and CBSI include regular reporting and monitoring components: Caribbean posts provide Washington with bi-monthly whole-of-government reporting on implementation and results, whereas CARS countries provide monthly reports. For Central America, the Quarterly Monitoring Report tracks progress on the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America and the Plan of the Alliance for Prosperity.

Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014 and FY 2015, and planned for FY 2016:

- In FY 2015, through Vanderbilt University, USAID completed a rigorous three-year impact evaluation of its CARS-funded community-based crime and violence prevention programs in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama. The evaluation reflected baseline, mid-point, and final data in 120 high-crime, urban treatment and control communities. Final results demonstrated with statistical significance that crime victimization is lower and public perception of security higher in USAID's CARS treatment communities. With its community-based approach empirically validated, USAID is now considering opportunities for the next generation of impact evaluations to inform its CARS-funded security work.

- Communities receiving CARS 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 CARS INCLE programming, the Department funded an evaluation of INCLE programming throughout the Central America region in 2015 and 2016 and is currently assessing those results.
- During FY 2015, USAID performed a final performance evaluation of its CBSI-funded anti-corruption program in Jamaica, which will inform the design of a new anti-corruption and accountability activity for FY 2016. USAID also plans to conduct a mid-term evaluation of its community-oriented policing program in Jamaica.
- In FY 2016, USAID will be conducting an independent mid-term performance evaluation of the At-Risk Youth program in the Dominican Republic. The evaluation will help the Mission determine the effectiveness of the program in the prevention of crime and violence in targeted areas and it will also inform management of any adjustments needed during the remaining two years of implementation of the program.
- USAID will conduct a mix of CBSI performance and impact evaluations to answer critical questions aimed at assessing the validity of hypotheses and assumptions that underlie project design.
- Also for CBSI, the FMF-supported TAFT, which began work in FY 2014, continues to provide quarterly reports that detail advising activities with each partner country. The TAFT has created a phased 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 implementing 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 was completed in FY 2015 and that data, which showed the value of training and equipment in building bilateral capabilities and promoting regional cooperation under CBSI, is informing future programmatic decisions.
- For economic policy assistance, in FY 2015, the Department concluded an impact evaluation of small business development centers in Mexico and El Salvador, which will inform similar evaluations in the future.
- Also in FY 2015, the Department conducted a performance evaluation of the data, information, and insights gained through implementation of two "clearinghouse"-model regional projects for understanding and assessing the framework that WHA has used to design clearinghouse mechanisms. The conclusion of the evaluation was that the clearinghouse designs were not well defined, and based on the results of the evaluation, WHA will not pursue FY 2017 funding for further clearinghouse projects.

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. CARS and CBSI's regular reports inform ongoing program implementation, out-year planning, and funding prioritization.

Under CARS, the Department and USAID have established demonstrated, successful programming models that can be replicated in additional communities in Central America. The Department and USAID are beginning to resource these programs at higher levels to expand these interventions for national-level impacts.

For USAID CBSI assistance, consistent with the recommendations included in the performance evaluation of Jamaica's anti-corruption program, future related activities will include more of a community-based approach (with an emphasis on youth involvement) while building on the current momentum of national level demand for accountability in governance and passage of accountability-related legislation.

USAID Caribbean Development Program

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Caribbean is considered one of the world's marine biodiversity hotspots, encompassing ten percent of the world's coral reefs and the greatest concentration of marine species in the Atlantic Ocean. Marine resources in the region provide not only goods and services for economic livelihoods but also critical resilience to the effects of climate change. As such, the development, prosperity and stability of the insular Caribbean are highly dependent on the continued health and productivity of its marine ecosystems. However, these critical resources are under major stress due to the growth of human populations along coastal zones, climate change, unregulated development, and the unsustainable use of natural resources. The U.S. government collaborates with national and international authorities as well as local partners to address these challenges. U.S. assistance will fund activities to reduce threats to biodiversity, improve livelihoods of coastal communities and protect and conserve marine and coastal biodiversity in priority areas in the Caribbean.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,000	*	1,160	-2,840
Development Assistance	4,000	*	1,160	-2,840

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity in priority areas in the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Grenada, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Threats Reduced to Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in Priority Areas in the Caribbean

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will promote more sustainable fisheries and livelihoods and support effective management and governance of marine managed areas to reduce threats to marine and coastal biodiversity.
- U.S. assistance will also support the creation of effective marine spatial plans and promote innovative and sustainable fishery management actions to maintain critical ecosystem services and realize tangible improvements in human well-being for communities adjacent to marine managed areas.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The USAID Caribbean Development Program began in FY 2014. Since then, USAID has put in place key elements of performance monitoring, such as selecting indicators, collecting baseline information, and routine indicator reporting and analysis.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As part of routine performance monitoring of the USAID Caribbean Development Program USAID regularly reviews and analyzes indicator data and other performance and contextual information to track progress and results.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Threats Reduced to Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in Priority Areas in the Caribbean: The United States will work through coordinated interventions with The Nature Conservancy and five local non-governmental organizations to increase the sustainability and resiliency of marine resources and communities. The reduction of threats to marine and coastal biodiversity in priority areas in the Caribbean will achieve sustained biodiversity conservation, maintain critical ecosystem services, and realize tangible improvements in human well-being in coastal communities.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	1,160
Threats Reduced to Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in Priority Areas in the Caribbean	1,160
Development Assistance	1,160
4.8 Environment	1,160

USAID Central America Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The most significant threat to economic growth in Central America and Mexico is the violence and insecurity generated by gangs, narco-trafficking, and trafficking and smuggling in persons. Homicide rates in Central America are among the highest in the world leaving citizens vulnerable to insecurity and instability, particularly children and youth. Coupled with these critical levels of violence are weak criminal justice systems that further expose citizens to human rights concerns. Extreme violence, including high rates of femicides and disappearances, has forced many people to flee their communities, contributing to increased migration and internally displaced populations. In addition, aggression against journalists and human rights defenders in the region has increased, most notably in Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico. At the same time, Central America remains the least developed sub-region in the hemisphere, and given its proximity to the United States, directly impacts U.S. interests. Overall, poverty rates remain high and susceptibility to natural disasters further threatens regional progress. The negative impacts of climate change particularly pose serious economic concern, as evidenced by recent droughts and intense rainfall events that affected the agriculture sector and many low income farmers.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (Strategy) focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued, expanded and new Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting more transparent and accountable governance. Therefore, the Department of State and USAID's FY 2017 request of \$750 million in bilateral and regional assistance for Central America - a part of the Administration's \$1 billion whole-of government request for appropriations and financing assistance to support the Strategy - includes and aligns the resources necessary to increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, address climate change and food insecurity, and address challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration.

In alignment with the Strategy, the USAID Central America Regional Program will continue to provide assistance for citizen security, trade facilitation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, clean energy, food security, and HIV/AIDS interventions.

Under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the U.S. government supports all Central American countries to increase healthy behaviors and reduce HIV transmission in the region. The U.S. government supports host-country governments to more effectively and efficiently lead national and regional responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. U.S. government-supported interventions, mostly strategic technical assistance, are closely coordinated with key stakeholders in the region (including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; United Nations organizations; civil society; and the private sector) and aim to strengthen health system capacity to provide care and improve the policy environment for reaching the goal of universal access to HIV/AIDS services in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	50,762	*	53,492	2,730
Development Assistance	9,200	*	32,500	23,300
Economic Support Fund	19,000	*	-	-19,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	12,582	*	12,601	19
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,391	*	8,391	-
P.L. 480 Title II	1,589	*	-	-1,589

Development Assistance (DA)

With DA assistance, USAID's democracy and governance programs will support the Strategy by strengthening national human rights protection systems through awareness and education. USAID will work closely with regional justice sector networks to prevent and address human rights violations, and provide critical assistance to victims and families. USAID will also work to support labor rights in the region to strengthen voices of marginalized groups and build capacity to represent their own interests to governments and employers. Additionally, USAID will strengthen regional crime observatories that will gather reliable data and crime statistics to inform decision-making, crime prevention plans and security policies across the sub-region.

Trade and food security activities will support the Strategy and the Feed the Future Initiative by expanding markets, improving cross-border trade and regional economic integration, increasing productivity of small-and medium-sized enterprises, and promoting productivity-enhancing technologies for farmers. In support of the Global Climate Change Initiative, USAID's clean energy activities will promote investment in renewable energy production and energy efficiency and support low-carbon economic growth in the region, while lowering greenhouse gas emissions. USAID's regional assistance to Central America also supports increased economic opportunity, promotes effective public institutions, and helps ensure a safe environment for its citizens. As a regional leader, USAID partners with Central American governments, regional institutions, and the private sector to bolster these efforts, connecting emerging donors to countries and matching needs with resources and expertise to increase leverage and maximize development results.

Crime Prevention Capacity Increased in the Region

Key Interventions:

- In the Northern Triangle countries, substantial needs and challenges remain to promote, protect, and prevent human rights abuses. USAID will implement human rights programs and replicate best practices to ensure protection, particularly for displaced populations, and other vulnerable groups, such as women and children, human rights defenders, journalists, migrants, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex (LGBTI) individuals and victims of law enforcement abuse. USAID will help strengthen protection systems, create early warning systems, provide technical and strategic litigation assistance to human rights defenders, establish a regional registry to track disappearances, and support systems for reparation to victims. Likewise, USAID will support activities to promote freedom of expression and protection of journalists. Further, USAID will promote labor rights, and work to enhance the capacity of workers' organizations, civil society organizations, and governments to improve workers' rights in targeted sectors and industries.
- USAID assistance will help civil society organizations in the region advocate on issues of citizen security, human rights, transparency, and rule of law. Activities will promote participation of youth in democratic processes, juvenile justice, and facilitate the exchange of best practices and models in addressing citizen security. Other activities include strengthening civil society's ability to conduct research, analysis, and policy advocacy on cross-border security and human rights issues that transcend national boundaries and require a coordinated regional response. USAID will expand its assistance to strengthen regional crime observatories; improve the quality and comparability of

regional crime statistics; promote greater regional coordination and collaboration in effective citizen security strategies; and strengthen skills and knowledge in crime prevention, violence interruption, and replication of best practices.

- USAID will address the underlying social and socio-economic factors that contribute to crime and violence by expanding community-based crime and violence prevention activities to municipalities in the Northern Triangle countries with the highest numbers of vulnerable children and youth. USAID will identify best practices for community-based violence and crime prevention that can be replicated by governments throughout the Central American region. Assistance will ensure institutions provide the required services needed to protect vulnerable children and improve monitoring of the implementation of child protection laws and rights.

Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Accelerated through Expanded Trade and Environmental Stewardship

Key Interventions:

- USAID will continue to support regional institutions in strengthening their capacity for analysis, formulation, and implementation of trade policies in partnership with national governments, regional organizations affiliated with the Central America Integration System (SICA), such as the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), and multilateral institutions, such as the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank. Interventions will focus on harmonized regional economic integration policies, improved border infrastructure, meeting international trade standards, and streamlined administrative procedures to reduce costs and facilitate trade both within the Central America and Mexico region and with the United States.
- As part of Feed the Future, the U.S. government's global hunger and food security initiative, USAID will provide \$1.5 million to support the efforts of the governments in Central America to refine and implement country-led comprehensive food security strategies to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.
- USAID agriculture activities will support Feed the Future by developing regional value chains to export agricultural products to regional and international markets, increasing employment, income, and overall food security. Activities will also support regional market information systems, climate smart agriculture practices, and strengthening of producer and market networks.
- With funding of approximately \$8.0 million, USAID will support climate change and environment activities, which aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by facilitating investment in low-carbon energy systems, strengthening the regional energy market, and expanding successful land use practices that reduce emissions in a variety of landscapes. Activities will also support regional institutions, governments, businesses, and individuals to make decisions and implement actions that build resilience to climate change.

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. Key areas of GHI align with the shared goals of ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Efforts are aimed at decreasing maternal and neonatal mortality, creating awareness of the effects of chronic malnutrition, improving nutrition behaviors, and adopting hygiene practices. The U.S. government's approach to containing HIV/AIDS in Central America includes promoting healthy behaviors to decrease infection rates, improving advocacy for a stronger response to the epidemic, and improving HIV detection.

Increased Capacity to Fight the Spread of HIV/AIDS

Key Intervention:

- As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Central America Regional Program will provide approximately \$21.0 million (of which \$12.6 million in GHP-State and \$8.4 million in GHP-USAID) to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention targeted for key populations mainly focused on promoting behavioral change, care and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts, and support for programs that increase access to HIV testing and counseling services. The program also strengthens reference systems between service providers, and engages the private and the non-health public sectors in the implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention and the continuum of care. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The final performance evaluation for the Management of Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives (MAREA) regional biodiversity activity was completed in FY 2015 and analyzed the quality of the activity design, especially the validity of its assumptions; identified challenges and results, including those related to gender considerations at the local, national, and regional levels of implementation; and identified methodological considerations for future regional biodiversity project design. Recommendations included: 1) Focus on the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity; 2) Combine activities to conserve marine and coastal biodiversity with those to increase adaptation and resilience to climate change; and 3) Maintain the regional character of the biodiversity conservation program by systematically sharing local experiences within Central America and Mexico.

USAID has designed a monitoring, evaluation, and learning activity that will facilitate procurement of performance and impact evaluations, sector studies, Geographic Information System services, and assessments planned for FY 2016 and beyond. This mechanism will be available to provide monitoring, evaluation and learning services to other missions in the region upon request.

The Central America Regional Program is piloting the use of the new Development Information System (DIS), module 1 (formerly called AIDtracker Plus). This system will enable users to see results and manage performance reporting in real time.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The recommendations of the final performance evaluation of the MAREA activity were used as inputs for the design of the USAID/Central America and Mexico Regional Development Cooperation Strategy (RDCCS) and the Smart Economic Growth project. Based on the evaluation's recommendations, the Regional Program designed a Public International Organization (PIO) grant to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in FY 2015, and will design a new trans-boundary biodiversity activity in FY 2016.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Crime Prevention Capacity Increased in the Region: The regional security efforts 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 men, sex workers, transgender persons, highly mobile populations and some ethnic groups) and provides programmatic coverage and assistance in all Central American countries. USAID will strengthen HIV prevention practices and services directed to key populations, and promote behavior change to decrease infection rates and enhance detection, care, and treatment in specific sub-national units that will allow for saturation of services in each area to have a major impact on the epidemic. The program will support host country governments to effectively and efficiently lead national and regional responses to achieve the national goals set by the countries, and support non-governmental organizations and advocacy groups to play a critical role in holding governments accountable for their policies and financial commitments related to HIV/AIDS. USAID efforts will also support the countries' endeavors to accelerate control of the epidemic in the most affected areas and achieve the ambitious worldwide treatment target set by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	53,492
Regional economic integration increased	10,698
Development Assistance	10,698
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,198
4.5 Agriculture	1,500
Regional climate-smart economic growth enhanced	8,000
Development Assistance	8,000
4.8 Environment	8,000
Regional human rights and citizen security improved	13,802
Development Assistance	13,802
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,831
2.2 Good Governance	6,901
2.4 Civil Society	2,070
HIV prevalence in Central America contained	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 their close geographic proximity and the region's strong economic, social, and cultural ties to the United States. USAID development goals closely align with the U.S. foreign policy and national security imperative of a more prosperous, democratic, and peaceful Western Hemisphere. Increasing U.S. exports to the region, and tackling challenges such as undocumented migration, border security, and climate change, depends on stability and prosperity in Latin America. USAID's LAC Regional Program (LAC/RP) supports the LAC priority goals that advance such critical U.S. national interests. This agenda focuses on: 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 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	22,500	*	23,321	821
Development Assistance	15,500	*	17,071	1,571
Economic Support Fund	750	*	-	-750
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,250	*	6,250	-

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support democratic governance and civil society activities, with the aim to stem democratic backsliding in the region, promote democratic values and practices, and increase civic engagement and participation. Activities will also help expand countries' applications of renewable energy sources, adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change, and conserve biodiversity. Additionally, LAC/RP will help strengthen essential institutions and sectors, such as educational institutions and the agriculture sector.

Democratic Values and Practices Strengthened

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$2.4 million will support civil society and media to build advocacy and organizational technical skills to improve democratic governance in Latin America and the Caribbean. Funding will promote productive discourse with governments, the international community, and civil society to address and improve key issues such as governance and corruption, open-data, gender-based violence, and campaign financing. U.S. assistance will also support studying and identifying democratic governance trends, synthesize lessons learned, and recommend technical responses and policy options.

Transition to Climate-Resilient, Low-Emission, Sustainable Economic Growth Accelerated

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide policymakers and planning authorities with better access to quality scientific information, programs, and decision-making tools related to climate change impacts on critical water supplies in order to enhance climate change resilience, improve watershed management, and minimize climate change disruptions to key economic activities in the region.
- Funds promote energy efficiency in targeted sectors and enable the expansion of renewable energy.
- USAID will support creation of tools and approaches to help communities engage more productively with the private sector on topics including resource management and carbon credits; improve the ability 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.
- Funds will improve the quality and effectiveness of biodiversity conservation and global climate change programming in the LAC region through support services including assessments, technical training, and capturing lessons learned and applying them to future programming.

Institutions Essential to Countries' Progress along the Development Continuum Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- USAID will improve reading achievements with the enhanced regional evidence base on reading improvement by rigorously evaluating promising early-grade reading interventions, disseminating robust evidence, and supporting host country leaders and key stakeholders to implement best practices in teaching reading.
- Funding will 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.
- Funding of approximately \$1 million will build the capacity of actors within agricultural value chains in LAC to meet market requirements and standards, as well as strengthen the capacity of key institutions to carry out research and technology transfer to improve agricultural practices and support market access.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

The regional health program guides the transition of countries from USAID support to greater self-sufficiency through partnerships with multilateral 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 a more effective and sustainable health sector in LAC countries. Programming will promote targeted initiatives in family planning, maternal and child health, aligning with USAID's goal of ending preventable child and maternal deaths. LAC/RP will provide technical assistance to help LAC countries improve regional capacity in malaria elimination and control.

Institutions Essential to Countries' Progress along the Development Continuum Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- USAID will coordinate with regional actors, including the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), to promote the adoption of evidence-based practices that strengthen systems and improve the quality of services delivered in the areas of family planning, and maternal and child health.
- Funds will strengthen the collection and use of health information to improve health equity and system responsiveness, including commodities security.
- U.S. assistance will monitor the efficacy of antimalarial drugs by providing targeted technical assistance to national laboratories in the LAC region to ensure timely detection of drug resistance and support evidence-based policies to prevent antimalarial resistance.

- Funding will ensure availability of antimalarial drugs in remote areas through technical assistance to national malaria control programs to adequately forecast needs and develop procurement and logistic strategies to prevent stockouts.
- Funds will increase access to treatment, quality diagnosis, and successful treatment outcomes by ensuring that LAC countries have the capacity needed to perform quality controls of antimalarial drugs, diagnostic supplies, and insecticides used in the region.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted multiple evaluations in FY 2014 and FY 2015, 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.
- A FY 2014 assessment of tertiary technical training institutions in four LAC countries reiterated the importance of strengthening higher education institutions in Latin America to better prepare students to meet workforce needs, highlighted the advantage of regional coordination to address common challenges in the sector, and contributed to the design of new regional programming.
- 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 potential expansion of current youth programming and inform the development of future programming.
- Targeted assessments of food safety gaps in LAC countries during FY 2015 are guiding investments going forward to prepare agricultural value chains to comply with the U.S. Food Safety Modernization Act.
- An ongoing performance evaluation will document successes and lessons learned regarding the methodologies used to support indigenous communities in equitably and sustainably managing and benefiting from forests, farmlands and related ecosystem services.
- An FY 2014 assessment of energy needs in the Caribbean described areas where USAID interventions could be most cost-effective.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Performance monitoring, evaluations, and results will continue to inform FY 2017 budget and programmatic choices for USAID. For example, 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. Likewise, the education evaluations will inform the U.S. government's understanding of the effectiveness of various early-grade reading interventions and youth workforce development programs and help USAID continue to improve its education programming in LAC. In addition, an ongoing climate change assessment will help USAID adjust its approach to strengthening indigenous participation in carbon markets.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Democratic Values and Practices Strengthened: Over the past decade, democratic governance has been under threat with some freely elected leaders being more autocratic than democratic, and entrenched in corrupt systems and practices rather than supporting good governance. In addition, transnational crime and related violence pervades the region decreasing both citizen security and stability. The regional program will support regional civil society to improve democratic governance, analyze trends in democratic governance and citizen security, and support technical evidence-based responses and policies.

Transition to Climate-Resilient, Low-Emission, Sustainable Economic Growth Accelerated: Climate change poses a serious threat to prosperity and poverty reduction, yet 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 threaten to undermine progress towards sustained economic prosperity and democratic stability. LAC/RP will provide technical support services, such as developing and disseminating proven tools and methodologies to 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 governments 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, and support key sectors, such as education and 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 2017 Request
TOTAL	23,321
Democratic Values and Practices Strengthened	2,400
Development Assistance	2,400
2.2 Good Governance	2,400
Transition to Climate-Resilient, Low-Emission, Sustainable Economic Growth Accelerated	5,500
Development Assistance	5,500
4.8 Environment	5,500
Institutions Essential to Countries Progress along the Development Continuum Strengthened	15,421
Development Assistance	9,171
3.2 Education	8,171
4.5 Agriculture	1,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,250
3.1 Health	6,250

USAID South America Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

USAID's South American Regional (SAR) program advances U.S. foreign assistance priorities by partnering with the region's governments, civil society organizations, and private sector entities to address environmental threats to the Amazon and regional biodiversity. Regional activities are focused on actions that cannot be addressed by traditional bilateral programming, including strengthening regional networks and organizations, and addressing transboundary issues such as regional infrastructure projects, wildlife migration, and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples. Some of the major challenges facing the Amazon are from large-scale infrastructure development that threatens key biodiversity, opening up access to previously untouched forests. Left 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.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	12,000	*	1,741	-10,259
Development Assistance	12,000	*	1,741	-10,259

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support activities that conserve biodiversity, combat deforestation and forest degradation, and improve natural resource management in South America.

Andean Amazon Biome Maintained

Key Intervention:

- \$1.74 million will be used to support a new regional Amazon conservation program, building on achievements and lessons learned from the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA), which will end in 2016. 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. This will include addressing issues related to territorial management, policies and regulations governing parks and protected areas, and enhancing economic opportunities for groups involved in natural resource and protected area management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, USAID completed a mid-term evaluation of ICAA. USAID plans to conduct, during FY 2016, a final performance evaluation of its Amazon Malaria Initiative, which is scheduled to end in 2016. Beginning with the FY 2017 request, funding for the South America Regional Amazon Malaria Initiative will be requested through the USAID Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Regional Program. As such, lessons learned from this final evaluation will inform USAID's LAC Bureau as it makes decisions about if and how to continue implementing future activities to reduce malaria incidence across the Americas in coming years.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Results from the ICAA mid-term performance evaluation highlighted a number of low-level successes across the region. However, it also pointed to a lack of high-level impacts that are truly regional, but are more accurately described as bilateral activities undertaken by a regional program. As a result, USAID is conducting a thorough design process for a new regional program to conserve the Amazon that will maintain a focus on region-wide advances, building on the strengths of this regional platform vis-à-vis bilateral work in Amazon countries. In addition to evaluations, ongoing monitoring of activities takes place on a regular basis to make course corrections as needed.

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.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2017 Request
TOTAL		1,741
Andean Amazon Biome Maintained		1,741
Development Assistance		1,741
4.8 Environment		1,741

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE BUDGET
BY
STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE & OTHER TABLES

Objective, Program Areas: Summary FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,737,378	34,001,282	1,263,904
1 Peace and Security	8,675,637	8,395,594	-280,043
1.1 Counterterrorism	325,949	327,798	1,849
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	298,845	299,700	855
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,969,980	6,748,170	-221,810
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	541,563	514,293	-27,270
1.5 Transnational Crime	119,605	95,082	-24,523
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	419,695	410,551	-9,144
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,934,082	2,720,315	786,233
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	658,771	765,230	106,459
2.2 Good Governance	716,114	1,130,297	414,183
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	162,959	172,653	9,694
2.4 Civil Society	396,238	652,135	255,897
3 Investing in People	10,471,888	10,396,307	-75,581
3.1 Health	9,294,921	9,269,890	-25,031
3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	6,000,211	6,000,200	-11
3.1.2 Tuberculosis	242,325	195,000	-47,325
3.1.3 Malaria	669,500	745,000	75,500
3.1.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	72,500	72,500	-
3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	126,394	116,900	-9,494
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	988,250	1,055,200	66,950
3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	615,741	620,000	4,259
3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	312,580	222,548	-90,032
3.1.9 Nutrition	267,420	242,542	-24,878
3.2 Education	905,674	788,134	-117,540
3.2.1 Basic Education	675,671	561,782	-113,889
3.2.2 Higher Education	230,003	226,352	-3,651
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	271,293	338,283	66,990
3.3.1 Policies, Regulations, and Systems	9,085	19,962	10,877
3.3.2 Social Services	107,122	74,945	-32,177
3.3.3 Social Assistance	155,086	243,376	88,290
4 Economic Growth	3,911,779	4,838,104	926,325
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	473,891	695,973	222,082
4.2 Trade and Investment	156,938	263,747	106,809
4.3 Financial Sector	258,437	58,748	-199,689
4.4 Infrastructure	459,648	579,637	119,989
4.5 Agriculture	1,082,679	1,130,446	47,767
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	349,613	583,905	234,292
4.7 Economic Opportunity	270,847	249,778	-21,069
4.8 Environment	859,726	1,275,870	416,144
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,332,972	5,964,396	-368,576
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,205,470	5,779,729	-425,741
5.2 Disaster Readiness	89,096	154,857	65,761
5.3 Migration Management	38,406	29,810	-8,596
6 Program Support	1,411,020	1,686,566	275,546
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,500	1,281	-219
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,409,520	1,685,285	275,765

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,737,378	34,001,282	1,263,904
1 Peace and Security	8,675,637	8,395,594	-280,043
1.1 Counterterrorism	325,949	327,798	1,849
Africa	54,449	52,234	-2,215
Kenya	5,750	4,500	-1,250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,750	4,500	-1,250
Mauritania	1,615	1,584	-31
Development Assistance	1,615	1,584	-31
Somalia	2,500	2,750	250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,500	2,750	250
Tanzania	450	-	-450
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	-	-450
State Africa Regional (AF)	25,384	29,350	3,966
Economic Support Fund	5,958	6,000	42
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	19,426	23,350	3,924
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	750	4,050	3,300
Development Assistance	750	4,050	3,300
USAID East Africa Regional	10,000	-	-10,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	-	-10,000
USAID West Africa Regional	8,000	10,000	2,000
Development Assistance	8,000	10,000	2,000
East Asia and Pacific	13,610	10,900	-2,710
Indonesia	4,600	4,500	-100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,600	4,500	-100
Malaysia	800	800	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	800	800	-
Philippines	5,510	3,000	-2,510
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,510	3,000	-2,510
Thailand	650	600	-50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	650	600	-50
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,050	2,000	-50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,050	2,000	-50
Europe and Eurasia	784	3,000	2,216
Turkey	784	-	-784
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	784	-	-784
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
Near East	32,728	44,910	12,182
Algeria	1,000	500	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	500	-500
Bahrain	450	800	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	800	350
Egypt	-	1,500	1,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,500	1,500
Iraq	5,000	8,000	3,000

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	8,000	3,000
Jordan	5,000	10,000	5,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	10,000	5,000
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	500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-
Oman	500	1,000	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	1,000	500
Syria	4,000	2,470	-1,530
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,000	2,470	-1,530
Tunisia	1,750	5,500	3,750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,750	5,500	3,750
Yemen	2,250	3,500	1,250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,250	3,500	1,250
Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	9,144	5,940	-3,204
Economic Support Fund	6,644	-	-6,644
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,500	5,940	3,440
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	134	1,400	1,266
Economic Support Fund	134	1,400	1,266
South and Central Asia	37,670	33,104	-4,566
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	3,000	2,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,000	2,000	-1,000
Kazakhstan	580	114	-466
Economic Support Fund	230	114	-116
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	575	540	-35
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	575	540	-35
Pakistan	9,200	9,100	-100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,200	9,100	-100
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	6,063	1,500	-4,563

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Colombia	800	-	-800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	800	-	-800
Mexico	1,750	-	-1,750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,750	-	-1,750
Panama	995	-	-995
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	995	-	-995
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	2,518	1,500	-1,018
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,518	1,500	-1,018
CT - Counterterrorism	127,618	181,000	53,382
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	-	80,000	80,000
Economic Support Fund	-	59,000	59,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	21,000	21,000
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	17,575	18,000	425
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	17,575	18,000	425
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	110,043	83,000	-27,043
Economic Support Fund	32,150	6,000	-26,150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	77,893	77,000	-893
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,867	-	-5,867
DCHA/OTI	5,867	-	-5,867
Transition Initiatives	5,867	-	-5,867
IO - International Organizations	1,160	1,150	-10
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
IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	-	50	50
International Organizations and Programs	-	50	50
Other Funding	46,000	-	-46,000
To Be Programmed	46,000	-	-46,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	46,000	-	-46,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	298,845	299,700	855
Africa	1,700	1,700	-
Ghana	200	-	-200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	-	-200
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)	500	500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
East Asia and Pacific	4,310	4,260	-50
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	250	250	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	250	-
Philippines	590	590	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	590	590	-
Singapore	240	200	-40
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	200	-40
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	31,235	37,290	6,055
Albania	570	540	-30
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	570	540	-30
Armenia	2,730	3,450	720
Economic Support Fund	1,990	2,750	760
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	740	700	-40
Azerbaijan	735	400	-335
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	735	400	-335
Bosnia and Herzegovina	620	600	-20
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	620	600	-20
Georgia	1,000	1,100	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	1,100	100
Kosovo	720	720	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	720	720	-
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	560	-50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	610	560	-50
Turkey	750	600	-150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	750	600	-150
Ukraine	20,590	26,950	6,360
Economic Support Fund	19,620	22,000	2,380

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	970	4,950	3,980
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,550	770	-780
Economic Support Fund	700	-	-700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	770	-80
Near East	15,600	13,004	-2,596
Algeria	500	500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-
Egypt	3,100	1,500	-1,600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,100	1,500	-1,600
Iraq	860	860	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	860	860	-
Jordan	1,700	3,200	1,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,700	3,200	1,500
Lebanon	960	960	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	960	960	-
Libya	1,000	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	1,000	-
Morocco	1,000	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	1,000	-
Oman	1,000	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	1,000	-
Syria	4,000	2,000	-2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,000	2,000	-2,000
Tunisia	480	600	120
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	480	600	120
Yemen	1,000	384	-616
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	384	-616
South and Central Asia	7,860	7,010	-850
Afghanistan	1,100	1,000	-100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,100	1,000	-100
Bangladesh	260	260	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	260	260	-
India	950	400	-550
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	950	400	-550
Kazakhstan	1,080	1,000	-80
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	270	250	-20
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	270	250	-20
Pakistan	800	800	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	800	800	-
Sri Lanka	380	380	-

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	380	380	-
Tajikistan	810	770	-40
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	810	770	-40
Turkmenistan	250	230	-20
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	230	-20
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	500	500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-
Peru	150	-	-150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	-	-150
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	420	570	150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	420	570	150
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	32,000	32,000	-
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	32,000	32,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	32,000	32,000	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	203,140	201,566	-1,574
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	203,140	201,566	-1,574
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	203,140	201,566	-1,574
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,969,980	6,748,170	-221,810
Africa	492,994	405,973	-87,021
Angola	6,018	4,525	-1,493
International Military Education and Training	718	525	-193
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,300	4,000	-1,300
Benin	210	300	90
International Military Education and Training	210	300	90
Botswana	524	725	201
International Military Education and Training	524	725	201
Burkina Faso	242	345	103
International Military Education and Training	242	345	103
Burundi	411	500	89
International Military Education and Training	411	500	89
Cabo Verde	144	150	6
International Military Education and Training	144	150	6

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Cameroon	420	500	80
International Military Education and Training	420	500	80
Central African Republic	10,000	11,800	1,800
International Military Education and Training	-	150	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	3,650	3,650
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	8,000	-2,000
Chad	416	1,500	1,084
International Military Education and Training	416	500	84
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,000	1,000
Comoros	232	150	-82
International Military Education and Training	232	150	-82
Cote d'Ivoire	481	340	-141
International Military Education and Training	481	340	-141
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,589	13,235	1,646
International Military Education and Training	496	435	-61
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	593	800	207
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	2,000	1,500
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	10,000	-
Djibouti	1,098	1,000	-98
International Military Education and Training	398	500	102
Foreign Military Financing	700	500	-200
Ethiopia	1,259	1,070	-189
International Military Education and Training	559	570	11
Foreign Military Financing	700	500	-200
Gabon	351	350	-1
International Military Education and Training	351	350	-1
Ghana	959	1,150	191
International Military Education and Training	659	850	191
Foreign Military Financing	300	300	-
Guinea	189	340	151
International Military Education and Training	189	340	151
Guinea-Bissau	130	150	20
International Military Education and Training	130	150	20
Kenya	2,947	2,850	-97
International Military Education and Training	747	850	103
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	1,000	-200
Lesotho	8	125	117
International Military Education and Training	8	125	117
Liberia	14,180	11,160	-3,020
International Military Education and Training	360	360	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,320	7,300	-1,020
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	2,500	-
Peacekeeping Operations	3,000	1,000	-2,000
Madagascar	73	250	177

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	73	250	177
Malawi	335	300	-35
International Military Education and Training	335	300	-35
Mali	6,409	1,400	-5,009
International Military Education and Training	409	400	-9
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,000	1,000
Peacekeeping Operations	6,000	-	-6,000
Mauritania	449	1,500	1,051
International Military Education and Training	449	500	51
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,000	1,000
Mauritius	244	150	-94
International Military Education and Training	244	150	-94
Mozambique	1,519	400	-1,119
International Military Education and Training	519	400	-119
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	-	-1,000
Namibia	195	150	-45
International Military Education and Training	195	150	-45
Niger	438	1,500	1,062
International Military Education and Training	438	500	62
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,000	1,000
Nigeria	1,417	1,300	-117
International Military Education and Training	817	800	-17
Foreign Military Financing	600	500	-100
Republic of the Congo	270	250	-20
International Military Education and Training	270	250	-20
Rwanda	619	500	-119
International Military Education and Training	619	500	-119
Sao Tome and Principe	74	150	76
International Military Education and Training	74	150	76
Senegal	1,677	2,300	623
International Military Education and Training	977	1,000	23
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	1,000	600
Foreign Military Financing	300	300	-
Seychelles	142	150	8
International Military Education and Training	142	150	8
Sierra Leone	299	400	101
International Military Education and Training	299	400	101
Somalia	253,679	114,115	-139,564
International Military Education and Training	179	365	186
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	2,750	1,050
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,800	1,000	-800
Peacekeeping Operations	250,000	110,000	-140,000
South Africa	2,096	2,050	-46
International Military Education and Training	646	750	104
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	450	300	-150
South Sudan	28,721	38,000	9,279
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,721	6,000	279
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	2,000	-
Peacekeeping Operations	21,000	30,000	9,000
Swaziland	150	125	-25
International Military Education and Training	150	125	-25
Tanzania	610	500	-110
International Military Education and Training	610	500	-110
The Gambia	53	150	97
International Military Education and Training	53	150	97
Togo	473	300	-173
International Military Education and Training	473	300	-173
Uganda	802	720	-82
International Military Education and Training	602	720	118
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
Zambia	388	350	-38
International Military Education and Training	388	350	-38
Zimbabwe	1,000	2,500	1,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	2,500	1,500
State Africa Regional (AF)	139,054	184,198	45,144
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	29,500	27,000	-2,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-
Foreign Military Financing	61,883	20,448	-41,435
Peacekeeping Operations	47,171	136,250	89,079
East Asia and Pacific	174,283	148,960	-25,323
Burma	3,100	1,150	-1,950
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,100	1,150	50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	-	-2,000
Cambodia	5,964	6,750	786
International Military Education and Training	464	750	286
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,500	6,000	500
Fiji	213	200	-13
International Military Education and Training	213	200	-13
Indonesia	23,593	19,750	-3,843
International Military Education and Training	2,513	2,650	137
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,080	7,100	20
Foreign Military Financing	14,000	10,000	-4,000
Laos	12,997	10,900	-2,097
International Military Education and Training	347	450	103
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	450	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	12,000	10,000	-2,000
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
Malaysia	982	1,000	18
International Military Education and Training	982	1,000	18

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Mongolia	3,384	3,600	216
International Military Education and Training	1,384	2,000	616
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	1,600	-400
Papua New Guinea	298	200	-98
International Military Education and Training	298	200	-98
Philippines	57,793	49,000	-8,793
International Military Education and Training	2,293	2,000	-293
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,500	7,000	1,500
Foreign Military Financing	50,000	40,000	-10,000
Samoa	82	100	18
International Military Education and Training	82	100	18
Thailand	950	950	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	950	950	-
Timor-Leste	794	500	-294
International Military Education and Training	494	400	-94
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	100	100
Foreign Military Financing	300	-	-300
Tonga	248	250	2
International Military Education and Training	248	250	2
Vietnam	17,000	21,200	4,200
International Military Education and Training	1,465	1,500	35
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	285	2,700	2,415
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,500	7,000	2,500
Foreign Military Financing	10,750	10,000	-750
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	46,885	33,410	-13,475
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	4,090	3,090
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	17,085	4,320	-12,765
Foreign Military Financing	28,800	25,000	-3,800
Europe and Eurasia	225,877	198,253	-27,624
Albania	6,437	6,350	-87
International Military Education and Training	1,087	1,000	-87
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,450	1,450	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	1,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	2,400	-
Armenia	3,180	2,330	-850
International Military Education and Training	590	600	10
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	590	730	140
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	-	-300
Foreign Military Financing	1,700	1,000	-700
Azerbaijan	2,293	1,600	-693
International Military Education and Training	593	600	7
Foreign Military Financing	1,700	1,000	-700
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10,697	10,352	-345
International Military Education and Training	991	1,000	9
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,106	1,852	-254

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,600	3,500	-100
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	4,000	-
Bulgaria	7,250	7,000	-250
International Military Education and Training	2,000	2,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	-	-250
Foreign Military Financing	5,000	5,000	-
Croatia	4,481	2,100	-2,381
International Military Education and Training	1,131	1,100	-31
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	-	-850
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	1,000	-1,500
Czech Republic	2,748	1,800	-948
International Military Education and Training	1,748	1,800	52
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	-	-1,000
Estonia	2,827	2,800	-27
International Military Education and Training	1,227	1,200	-27
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	1,600	-
Georgia	35,000	24,925	-10,075
International Military Education and Training	2,165	2,200	35
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,335	2,725	390
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	-	-500
Foreign Military Financing	30,000	20,000	-10,000
Greece	199	200	1
International Military Education and Training	199	200	1
Hungary	993	1,000	7
International Military Education and Training	993	1,000	7
Kosovo	12,237	8,870	-3,367
International Military Education and Training	737	750	13
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,100	4,120	-2,980
Foreign Military Financing	4,400	4,000	-400
Latvia	2,727	2,700	-27
International Military Education and Training	1,227	1,200	-27
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	-
Lithuania	2,698	2,700	2
International Military Education and Training	1,198	1,200	2
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	-
Macedonia	6,020	5,429	-591
International Military Education and Training	1,157	1,100	-57
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	863	729	-134
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	3,600	-400
Malta	100	200	100
International Military Education and Training	100	200	100
Moldova	13,789	15,550	1,761
International Military Education and Training	1,139	1,150	11
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,400	1,650	250
Foreign Military Financing	11,250	12,750	1,500

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Montenegro	2,483	2,217	-266
International Military Education and Training	613	600	-13
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	670	617	-53
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	1,000	-200
Poland	10,996	5,500	-5,496
International Military Education and Training	1,996	2,000	4
Foreign Military Financing	9,000	3,500	-5,500
Portugal	90	100	10
International Military Education and Training	90	100	10
Romania	7,096	6,100	-996
International Military Education and Training	1,696	1,700	4
Foreign Military Financing	5,400	4,400	-1,000
Serbia	5,067	5,250	183
International Military Education and Training	867	1,050	183
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	900	900	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	1,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	1,800	-
Slovakia	942	900	-42
International Military Education and Training	942	900	-42
Slovenia	602	650	48
International Military Education and Training	602	650	48
Turkey	3,096	3,200	104
International Military Education and Training	3,096	3,200	104
Ukraine	61,329	61,900	571
Economic Support Fund	4,000	-	-4,000
International Military Education and Training	1,889	2,900	1,011
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	11,000	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,440	6,000	4,560
Foreign Military Financing	47,000	42,000	-5,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	20,500	16,530	-3,970
Economic Support Fund	500	1,500	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	30	30
Foreign Military Financing	20,000	15,000	-5,000
Near East	5,233,390	5,239,985	6,595
Algeria	1,245	1,300	55
International Military Education and Training	1,245	1,300	55
Bahrain	8,077	5,800	-2,277
International Military Education and Training	577	800	223
Foreign Military Financing	7,500	5,000	-2,500
Egypt	1,302,300	1,301,800	-500
International Military Education and Training	1,700	1,800	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	600	-	-600
Foreign Military Financing	1,300,000	1,300,000	-
Iraq	168,902	169,000	98
International Military Education and Training	902	1,000	98

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	18,000	18,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	150,000	150,000	-
Israel	3,100,000	3,100,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,100,000	3,100,000	-
Jordan	389,287	354,400	-34,887
International Military Education and Training	3,787	4,000	213
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	400	-100
Foreign Military Financing	385,000	350,000	-35,000
Lebanon	98,135	117,750	19,615
International Military Education and Training	2,218	2,750	532
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,800	7,000	-2,800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	3,000	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	84,117	105,000	20,883
Libya	2,150	1,500	-650
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	650	-	-650
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	1,500	-
Morocco	16,967	12,000	-4,967
International Military Education and Training	1,967	2,000	33
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	5,000	2,000
Foreign Military Financing	12,000	5,000	-7,000
Oman	5,605	2,000	-3,605
International Military Education and Training	1,605	2,000	395
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	-	-4,000
Saudi Arabia	9	10	1
International Military Education and Training	9	10	1
Syria	9,000	59,000	50,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,000	8,000	-
Peacekeeping Operations	-	50,000	50,000
Tunisia	38,686	56,615	17,929
International Military Education and Training	2,186	2,300	114
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,500	9,315	2,815
Foreign Military Financing	30,000	45,000	15,000
West Bank and Gaza	59,900	20,350	-39,550
Economic Support Fund	8,000	-	-8,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	50,900	19,350	-31,550
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	1,000	-
Yemen	3,127	2,500	-627
International Military Education and Training	127	-	-127
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	500	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	2,000	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	34,500	6,500
Peacekeeping Operations	28,000	34,500	6,500
Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,000	1,460	-540
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	1,460	-540

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
South and Central Asia	345,280	341,531	-3,749
Afghanistan	23,749	20,800	-2,949
International Military Education and Training	1,049	800	-249
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	22,700	20,000	-2,700
Bangladesh	4,367	4,900	533
International Military Education and Training	1,467	1,500	33
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	900	1,400	500
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	2,000	-
India	1,260	1,300	40
International Military Education and Training	1,260	1,300	40
Kazakhstan	1,777	952	-825
International Military Education and Training	725	700	-25
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	252	252	-
Foreign Military Financing	800	-	-800
Kyrgyz Republic	2,229	1,900	-329
International Military Education and Training	779	950	171
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,050	700	-350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	250	-150
Maldives	714	700	-14
International Military Education and Training	314	300	-14
Foreign Military Financing	400	400	-
Nepal	5,974	3,800	-2,174
International Military Education and Training	885	900	15
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,330	1,200	-130
Foreign Military Financing	3,759	1,700	-2,059
Pakistan	292,791	291,300	-1,491
International Military Education and Training	4,791	4,800	9
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	23,000	21,500	-1,500
Foreign Military Financing	265,000	265,000	-
Sri Lanka	3,047	7,400	4,353
International Military Education and Training	547	500	-47
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,500	6,500	4,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	400	400
Tajikistan	5,896	4,565	-1,331
International Military Education and Training	536	525	-11
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,160	2,540	-620
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	1,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	700	-	-700
Turkmenistan	240	285	45
International Military Education and Training	140	285	145
Foreign Military Financing	100	-	-100
Uzbekistan	1,336	429	-907
International Military Education and Training	507	300	-207
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	129	129	-
Foreign Military Financing	700	-	-700

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Central Asia Regional	1,900	3,200	1,300
Foreign Military Financing	1,900	3,200	1,300
Western Hemisphere	101,883	171,153	69,270
Argentina	336	350	14
International Military Education and Training	336	350	14
Belize	1,058	1,250	192
International Military Education and Training	258	250	-8
Foreign Military Financing	800	1,000	200
Brazil	546	625	79
International Military Education and Training	546	625	79
Chile	742	500	-242
International Military Education and Training	742	500	-242
Colombia	35,654	82,530	46,876
Economic Support Fund	2,013	19,105	17,092
International Military Education and Training	1,446	1,400	-46
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,695	2,500	805
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,500	21,000	17,500
Foreign Military Financing	27,000	38,525	11,525
Costa Rica	1,673	1,825	152
International Military Education and Training	473	425	-48
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	1,400	200
Dominican Republic	753	600	-153
International Military Education and Training	753	600	-153
El Salvador	2,549	2,700	151
International Military Education and Training	949	800	-149
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	1,900	300
Guatemala	1,798	2,500	702
International Military Education and Training	798	760	-38
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,740	740
Guyana	300	250	-50
International Military Education and Training	300	250	-50
Haiti	7,072	8,955	1,883
International Military Education and Training	272	255	-17
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,000	7,500	1,500
Foreign Military Financing	800	1,200	400
Honduras	3,865	5,250	1,385
International Military Education and Training	765	750	-15
Foreign Military Financing	3,100	4,500	1,400
Jamaica	573	600	27
International Military Education and Training	573	600	27
Mexico	6,158	4,500	-1,658
International Military Education and Training	1,483	1,500	17
Foreign Military Financing	4,675	3,000	-1,675
Nicaragua	54	300	246
International Military Education and Training	54	300	246

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Panama	2,582	2,700	118
International Military Education and Training	782	700	-82
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	2,000	200
Paraguay	480	460	-20
International Military Education and Training	480	460	-20
Peru	2,429	1,600	-829
International Military Education and Training	629	600	-29
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	1,000	-800
Suriname	199	215	16
International Military Education and Training	199	215	16
The Bahamas	200	200	-
International Military Education and Training	200	200	-
Trinidad and Tobago	308	325	17
International Military Education and Training	308	325	17
Uruguay	550	500	-50
International Military Education and Training	550	500	-50
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	614	840	226
International Military Education and Training	614	840	226
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	31,390	51,578	20,188
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	26,390	36,578	10,188
Foreign Military Financing	5,000	15,000	10,000
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	50,813	49,874	-939
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	1,000	-	-1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	-	-1,000
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	3,250	3,400	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,250	3,400	150
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	29,500	27,000	-2,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	29,500	27,000	-2,500
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	3,590	3,592	2
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,590	3,592	2
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	4,000	2,800	-1,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000	2,800	-1,200
INL - Program Development and Support	9,473	13,082	3,609
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,473	13,082	3,609
IO - International Organizations	-	300	300
IO - UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	-	300	300
International Organizations and Programs	-	300	300
Other Funding	136,006	-	-136,006
Global Security Contingency Fund	25,000	-	-25,000
Foreign Military Financing	25,000	-	-25,000
To Be Programmed	111,006	-	-111,006
International Military Education and Training	219	-	-219
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	75,000	-	-75,000
Foreign Military Financing	35,787	-	-35,787
PM - Political-Military Affairs	205,454	189,141	-16,313

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	24,849	18,000	-6,849
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	24,849	18,000	-6,849
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	69,575	70,000	425
Foreign Military Financing	69,575	70,000	425
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,510	5,500	-10
International Military Education and Training	5,510	5,500	-10
PM - Peacekeeping Response	17,000	-	-17,000
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	-	-7,000
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	-	-10,000
PM - Security Governance Initiative	1,497	14,041	12,544
Peacekeeping Operations	1,497	14,041	12,544
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership	20,668	20,100	-568
Peacekeeping Operations	20,668	20,100	-568
PM - GPOI	66,355	61,000	-5,355
Peacekeeping Operations	66,355	61,000	-5,355
PM - Maritime Security Technical Experts Program	-	500	500
Peacekeeping Operations	-	500	500
Special Representatives	4,000	3,000	-1,000
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	4,000	3,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000	3,000	-1,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	541,563	514,293	-27,270
Africa	330	300	-30
Liberia	330	300	-30
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	330	300	-30
East Asia and Pacific	2,625	4,385	1,760
Burma	800	1,450	650
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	1,450	650
Indonesia	475	375	-100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	475	375	-100
Laos	250	1,250	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	250	250	-
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
Timor-Leste	100	-	-100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	-	-100
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,000	1,310	310
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,310	310
South and Central Asia	143,722	114,694	-29,028
Afghanistan	127,750	98,000	-29,750
Economic Support Fund	15,000	15,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	112,750	83,000	-29,750
Kazakhstan	322	324	2
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	322	324	2
Kyrgyz Republic	-	200	200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	200	200
Pakistan	11,500	11,500	-

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,500	11,500	-
Tajikistan	150	670	520
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	150	670	520
Central Asia Regional	4,000	4,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000	4,000	-
Western Hemisphere	329,161	325,477	-3,684
Colombia	167,002	185,460	18,458
Economic Support Fund	56,502	90,460	33,958
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	110,500	95,000	-15,500
Mexico	46,999	33,335	-13,664
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	46,999	33,335	-13,664
Peru	59,600	57,960	-1,640
Economic Support Fund	24,000	25,460	1,460
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	35,600	32,500	-3,100
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	55,560	48,722	-6,838
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	55,560	48,722	-6,838
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	65,725	69,437	3,712
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	6,000	7,000	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,000	7,000	1,000
INL - Demand Reduction	12,500	12,500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	12,500	12,500	-
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	34,881	34,886	5
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	34,881	34,886	5
INL - International Organizations	3,400	3,200	-200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,400	3,200	-200
INL - Program Development and Support	8,944	11,851	2,907
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,944	11,851	2,907
1.5 Transnational Crime	119,605	95,082	-24,523
Africa	10,700	3,190	-7,510
Democratic Republic of the Congo	200	190	-10
Economic Support Fund	200	190	-10
Tanzania	1,500	-	-1,500
Development Assistance	1,500	-	-1,500
State Africa Regional (AF)	9,000	3,000	-6,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000	1,000	-3,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	2,000	-3,000
East Asia and Pacific	9,250	3,735	-5,515
Burma	500	1,000	500
Economic Support Fund	500	1,000	500
Philippines	600	600	-
Development Assistance	600	600	-
Thailand	450	410	-40
Development Assistance	450	410	-40
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	6,500	525	-5,975
Economic Support Fund	500	525	25

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,000	-	-6,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,200	1,200	-
Development Assistance	1,200	1,200	-
Europe and Eurasia	3,596	2,661	-935
Armenia	76	-	-76
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	76	-	-76
Azerbaijan	688	325	-363
Economic Support Fund	225	325	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	463	-	-463
Belarus	241	221	-20
Economic Support Fund	241	221	-20
Georgia	115	115	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	115	115	-
Kosovo	116	-	-116
Economic Support Fund	116	-	-116
Moldova	350	800	450
Economic Support Fund	-	500	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	350	300	-50
Ukraine	910	1,200	290
Economic Support Fund	710	1,000	290
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	200	200	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,100	-	-1,100
Economic Support Fund	500	-	-500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	600	-	-600
Near East	-	1,000	1,000
Lebanon	-	1,000	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,000	1,000
South and Central Asia	9,422	9,770	348
Afghanistan	5,000	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
Bangladesh	1,000	1,100	100
Development Assistance	1,000	1,100	100
Kazakhstan	576	574	-2
Economic Support Fund	250	250	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	326	324	-2
Kyrgyz Republic	400	550	150
Economic Support Fund	350	350	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	50	200	150
Nepal	1,500	1,500	-
Economic Support Fund	1,500	1,500	-
Tajikistan	80	180	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	80	180	100
Turkmenistan	310	310	-
Economic Support Fund	110	110	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	200	200	-

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Uzbekistan	556	556	-
Economic Support Fund	400	400	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	156	156	-
Western Hemisphere	40,507	31,948	-8,559
Colombia	2,000	4,000	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	4,000	2,000
Guatemala	1,500	750	-750
Development Assistance	1,500	750	-750
Mexico	3,357	4,848	1,491
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,357	4,848	1,491
Peru	1,400	1,000	-400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,400	1,000	-400
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	32,250	21,350	-10,900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	32,250	21,350	-10,900
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	23,507	17,055	-6,452
INL - Alien Smuggling/Border Security	500	500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-
INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs	3,000	2,300	-700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	2,300	-700
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	5,000	4,000	-1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	4,000	-1,000
INL - International Organizations	600	600	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	600	600	-
INL - International Organized Crime	13,100	8,300	-4,800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,100	8,300	-4,800
INL - Program Development and Support	1,307	1,355	48
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,307	1,355	48
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	20,723	-
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	20,723	20,723	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,723	20,723	-
Special Representatives	400	5,000	4,600
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	400	5,000	4,600
Economic Support Fund	400	5,000	4,600
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	419,695	410,551	-9,144
Africa	53,327	66,127	12,800
Central African Republic	2,000	1,269	-731
Economic Support Fund	2,000	1,269	-731
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,700	4,700	2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,700	4,700	2,000
Mali	1,500	2,941	1,441
Development Assistance	1,500	2,941	1,441
Nigeria	-	3,800	3,800

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	-	3,800	3,800
Somalia	10,994	15,405	4,411
Economic Support Fund	10,994	15,405	4,411
South Sudan	22,740	26,600	3,860
Economic Support Fund	22,740	26,600	3,860
Sudan	1,390	4,412	3,022
Economic Support Fund	1,390	4,412	3,022
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,003	2,000	-3
Economic Support Fund	2,003	2,000	-3
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	-	4,000	4,000
Development Assistance	-	4,000	4,000
USAID Central Africa Regional	10,000	-	-10,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	-	-10,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	3,365	13,105	9,740
Burma	2,550	12,000	9,450
Economic Support Fund	2,550	12,000	9,450
Thailand	550	825	275
Development Assistance	550	825	275
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	265	280	15
Economic Support Fund	265	280	15
Europe and Eurasia	67,356	62,419	-4,937
Armenia	110	128	18
Economic Support Fund	110	128	18
Azerbaijan	-	141	141
Economic Support Fund	-	141	141
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,363	3,350	987
Economic Support Fund	2,363	3,350	987
Georgia	1,600	7,000	5,400
Economic Support Fund	1,600	7,000	5,400
Kosovo	1,600	3,800	2,200
Economic Support Fund	1,600	3,800	2,200
Poland	3,000	3,000	-
Economic Support Fund	3,000	3,000	-
Ukraine	35,502	26,000	-9,502
Economic Support Fund	35,502	26,000	-9,502
Europe and Eurasia Regional	300	-	-300
Economic Support Fund	300	-	-300
International Fund for Ireland	750	-	-750
Economic Support Fund	750	-	-750
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	22,131	19,000	-3,131
Economic Support Fund	22,131	19,000	-3,131
Near East	57,666	77,700	20,034
Iraq	15,300	14,000	-1,300

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	15,300	14,000	-1,300
Lebanon	2,000	7,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	7,000	5,000
Syria	28,000	50,000	22,000
Economic Support Fund	28,000	50,000	22,000
Yemen	6,100	-	-6,100
Economic Support Fund	6,100	-	-6,100
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,200	1,200	-
Economic Support Fund	1,200	1,200	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	66	500	434
Economic Support Fund	66	500	434
South and Central Asia	97,425	90,500	-6,925
Afghanistan	900	5,000	4,100
Economic Support Fund	900	5,000	4,100
Nepal	-	500	500
Economic Support Fund	-	500	500
Pakistan	96,525	76,000	-20,525
Economic Support Fund	96,525	76,000	-20,525
Sri Lanka	-	2,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	2,000
Central Asia Regional	-	7,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund	-	7,000	7,000
Western Hemisphere	12,087	-	-12,087
Colombia	12,087	-	-12,087
Economic Support Fund	12,087	-	-12,087
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	-	5,000	5,000
State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	5,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	5,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	98,419	95,600	-2,819
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	30,000	10,000
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	30,000	10,000
DCHA/CMM	3,000	3,000	-
Development Assistance	3,000	3,000	-
DCHA/CMM - Reconciliation Programs	26,000	-	-26,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	-	-10,000
Development Assistance	16,000	-	-16,000
DCHA/OTI	49,419	62,600	13,181
Transition Initiatives	49,419	62,600	13,181
IO - International Organizations	50	100	50
IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50	-	-50
International Organizations and Programs	50	-	-50
IO - UN Department of Field Support (DFS)	-	100	100

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Organizations and Programs	-	100	100
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	30,000	-	-30,000
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	30,000	-	-30,000
Complex Crises Fund	30,000	-	-30,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,934,082	2,720,315	786,233
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	658,771	765,230	106,459
Africa	48,274	63,388	15,114
Burundi	-	500	500
Economic Support Fund	-	500	500
Central African Republic	-	2,000	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	2,000	2,000
Cote d'Ivoire	1,200	4,565	3,365
Economic Support Fund	1,200	4,565	3,365
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,407	7,755	2,348
Economic Support Fund	4,000	6,555	2,555
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,407	1,200	-207
Ethiopia	400	2,000	1,600
Economic Support Fund	400	-	-400
Development Assistance	-	2,000	2,000
Guinea	-	500	500
Development Assistance	-	500	500
Liberia	2,850	7,500	4,650
Economic Support Fund	-	4,000	4,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,850	3,500	650
Mali	1,000	3,000	2,000
Development Assistance	1,000	3,000	2,000
Mozambique	-	135	135
Development Assistance	-	135	135
Rwanda	1,000	1,000	-
Development Assistance	1,000	1,000	-
Sierra Leone	-	561	561
Economic Support Fund	-	561	561
South Africa	-	987	987
Development Assistance	-	987	987
South Sudan	21,437	2,500	-18,937
Economic Support Fund	12,537	2,500	-10,037
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,900	-	-8,900
Zimbabwe	980	2,500	1,520
Economic Support Fund	980	2,500	1,520
African Union	-	800	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	800	800
State Africa Regional (AF)	14,000	20,300	6,300
Economic Support Fund	2,000	4,300	2,300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	12,000	16,000	4,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	-	6,785	6,785

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	-	6,785	6,785
East Asia and Pacific	27,377	40,505	13,128
Burma	4,451	7,855	3,404
Economic Support Fund	3,351	7,455	4,104
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,100	400	-700
Cambodia	5,916	6,500	584
Economic Support Fund	3,500	1,500	-2,000
Development Assistance	2,416	5,000	2,584
China	1,825	800	-1,025
Economic Support Fund	1,000	-	-1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	825	800	-25
Indonesia	4,170	6,150	1,980
Economic Support Fund	416	-	-416
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,470	3,150	680
Development Assistance	1,284	3,000	1,716
Laos	300	1,300	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	300	-
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
Mongolia	-	500	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	500	500
Philippines	7,400	8,000	600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,500	2,000	-1,500
Development Assistance	3,900	6,000	2,100
Thailand	950	950	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	950	950	-
Timor-Leste	700	700	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	700	700	-
Vietnam	665	6,750	6,085
Economic Support Fund	500	-	-500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	165	1,750	1,585
Development Assistance	-	5,000	5,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,000	1,000	-
Economic Support Fund	-	500	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	500	-500
Europe and Eurasia	36,763	58,793	22,030
Albania	3,200	2,925	-275
Economic Support Fund	2,000	1,725	-275
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,200	1,200	-
Armenia	1,034	970	-64
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,034	970	-64
Azerbaijan	1,102	1,189	87
Economic Support Fund	765	1,189	424
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	337	-	-337
Belarus	205	-	-205
Economic Support Fund	205	-	-205

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,295	5,648	2,353
Economic Support Fund	1,601	3,700	2,099
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,694	1,948	254
Georgia	4,718	5,160	442
Economic Support Fund	3,668	4,000	332
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,050	1,160	110
Kosovo	10,875	13,258	2,383
Economic Support Fund	7,375	7,878	503
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,500	5,380	1,880
Macedonia	737	871	134
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	737	871	134
Moldova	2,630	6,044	3,414
Economic Support Fund	1,580	4,484	2,904
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,050	1,560	510
Montenegro	830	1,078	248
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	830	1,078	248
Serbia	3,950	5,350	1,400
Economic Support Fund	2,600	4,000	1,400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,350	1,350	-
Ukraine	2,350	9,800	7,450
Economic Support Fund	850	6,000	5,150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	3,800	2,300
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,837	6,500	4,663
Economic Support Fund	1,637	6,500	4,863
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	200	-	-200
Near East	50,649	79,455	28,806
Egypt	2,500	6,700	4,200
Economic Support Fund	2,100	4,700	2,600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	400	2,000	1,600
Iraq	7,000	6,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	6,000	6,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	-	-1,000
Jordan	7,000	7,000	-
Economic Support Fund	7,000	7,000	-
Lebanon	1,113	8,580	7,467
Economic Support Fund	913	6,580	5,667
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	200	2,000	1,800
Libya	350	3,000	2,650
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	350	1,000	650
Syria	-	17,000	17,000
Economic Support Fund	-	17,000	17,000
Tunisia	500	3,685	3,185
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	1,685	1,185

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
West Bank and Gaza	20,300	17,450	-2,850
Economic Support Fund	5,200	4,000	-1,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	15,100	13,450	-1,650
Yemen	-	500	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	500	500
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	1,000	3,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	1,000	3,000	2,000
Near East Regional Democracy	9,886	5,000	-4,886
Economic Support Fund	9,886	5,000	-4,886
Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	540	540
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	540	540
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	1,000	-
Economic Support Fund	1,000	1,000	-
South and Central Asia	177,890	160,351	-17,539
Afghanistan	151,150	127,000	-24,150
Economic Support Fund	13,900	25,000	11,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	137,250	102,000	-35,250
Bangladesh	3,750	3,100	-650
Economic Support Fund	1,200	-	-1,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	350	600	250
Development Assistance	2,200	2,500	300
Kazakhstan	-	495	495
Economic Support Fund	-	495	495
Kyrgyz Republic	3,105	2,999	-106
Economic Support Fund	2,205	2,499	294
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	900	500	-400
Nepal	900	1,030	130
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	900	1,030	130
Pakistan	17,846	19,000	1,154
Economic Support Fund	12,346	12,000	-346
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,500	7,000	1,500
Sri Lanka	-	5,017	5,017
Economic Support Fund	-	4,017	4,017
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,000	1,000
Tajikistan	330	330	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	330	330	-
Uzbekistan	809	1,380	571
Economic Support Fund	354	725	371
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	455	655	200
Western Hemisphere	227,010	286,278	59,268
Colombia	29,344	52,000	22,656
Economic Support Fund	8,344	10,500	2,156
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	21,000	41,500	20,500
Cuba	8,100	6,700	-1,400
Economic Support Fund	8,100	6,700	-1,400

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
El Salvador	3,445	10,628	7,183
Economic Support Fund	3,445	-	-3,445
Development Assistance	-	10,628	10,628
Guatemala	3,683	-	-3,683
Development Assistance	3,683	-	-3,683
Haiti	6,750	3,500	-3,250
Economic Support Fund	6,750	3,500	-3,250
Honduras	3,859	3,000	-859
Development Assistance	3,859	3,000	-859
Mexico	59,004	58,069	-935
Economic Support Fund	17,600	21,100	3,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	41,404	36,969	-4,435
Venezuela	1,200	1,200	-
Economic Support Fund	1,200	1,200	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	110,375	146,350	35,975
Economic Support Fund	29,575	28,000	-1,575
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	80,800	118,350	37,550
USAID Central America Regional	1,250	4,831	3,581
Economic Support Fund	1,250	-	-1,250
Development Assistance	-	4,831	4,831
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	13,350	17,550	4,200
DCHA/DRG - Core	13,350	16,500	3,150
Development Assistance	3,350	16,500	13,150
Democracy Fund	10,000	-	-10,000
DCHA/PPM	-	1,050	1,050
Development Assistance	-	1,050	1,050
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	43,150	33,300	-9,850
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	43,150	33,300	-9,850
Economic Support Fund	2,000	33,300	31,300
Democracy Fund	41,150	-	-41,150
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	9,920	7,110	-2,810
INL - Program Development and Support	9,920	7,110	-2,810
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,920	7,110	-2,810
IO - International Organizations	21,950	17,500	-4,450
IO - Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCOPI)	-	200	200
International Organizations and Programs	-	200	200
IO - Internet Governance Forum (IGF)	-	200	200
International Organizations and Programs	-	200	200
IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	4,500	4,000	-500
International Organizations and Programs	4,500	4,000	-500
IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	-	250	250
International Organizations and Programs	-	250	250
IO - UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	-	1,000	1,000
International Organizations and Programs	-	1,000	1,000

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,250	1,150	-100
International Organizations and Programs	1,250	1,150	-100
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	4,200	3,700	-500
International Organizations and Programs	4,200	3,700	-500
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	5,500	4,000	-1,500
International Organizations and Programs	5,500	4,000	-1,500
IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	6,500	3,000	-3,500
International Organizations and Programs	6,500	3,000	-3,500
LAB - Global Development Lab	438	-	-438
LAB - Global Development Lab	438	-	-438
Development Assistance	438	-	-438
Special Representatives	2,000	1,000	-1,000
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	2,000	1,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	1,000	-1,000
2.2 Good Governance	716,114	1,130,297	414,183
Africa	39,467	123,302	83,835
Burkina Faso	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
Central African Republic	-	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
Cote d'Ivoire	1,200	-	-1,200
Economic Support Fund	1,200	-	-1,200
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,500	12,040	5,540
Economic Support Fund	6,500	12,040	5,540
Ethiopia	450	2,134	1,684
Economic Support Fund	450	-	-450
Development Assistance	-	2,134	2,134
Ghana	3,000	5,978	2,978
Development Assistance	3,000	5,978	2,978
Guinea	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
Kenya	5,750	7,892	2,142
Economic Support Fund	1,000	-	-1,000
Development Assistance	4,750	7,892	3,142
Liberia	-	15,486	15,486
Economic Support Fund	-	15,486	15,486
Madagascar	-	750	750
Development Assistance	-	750	750
Malawi	1,500	761	-739
Development Assistance	1,500	761	-739
Mali	500	200	-300
Development Assistance	500	200	-300
Mozambique	800	-	-800
Development Assistance	800	-	-800

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Niger	2,000	1,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	-	-2,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
Nigeria	4,174	10,465	6,291
Economic Support Fund	2,600	-	-2,600
Development Assistance	1,574	10,465	8,891
Senegal	1,000	3,500	2,500
Development Assistance	1,000	3,500	2,500
Sierra Leone	-	1,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	1,000	1,000
Somalia	4,650	16,000	11,350
Economic Support Fund	4,650	16,000	11,350
South Africa	-	988	988
Development Assistance	-	988	988
South Sudan	-	16,450	16,450
Economic Support Fund	-	16,450	16,450
Tanzania	1,000	1,858	858
Development Assistance	1,000	1,858	858
Uganda	500	1,000	500
Development Assistance	500	1,000	500
Zambia	500	1,050	550
Development Assistance	500	1,050	550
Zimbabwe	2,193	2,000	-193
Economic Support Fund	2,193	2,000	-193
African Union	-	500	500
Economic Support Fund	-	500	500
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,250	13,750	11,500
Economic Support Fund	2,250	3,750	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	10,000	10,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,000	1,000	-
Development Assistance	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	2,500	2,500
Development Assistance	-	2,500	2,500
USAID West Africa Regional	500	-	-500
Development Assistance	500	-	-500
East Asia and Pacific	22,523	62,418	39,895
Burma	-	9,000	9,000
Economic Support Fund	-	9,000	9,000
Cambodia	587	3,250	2,663
Development Assistance	587	3,250	2,663
Indonesia	5,411	19,500	14,089
Economic Support Fund	1,668	-	-1,668
Development Assistance	3,743	19,500	15,757
Mongolia	2,500	-	-2,500
Economic Support Fund	2,500	-	-2,500

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Philippines	2,100	8,500	6,400
Economic Support Fund	500	-	-500
Development Assistance	1,600	8,500	6,900
Thailand	550	1,880	1,330
Development Assistance	550	1,880	1,330
Timor-Leste	1,378	4,610	3,232
Economic Support Fund	1,378	-	-1,378
Development Assistance	-	4,610	4,610
Vietnam	1,800	6,500	4,700
Economic Support Fund	1,800	-	-1,800
Development Assistance	-	6,500	6,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	8,197	9,178	981
Economic Support Fund	8,197	9,178	981
Europe and Eurasia	24,222	51,642	27,420
Albania	3,361	3,720	359
Economic Support Fund	3,361	3,720	359
Armenia	2,060	3,320	1,260
Economic Support Fund	2,060	3,320	1,260
Azerbaijan	575	600	25
Economic Support Fund	575	600	25
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,696	3,550	-146
Economic Support Fund	3,696	3,550	-146
Georgia	3,993	4,450	457
Economic Support Fund	3,993	4,450	457
Kosovo	2,100	4,700	2,600
Economic Support Fund	2,100	4,700	2,600
Moldova	1,355	3,158	1,803
Economic Support Fund	1,355	3,158	1,803
Serbia	1,200	2,144	944
Economic Support Fund	1,200	2,144	944
Ukraine	5,000	24,000	19,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	24,000	19,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	882	2,000	1,118
Economic Support Fund	882	2,000	1,118
Near East	44,252	171,230	126,978
Egypt	2,400	8,550	6,150
Economic Support Fund	2,400	8,550	6,150
Iraq	15,700	44,000	28,300
Economic Support Fund	15,700	44,000	28,300
Jordan	7,000	11,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	7,000	11,000	4,000
Lebanon	3,500	6,080	2,580
Economic Support Fund	3,500	6,080	2,580
Libya	-	7,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund	-	7,000	7,000

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Syria	-	50,000	50,000
Economic Support Fund	-	50,000	50,000
Tunisia	-	16,800	16,800
Economic Support Fund	-	14,800	14,800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	2,000	2,000
West Bank and Gaza	10,000	13,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	6,000	10,800	4,800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000	2,200	-1,800
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	3,000	14,000	11,000
Economic Support Fund	3,000	14,000	11,000
Near East Regional Democracy	2,652	-	-2,652
Economic Support Fund	2,652	-	-2,652
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	800	800
Economic Support Fund	-	800	800
South and Central Asia	382,680	485,463	102,783
Afghanistan	367,357	458,000	90,643
Economic Support Fund	367,357	458,000	90,643
Bangladesh	1,100	1,000	-100
Economic Support Fund	1,100	-	-1,100
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
Kazakhstan	-	430	430
Economic Support Fund	-	430	430
Kyrgyz Republic	4,480	5,608	1,128
Economic Support Fund	4,480	5,108	628
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	500	500
Nepal	3,800	6,000	2,200
Economic Support Fund	3,800	6,000	2,200
Pakistan	3,711	6,000	2,289
Economic Support Fund	3,711	6,000	2,289
Sri Lanka	-	6,000	6,000
Economic Support Fund	-	6,000	6,000
Tajikistan	2,000	2,000	-
Economic Support Fund	2,000	2,000	-
Turkmenistan	232	425	193
Economic Support Fund	232	425	193
Western Hemisphere	179,053	218,259	39,206
Colombia	6,150	11,182	5,032
Economic Support Fund	6,150	11,182	5,032
El Salvador	9,896	27,367	17,471
Economic Support Fund	9,896	-	-9,896
Development Assistance	-	27,367	27,367
Guatemala	15,400	31,500	16,100
Economic Support Fund	9,400	-	-9,400
Development Assistance	6,000	31,500	25,500
Haiti	3,000	3,000	-

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	3,000	3,000	-
Honduras	24,767	28,500	3,733
Economic Support Fund	23,000	-	-23,000
Development Assistance	1,767	28,500	26,733
Mexico	30,240	16,648	-13,592
Economic Support Fund	12,000	11,800	-200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	18,240	4,848	-13,392
Paraguay	5,675	4,061	-1,614
Development Assistance	5,675	4,061	-1,614
Peru	1,000	3,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	1,000	3,000	2,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	79,975	83,700	3,725
Economic Support Fund	79,975	83,700	3,725
USAID Central America Regional	2,950	6,901	3,951
Economic Support Fund	2,950	-	-2,950
Development Assistance	-	6,901	6,901
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	-	2,400	2,400
Development Assistance	-	2,400	2,400
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	7,900	3,500	-4,400
DCHA/DRG - Core	7,900	3,500	-4,400
Economic Support Fund	4,900	-	-4,900
Development Assistance	3,000	3,500	500
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	3,450	3,500	50
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	3,450	3,500	50
Economic Support Fund	-	3,500	3,500
Democracy Fund	3,450	-	-3,450
ENR - Energy Resources	3,342	6,500	3,158
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	3,342	6,500	3,158
Economic Support Fund	3,342	6,500	3,158
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	5,856	3,744	-2,112
INL - Fighting Corruption	5,500	3,000	-2,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,500	3,000	-2,500
INL - Program Development and Support	356	744	388
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	356	744	388
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	3,369	-	-3,369
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	3,035	-	-3,035
Development Assistance	3,035	-	-3,035
PPL - Policy	334	-	-334
Development Assistance	334	-	-334
USAID Asia Regional	-	739	739
USAID Asia Regional	-	739	739
Development Assistance	-	739	739
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	162,959	172,653	9,694
Africa	41,145	54,334	13,189
Burundi	-	761	761

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	-	761	761
Cote d'Ivoire	159	935	776
Economic Support Fund	159	935	776
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	2,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	3,000	2,000	-1,000
Kenya	2,400	2,000	-400
Economic Support Fund	1,400	-	-1,400
Development Assistance	1,000	2,000	1,000
Liberia	-	4,500	4,500
Economic Support Fund	-	4,500	4,500
Malawi	-	200	200
Development Assistance	-	200	200
Nigeria	5,729	7,000	1,271
Economic Support Fund	2,000	-	-2,000
Development Assistance	3,729	7,000	3,271
Senegal	-	750	750
Development Assistance	-	750	750
Somalia	4,900	7,000	2,100
Economic Support Fund	4,900	7,000	2,100
South Sudan	18,700	14,250	-4,450
Economic Support Fund	18,700	14,250	-4,450
Sudan	1,447	2,000	553
Economic Support Fund	1,447	2,000	553
Tanzania	-	700	700
Development Assistance	-	700	700
Uganda	500	-	-500
Development Assistance	500	-	-500
Zimbabwe	910	4,500	3,590
Economic Support Fund	910	4,500	3,590
African Union	150	-	-150
Economic Support Fund	150	-	-150
State Africa Regional (AF)	3,250	4,024	774
Economic Support Fund	3,250	4,024	774
USAID West Africa Regional	-	3,714	3,714
Development Assistance	-	3,714	3,714
East Asia and Pacific	8,326	9,500	1,174
Burma	3,341	4,000	659
Economic Support Fund	3,341	4,000	659
Cambodia	1,069	4,000	2,931
Development Assistance	1,069	4,000	2,931
Indonesia	666	-	-666
Economic Support Fund	666	-	-666
Philippines	-	1,500	1,500
Development Assistance	-	1,500	1,500
Timor-Leste	3,250	-	-3,250

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	3,250	-	-3,250
Europe and Eurasia	7,064	15,926	8,862
Belarus	1,300	1,200	-100
Economic Support Fund	1,300	1,200	-100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	404	900	496
Economic Support Fund	404	900	496
Georgia	4,186	4,350	164
Economic Support Fund	4,186	4,350	164
Kosovo	-	1,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	1,000	1,000
Macedonia	-	400	400
Economic Support Fund	-	400	400
Moldova	939	2,576	1,637
Economic Support Fund	939	2,576	1,637
Ukraine	-	4,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	-	4,000	4,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	235	1,500	1,265
Economic Support Fund	235	1,500	1,265
Near East	24,453	48,750	24,297
Egypt	1,500	750	-750
Economic Support Fund	1,500	750	-750
Iraq	6,000	3,000	-3,000
Economic Support Fund	6,000	3,000	-3,000
Jordan	6,000	8,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	6,000	8,000	2,000
Morocco	2,000	1,500	-500
Economic Support Fund	2,000	1,500	-500
Syria	-	14,000	14,000
Economic Support Fund	-	14,000	14,000
Tunisia	-	1,500	1,500
Economic Support Fund	-	1,500	1,500
Yemen	-	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	6,833	13,000	6,167
Economic Support Fund	6,833	13,000	6,167
Near East Regional Democracy	2,120	4,000	1,880
Economic Support Fund	2,120	4,000	1,880
South and Central Asia	20,293	23,288	2,995
Afghanistan	8,000	12,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	8,000	12,000	4,000
Bangladesh	1,200	1,500	300
Economic Support Fund	1,200	-	-1,200
Development Assistance	-	1,500	1,500
Kyrgyz Republic	1,382	2,450	1,068
Economic Support Fund	1,382	2,450	1,068

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nepal	3,000	3,838	838
Economic Support Fund	3,000	3,838	838
Pakistan	6,711	3,500	-3,211
Economic Support Fund	6,711	3,500	-3,211
Western Hemisphere	10,064	11,258	1,194
Colombia	660	2,158	1,498
Economic Support Fund	660	2,158	1,498
Guatemala	2,204	250	-1,954
Development Assistance	2,204	250	-1,954
Haiti	3,300	8,150	4,850
Economic Support Fund	3,300	8,150	4,850
Venezuela	400	700	300
Economic Support Fund	400	700	300
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	3,500	-	-3,500
Economic Support Fund	3,500	-	-3,500
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	49,014	6,597	-42,417
DCHA/DRG - Core	1,800	1,300	-500
Development Assistance	1,800	1,300	-500
DCHA/DRG - Elections and Political Process Fund	35,500	4,247	-31,253
Development Assistance	-	4,247	4,247
Democracy Fund	35,500	-	-35,500
DCHA/OTI	11,714	-	-11,714
Transition Initiatives	11,714	-	-11,714
DCHA/PPM	-	1,050	1,050
Development Assistance	-	1,050	1,050
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	1,600	2,000	400
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	1,600	2,000	400
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	2,000
Democracy Fund	1,600	-	-1,600
IO - International Organizations	-	1,000	1,000
IO - Department of Political Affairs	-	1,000	1,000
International Organizations and Programs	-	1,000	1,000
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	1,000	-	-1,000
PPL - Donor Engagement	1,000	-	-1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	-	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	396,238	652,135	255,897
Africa	46,167	102,148	55,981
Burkina Faso	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
Burundi	-	750	750
Economic Support Fund	-	750	750
Cote d'Ivoire	-	1,500	1,500
Economic Support Fund	-	1,500	1,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,500	9,405	6,905
Economic Support Fund	2,500	9,405	6,905

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Ethiopia	400	-	-400
Economic Support Fund	400	-	-400
Ghana	-	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
Guinea	-	820	820
Development Assistance	-	820	820
Kenya	2,250	3,000	750
Economic Support Fund	1,000	-	-1,000
Development Assistance	1,250	3,000	1,750
Liberia	-	6,500	6,500
Economic Support Fund	-	6,500	6,500
Madagascar	1,200	360	-840
Development Assistance	1,200	360	-840
Malawi	500	-	-500
Development Assistance	500	-	-500
Mali	500	592	92
Development Assistance	500	592	92
Mozambique	1,200	1,200	-
Development Assistance	1,200	1,200	-
Niger	-	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
Nigeria	497	9,535	9,038
Development Assistance	497	9,535	9,038
Rwanda	1,000	1,000	-
Development Assistance	1,000	1,000	-
Senegal	-	1,750	1,750
Development Assistance	-	1,750	1,750
Sierra Leone	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
Somalia	2,500	4,000	1,500
Economic Support Fund	2,500	4,000	1,500
South Africa	-	987	987
Development Assistance	-	987	987
South Sudan	22,100	21,800	-300
Economic Support Fund	22,100	21,800	-300
Sudan	3,350	3,000	-350
Economic Support Fund	3,350	3,000	-350
Tanzania	2,000	1,100	-900
Development Assistance	2,000	1,100	-900
Uganda	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
Zambia	500	1,100	600
Development Assistance	500	1,100	600
Zimbabwe	3,670	5,000	1,330
Economic Support Fund	3,670	5,000	1,330

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
African Union	-	460	460
Economic Support Fund	-	460	460
State Africa Regional (AF)	1,500	11,786	10,286
Economic Support Fund	1,500	11,786	10,286
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	-	3,003	3,003
Development Assistance	-	3,003	3,003
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	2,500	2,500
Development Assistance	-	2,500	2,500
USAID West Africa Regional	500	2,000	1,500
Development Assistance	500	2,000	1,500
East Asia and Pacific	20,834	36,385	15,551
Burma	10,922	9,000	-1,922
Economic Support Fund	10,922	9,000	-1,922
Cambodia	5,178	4,000	-1,178
Development Assistance	5,178	4,000	-1,178
Indonesia	1,823	13,000	11,177
Development Assistance	1,823	13,000	11,177
Philippines	1,461	2,500	1,039
Development Assistance	1,461	2,500	1,039
Thailand	1,450	1,885	435
Development Assistance	1,450	1,885	435
Vietnam	-	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	-	2,000	2,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	4,000	4,000
Development Assistance	-	4,000	4,000
Europe and Eurasia	55,617	105,931	50,314
Albania	595	555	-40
Economic Support Fund	595	555	-40
Armenia	2,182	2,914	732
Economic Support Fund	2,182	2,914	732
Azerbaijan	2,116	4,054	1,938
Economic Support Fund	2,116	4,054	1,938
Belarus	4,960	5,947	987
Economic Support Fund	4,960	5,947	987
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,173	8,040	3,867
Economic Support Fund	4,173	8,040	3,867
Georgia	7,632	12,910	5,278
Economic Support Fund	7,632	12,910	5,278
Kosovo	2,280	2,440	160
Economic Support Fund	2,280	2,440	160
Macedonia	3,580	6,508	2,928
Economic Support Fund	3,580	6,508	2,928
Moldova	2,155	5,439	3,284
Economic Support Fund	2,155	5,439	3,284
Montenegro	130	-	-130

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	130	-	-130
Serbia	2,030	4,380	2,350
Economic Support Fund	2,030	4,380	2,350
Ukraine	5,502	16,000	10,498
Economic Support Fund	5,502	16,000	10,498
Europe and Eurasia Regional	18,282	36,744	18,462
Economic Support Fund	18,282	36,744	18,462
Near East	61,052	128,080	67,028
Egypt	-	1,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	1,000	1,000
Jordan	15,000	9,000	-6,000
Economic Support Fund	15,000	9,000	-6,000
Lebanon	4,801	5,980	1,179
Economic Support Fund	4,801	5,980	1,179
Libya	-	5,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	5,000
Morocco	5,176	5,000	-176
Economic Support Fund	5,176	5,000	-176
Syria	-	44,000	44,000
Economic Support Fund	-	44,000	44,000
Tunisia	-	5,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	5,000
West Bank and Gaza	800	1,900	1,100
Economic Support Fund	800	1,900	1,100
Yemen	-	6,600	6,600
Economic Support Fund	-	6,600	6,600
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	16,633	20,000	3,367
Economic Support Fund	16,633	20,000	3,367
Near East Regional Democracy	16,342	21,000	4,658
Economic Support Fund	16,342	21,000	4,658
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	2,300	3,600	1,300
Economic Support Fund	2,300	3,600	1,300
South and Central Asia	70,104	108,341	38,237
Afghanistan	33,000	55,000	22,000
Economic Support Fund	33,000	55,000	22,000
Bangladesh	3,000	3,000	-
Development Assistance	3,000	3,000	-
Kazakhstan	1,068	2,169	1,101
Economic Support Fund	1,068	2,169	1,101
Kyrgyz Republic	4,218	4,840	622
Economic Support Fund	4,218	4,840	622
Nepal	2,000	2,300	300
Economic Support Fund	2,000	2,300	300
Pakistan	23,533	21,500	-2,033
Economic Support Fund	23,533	21,500	-2,033

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Sri Lanka	500	11,000	10,500
Economic Support Fund	-	11,000	11,000
Development Assistance	500	-	-500
Tajikistan	880	2,780	1,900
Economic Support Fund	880	2,780	1,900
Turkmenistan	365	884	519
Economic Support Fund	365	884	519
Uzbekistan	1,183	1,023	-160
Economic Support Fund	1,183	1,023	-160
Central Asia Regional	357	3,845	3,488
Economic Support Fund	357	3,845	3,488
Western Hemisphere	33,342	61,750	28,408
Colombia	1,138	7,000	5,862
Economic Support Fund	1,138	7,000	5,862
Cuba	11,900	8,300	-3,600
Economic Support Fund	11,900	8,300	-3,600
Ecuador	-	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	-	2,000	2,000
El Salvador	-	2,125	2,125
Development Assistance	-	2,125	2,125
Guatemala	2,000	10,605	8,605
Development Assistance	2,000	10,605	8,605
Haiti	-	6,850	6,850
Economic Support Fund	-	6,850	6,850
Honduras	3,000	4,000	1,000
Development Assistance	3,000	4,000	1,000
Mexico	4,000	4,200	200
Economic Support Fund	4,000	4,200	200
Nicaragua	7,898	9,000	1,102
Economic Support Fund	7,898	-	-7,898
Development Assistance	-	9,000	9,000
Peru	-	2,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	2,000
Venezuela	2,656	3,600	944
Economic Support Fund	2,656	3,600	944
USAID Central America Regional	-	2,070	2,070
Development Assistance	-	2,070	2,070
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	750	-	-750
Economic Support Fund	750	-	-750
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	15,350	21,700	6,350
DCHA/DRG - Core	7,850	4,800	-3,050
Development Assistance	5,850	4,800	-1,050
Democracy Fund	2,000	-	-2,000
DCHA/DRG - Global Labor Program	7,500	1,900	-5,600
Development Assistance	-	1,900	1,900

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Democracy Fund	7,500	-	-7,500
DCHA/OTI	-	15,000	15,000
Transition Initiatives	-	15,000	15,000
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	30,300	36,200	5,900
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	30,300	36,200	5,900
Economic Support Fund	1,000	36,200	35,200
Democracy Fund	29,300	-	-29,300
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	57,737	47,000	-10,737
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	57,737	47,000	-10,737
Economic Support Fund	20,000	-	-20,000
Development Assistance	37,737	47,000	9,263
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	3,035	-	-3,035
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	3,035	-	-3,035
Development Assistance	3,035	-	-3,035
Special Representatives	2,700	4,000	1,300
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	2,000	4,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	4,000	2,000
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	400	-	-400
Economic Support Fund	400	-	-400
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	300	-	-300
Economic Support Fund	300	-	-300
USAID Asia Regional	-	600	600
USAID Asia Regional	-	600	600
Development Assistance	-	600	600
3 Investing in People	10,471,888	10,396,307	-75,581
3.1 Health	9,294,921	9,269,890	-25,031
Africa	5,094,968	4,854,539	-240,429
Angola	48,829	41,299	-7,530
Global Health Programs - State	11,429	12,899	1,470
Global Health Programs - USAID	37,400	28,400	-9,000
Benin	23,100	23,000	-100
Global Health Programs - USAID	23,100	23,000	-100
Botswana	36,767	40,804	4,037
Global Health Programs - State	36,767	40,804	4,037
Burkina Faso	15,816	17,000	1,184
P.L. 480 Title II	3,816	8,000	4,184
Global Health Programs - USAID	12,000	9,000	-3,000
Burundi	48,028	44,860	-3,168
P.L. 480 Title II	14,568	12,000	-2,568
Global Health Programs - State	12,960	15,360	2,400
Global Health Programs - USAID	20,500	17,500	-3,000
Cameroon	30,344	45,475	15,131
Global Health Programs - State	28,844	43,975	15,131
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	1,500	-
Central African Republic	3,392	-	-3,392

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
P.L. 480 Title II	3,392	-	-3,392
Chad	2,110	-	-2,110
P.L. 480 Title II	2,110	-	-2,110
Cote d'Ivoire	135,264	138,405	3,141
Global Health Programs - State	135,264	138,405	3,141
Democratic Republic of the Congo	191,601	210,825	19,224
Economic Support Fund	8,000	-	-8,000
P.L. 480 Title II	16,452	17,300	848
Global Health Programs - State	41,499	60,975	19,476
Global Health Programs - USAID	125,650	132,550	6,900
Djibouti	3,655	1,800	-1,855
Economic Support Fund	1,700	-	-1,700
P.L. 480 Title II	155	-	-155
Global Health Programs - State	300	300	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	1,500	-
Ethiopia	325,440	327,463	2,023
P.L. 480 Title II	940	5,000	4,060
Global Health Programs - State	172,213	187,213	15,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	137,365	132,050	-5,315
Development Assistance	14,922	3,200	-11,722
Ghana	75,637	75,709	72
Global Health Programs - State	4,137	6,797	2,660
Global Health Programs - USAID	63,500	65,500	2,000
Development Assistance	8,000	3,412	-4,588
Guinea	17,850	17,500	-350
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,850	17,500	-350
Kenya	583,339	545,641	-37,698
P.L. 480 Title II	1,722	-	-1,722
Global Health Programs - State	485,917	456,680	-29,237
Global Health Programs - USAID	83,700	85,000	1,300
Development Assistance	12,000	3,961	-8,039
Lesotho	38,413	47,438	9,025
Global Health Programs - State	32,013	41,038	9,025
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,400	6,400	-
Liberia	47,300	35,570	-11,730
Economic Support Fund	13,800	5,070	-8,730
Global Health Programs - State	350	350	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	33,150	30,150	-3,000
Madagascar	57,862	58,000	138
P.L. 480 Title II	5,362	7,000	1,638
Global Health Programs - USAID	49,000	51,000	2,000
Development Assistance	3,500	-	-3,500
Malawi	158,273	161,638	3,365
P.L. 480 Title II	5,460	3,250	-2,210
Global Health Programs - State	77,613	87,988	10,375

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	71,200	70,400	-800
Development Assistance	4,000	-	-4,000
Mali	76,668	67,141	-9,527
P.L. 480 Title II	10,518	4,500	-6,018
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,650	59,700	2,050
Development Assistance	7,000	1,441	-5,559
Mozambique	400,149	369,770	-30,379
Global Health Programs - State	327,449	298,301	-29,148
Global Health Programs - USAID	68,700	70,300	1,600
Development Assistance	4,000	1,169	-2,831
Namibia	16,639	38,513	21,874
Global Health Programs - State	16,639	38,513	21,874
Niger	11,003	-	-11,003
P.L. 480 Title II	11,003	-	-11,003
Nigeria	590,936	536,010	-54,926
P.L. 480 Title II	2,200	-	-2,200
Global Health Programs - State	403,236	356,652	-46,584
Global Health Programs - USAID	173,500	175,500	2,000
Development Assistance	12,000	3,858	-8,142
Rwanda	117,845	101,559	-16,286
Global Health Programs - State	69,845	57,559	-12,286
Global Health Programs - USAID	44,000	44,000	-
Development Assistance	4,000	-	-4,000
Senegal	63,588	58,251	-5,337
Global Health Programs - State	600	600	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	55,935	55,435	-500
Development Assistance	7,053	2,216	-4,837
Sierra Leone	5,400	500	-4,900
P.L. 480 Title II	4,900	-	-4,900
Global Health Programs - State	500	500	-
Somalia	4,267	-	-4,267
P.L. 480 Title II	4,267	-	-4,267
South Africa	308,646	256,050	-52,596
Global Health Programs - State	296,646	246,550	-50,096
Global Health Programs - USAID	12,000	9,500	-2,500
South Sudan	74,044	62,545	-11,499
Economic Support Fund	13,600	7,245	-6,355
P.L. 480 Title II	5,616	-	-5,616
Global Health Programs - State	19,318	19,790	472
Global Health Programs - USAID	35,510	35,510	-
Sudan	3,344	-	-3,344
P.L. 480 Title II	3,344	-	-3,344
Swaziland	46,625	43,313	-3,312
Global Health Programs - State	39,725	36,413	-3,312

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,900	6,900	-
Tanzania	517,266	496,973	-20,293
Global Health Programs - State	409,431	393,581	-15,850
Global Health Programs - USAID	98,335	100,400	2,065
Development Assistance	9,500	2,992	-6,508
Uganda	437,040	409,676	-27,364
P.L. 480 Title II	6,171	-	-6,171
Global Health Programs - State	334,369	320,176	-14,193
Global Health Programs - USAID	90,500	89,500	-1,000
Development Assistance	6,000	-	-6,000
Zambia	375,685	394,065	18,380
Global Health Programs - State	310,885	334,732	23,847
Global Health Programs - USAID	58,800	57,900	-900
Development Assistance	6,000	1,433	-4,567
Zimbabwe	132,459	126,608	-5,851
P.L. 480 Title II	12,709	8,858	-3,851
Global Health Programs - State	77,250	77,250	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	42,500	40,500	-2,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	21,500	17,000	-4,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	13,500	14,000	500
Development Assistance	8,000	3,000	-5,000
USAID East Africa Regional	11,711	8,600	-3,111
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,800	8,600	-1,200
Development Assistance	1,911	-	-1,911
USAID Sahel Regional Program	8,400	10,536	2,136
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,800	6,700	3,900
Development Assistance	5,600	3,836	-1,764
USAID Southern Africa Regional	7,600	4,350	-3,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,600	3,600	-
Development Assistance	4,000	750	-3,250
USAID West Africa Regional	21,133	20,652	-481
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,400	14,400	-
Development Assistance	6,733	6,252	-481
East Asia and Pacific	212,181	230,877	18,696
Burma	30,000	29,000	-1,000
Global Health Programs - State	9,000	9,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	21,000	20,000	-1,000
Cambodia	35,622	33,622	-2,000
Global Health Programs - State	5,122	5,122	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	30,500	28,500	-2,000
China	-	1,500	1,500
Global Health Programs - State	-	1,500	1,500
Indonesia	50,844	50,100	-744
Global Health Programs - State	300	2,250	1,950
Global Health Programs - USAID	41,020	38,750	-2,270

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	9,524	9,100	-424
Laos	3,000	9,900	6,900
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	-	-2,000
Development Assistance	1,000	9,900	8,900
Papua New Guinea	6,200	6,200	-
Global Health Programs - State	3,700	3,700	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	2,500	-
Philippines	36,578	35,500	-1,078
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,000	31,000	-1,000
Development Assistance	4,578	4,500	-78
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	2,000	-
Vietnam	31,605	48,142	16,537
Global Health Programs - State	31,605	48,142	16,537
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	16,332	14,913	-1,419
Global Health Programs - State	7,332	5,913	-1,419
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	9,000	-
Europe and Eurasia	28,724	32,615	3,891
Ukraine	27,524	31,615	4,091
Global Health Programs - State	21,024	25,515	4,491
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,500	6,100	-400
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,200	1,000	-200
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,200	1,000	-200
Near East	147,035	216,380	69,345
Egypt	-	18,000	18,000
Economic Support Fund	-	18,000	18,000
Iraq	7,000	-	-7,000
Economic Support Fund	7,000	-	-7,000
Jordan	68,499	97,000	28,501
Economic Support Fund	68,499	97,000	28,501
Lebanon	11,536	33,580	22,044
Economic Support Fund	11,536	33,580	22,044
West Bank and Gaza	45,200	47,000	1,800
Economic Support Fund	45,200	47,000	1,800
Yemen	9,000	12,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	9,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	5,800	8,800	3,000
Economic Support Fund	5,800	8,800	3,000
South and Central Asia	420,752	366,199	-54,553
Afghanistan	136,323	115,000	-21,323
Economic Support Fund	135,000	115,000	-20,000
P.L. 480 Title II	1,323	-	-1,323
Bangladesh	105,914	85,000	-20,914
P.L. 480 Title II	26,414	8,000	-18,414

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	79,500	77,000	-2,500
India	59,184	49,455	-9,729
Economic Support Fund	3,760	-	-3,760
Global Health Programs - State	16,955	20,000	3,045
Global Health Programs - USAID	37,500	27,500	-10,000
Development Assistance	969	1,955	986
Kyrgyz Republic	4,300	3,750	-550
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,300	3,750	-550
Nepal	41,400	41,700	300
Economic Support Fund	500	2,000	1,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	40,900	39,700	-1,200
Pakistan	47,337	45,000	-2,337
Economic Support Fund	47,337	22,500	-24,837
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	22,500	22,500
Tajikistan	7,000	8,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	1,500	1,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,000	6,500	-500
Uzbekistan	4,000	3,000	-1,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,000	3,000	-1,000
Central Asia Regional	15,294	15,294	-
Global Health Programs - State	14,294	14,294	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	1,000	-
Western Hemisphere	224,369	217,785	-6,584
Brazil	300	300	-
Global Health Programs - State	300	300	-
Dominican Republic	14,597	15,113	516
Global Health Programs - State	8,847	9,363	516
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,750	5,750	-
Guatemala	19,560	20,000	440
P.L. 480 Title II	5,560	3,000	-2,560
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,000	13,000	-1,000
Development Assistance	-	4,000	4,000
Guyana	4,392	-	-4,392
Global Health Programs - State	4,392	-	-4,392
Haiti	137,830	129,213	-8,617
Economic Support Fund	1,980	-	-1,980
P.L. 480 Title II	6,637	-	-6,637
Global Health Programs - State	104,013	104,013	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	25,200	25,200	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	18,878	25,917	7,039
Global Health Programs - State	12,341	18,967	6,626
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,537	6,950	413
USAID Central America Regional	22,562	20,992	-1,570
P.L. 480 Title II	1,589	-	-1,589
Global Health Programs - State	12,582	12,601	19

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,391	8,391	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	6,250	6,250	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,250	6,250	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	16,541	17,500	959
DCHA/ASHA	16,541	2,500	-14,041
Development Assistance	16,541	2,500	-14,041
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	-	15,000	15,000
P.L. 480 Title II	-	15,000	15,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	18,500	18,712	212
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	18,500	18,712	212
Development Assistance	18,500	18,712	212
GH - Global Health	391,822	474,169	82,347
Global Health - Core	391,822	474,169	82,347
Global Health Programs - USAID	391,822	474,169	82,347
GH - International Partnerships	494,245	549,345	55,100
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	20,335	20,335	-
GH/IP - Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	200,000	275,000	75,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	200,000	275,000	75,000
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	72,500	72,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	72,500	72,500	-
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)	100,000	86,500	-13,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	100,000	86,500	-13,500
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	5,200	2,800	-2,400
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,200	2,800	-2,400
IO - International Organizations	162,840	167,000	4,160
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	30,840	35,000	4,160
International Organizations and Programs	30,840	35,000	4,160
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	132,000	132,000	-
International Organizations and Programs	132,000	132,000	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	6,500	5,000	-1,500
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	3,500	3,000	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,500	3,000	-500
LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI)	2,500	2,000	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	2,000	-500

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
LAB - Global Development Lab	500	-	-500
Development Assistance	500	-	-500
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	200	100	-100
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	100	100	-
Economic Support Fund	100	100	-
OES/W Water	100	-	-100
Economic Support Fund	100	-	-100
S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	2,071,494	2,114,419	42,925
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	391,678	401,919	10,241
Global Health Programs - State	391,678	401,919	10,241
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,395,000	1,395,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	1,395,000	1,395,000	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	161,631	197,500	35,869
Global Health Programs - State	161,631	197,500	35,869
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	123,185	120,000	-3,185
Global Health Programs - State	123,185	120,000	-3,185
USAID Asia Regional	4,750	5,250	500
USAID Asia Regional	4,750	5,250	500
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,750	5,250	500
3.2 Education	905,674	788,134	-117,540
Africa	327,889	220,798	-107,091
Democratic Republic of the Congo	30,000	30,000	-
Economic Support Fund	30,000	30,000	-
Djibouti	4,684	1,750	-2,934
Economic Support Fund	4,684	1,750	-2,934
Ethiopia	27,271	20,000	-7,271
P.L. 480 Title II	1,870	1,000	-870
Development Assistance	25,401	19,000	-6,401
Ghana	5,000	16,171	11,171
Development Assistance	5,000	16,171	11,171
Kenya	17,000	11,023	-5,977
Development Assistance	17,000	11,023	-5,977
Liberia	24,034	18,873	-5,161
Economic Support Fund	24,034	18,873	-5,161
Malawi	14,000	6,000	-8,000
Development Assistance	14,000	6,000	-8,000
Mali	14,000	8,941	-5,059
Development Assistance	14,000	8,941	-5,059
Mozambique	14,000	5,339	-8,661
Development Assistance	14,000	5,339	-8,661
Niger	5,000	-	-5,000
Development Assistance	5,000	-	-5,000
Nigeria	15,000	15,000	-
Development Assistance	15,000	15,000	-
Rwanda	18,700	6,121	-12,579

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	18,700	6,121	-12,579
Senegal	14,000	5,542	-8,458
Development Assistance	14,000	5,542	-8,458
Somalia	10,000	14,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	14,000	4,000
South Africa	8,650	3,950	-4,700
Development Assistance	8,650	3,950	-4,700
South Sudan	40,700	24,026	-16,674
Economic Support Fund	40,700	24,026	-16,674
Tanzania	20,000	7,000	-13,000
Development Assistance	20,000	7,000	-13,000
Uganda	12,850	8,500	-4,350
Development Assistance	12,850	8,500	-4,350
Zambia	19,000	2,500	-16,500
Development Assistance	19,000	2,500	-16,500
African Union	-	428	428
Economic Support Fund	-	428	428
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	14,000	15,634	1,634
Development Assistance	14,000	15,634	1,634
East Asia and Pacific	50,030	55,586	5,556
Burma	2,006	1,856	-150
Economic Support Fund	2,006	1,856	-150
Cambodia	3,000	2,000	-1,000
Development Assistance	3,000	2,000	-1,000
Indonesia	15,107	27,100	11,993
Development Assistance	15,107	27,100	11,993
Laos	-	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
Philippines	26,479	16,730	-9,749
Development Assistance	26,479	16,730	-9,749
Vietnam	1,500	2,500	1,000
Development Assistance	1,500	2,500	1,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,938	2,400	462
Economic Support Fund	1,938	2,400	462
Europe and Eurasia	6,034	3,460	-2,574
Albania	20	-	-20
Economic Support Fund	20	-	-20
Belarus	15	-	-15
Economic Support Fund	15	-	-15
Bosnia and Herzegovina	60	60	-
Economic Support Fund	60	60	-
Georgia	1,098	-	-1,098
Economic Support Fund	1,098	-	-1,098
Kosovo	3,005	1,000	-2,005
Economic Support Fund	3,005	1,000	-2,005

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Macedonia	85	-	-85
Economic Support Fund	85	-	-85
Ukraine	400	2,400	2,000
Economic Support Fund	400	2,400	2,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,351	-	-1,351
Economic Support Fund	1,351	-	-1,351
Near East	179,341	155,420	-23,921
Egypt	56,680	48,000	-8,680
Economic Support Fund	56,680	48,000	-8,680
Jordan	50,000	45,000	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	50,000	45,000	-5,000
Lebanon	28,700	32,580	3,880
Economic Support Fund	28,700	32,580	3,880
Morocco	6,411	5,400	-1,011
Economic Support Fund	6,411	5,400	-1,011
West Bank and Gaza	19,000	14,000	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	19,000	14,000	-5,000
Yemen	6,800	8,040	1,240
Economic Support Fund	6,800	8,040	1,240
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	10,000	-	-10,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	-	-10,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,750	2,400	650
Economic Support Fund	1,750	2,400	650
South and Central Asia	177,859	190,661	12,802
Afghanistan	89,643	100,000	10,357
Economic Support Fund	89,643	100,000	10,357
Bangladesh	2,000	4,016	2,016
Development Assistance	2,000	4,016	2,016
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	10,000	10,000	-
Economic Support Fund	10,000	10,000	-
Pakistan	61,715	68,000	6,285
Economic Support Fund	61,715	68,000	6,285
Tajikistan	3,990	3,790	-200
Economic Support Fund	3,990	3,790	-200
Turkmenistan	630	705	75
Economic Support Fund	630	705	75
Central Asia Regional	650	650	-
Economic Support Fund	650	650	-
Western Hemisphere	69,118	64,334	-4,784
Dominican Republic	4,000	3,696	-304
Development Assistance	4,000	3,696	-304

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
El Salvador	9,718	9,350	-368
Development Assistance	9,718	9,350	-368
Guatemala	11,500	11,500	-
Development Assistance	11,500	11,500	-
Haiti	15,700	10,000	-5,700
Economic Support Fund	15,700	10,000	-5,700
Honduras	10,700	17,000	6,300
Development Assistance	10,700	17,000	6,300
Nicaragua	3,000	3,500	500
Development Assistance	3,000	3,500	500
Peru	3,500	-	-3,500
Economic Support Fund	3,500	-	-3,500
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	-	1,117	1,117
Development Assistance	-	1,117	1,117
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	1,000	-	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	1,000	-	-1,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	10,000	8,171	-1,829
Development Assistance	10,000	8,171	-1,829
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	6,459	2,500	-3,959
DCHA/ASHA	6,459	2,500	-3,959
Development Assistance	6,459	2,500	-3,959
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	69,548	73,075	3,527
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	69,548	73,075	3,527
Development Assistance	69,548	73,075	3,527
LAB - Global Development Lab	14,400	20,000	5,600
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	-	20,000	20,000
Development Assistance	-	20,000	20,000
LAB - Global Development Lab	14,400	-	-14,400
Development Assistance	14,400	-	-14,400
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,600	1,550	-50
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	275	350	75
Economic Support Fund	275	350	75
OES/OP Other Programs	1,325	1,200	-125
Economic Support Fund	1,325	1,200	-125
USAID Asia Regional	3,396	750	-2,646
USAID Asia Regional	3,396	750	-2,646
Development Assistance	3,396	750	-2,646
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	271,293	338,283	66,990
Africa	54,905	54,962	57
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,740	2,800	60
Economic Support Fund	2,740	2,800	60
Ethiopia	40,475	46,000	5,525
P.L. 480 Title II	40,475	46,000	5,525
Liberia	4,900	-	-4,900
P.L. 480 Title II	4,900	-	-4,900

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Madagascar	-	900	900
P.L. 480 Title II	-	900	900
Malawi	-	250	250
P.L. 480 Title II	-	250	250
Somalia	-	1,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	1,000	1,000
African Union	-	212	212
Economic Support Fund	-	212	212
State Africa Regional (AF)	6,790	3,800	-2,990
Economic Support Fund	6,790	3,800	-2,990
East Asia and Pacific	7,500	6,000	-1,500
China	2,900	1,000	-1,900
Economic Support Fund	2,900	1,000	-1,900
Laos	100	-	-100
Development Assistance	100	-	-100
Vietnam	4,500	5,000	500
Economic Support Fund	1,500	-	-1,500
Development Assistance	3,000	5,000	2,000
Europe and Eurasia	1,260	1,600	340
Armenia	1,060	1,400	340
Economic Support Fund	1,060	1,400	340
Georgia	200	200	-
Economic Support Fund	200	200	-
Near East	104,301	207,626	103,325
Egypt	-	8,000	8,000
Economic Support Fund	-	8,000	8,000
Iraq	2,500	5,000	2,500
Economic Support Fund	2,500	5,000	2,500
Jordan	14,001	11,000	-3,001
Economic Support Fund	14,001	11,000	-3,001
West Bank and Gaza	87,800	183,626	95,826
Economic Support Fund	87,800	183,626	95,826
South and Central Asia	8,225	10,000	1,775
Afghanistan	-	10,000	10,000
Economic Support Fund	-	10,000	10,000
Nepal	8,225	-	-8,225
Economic Support Fund	8,225	-	-8,225
Western Hemisphere	33,406	38,495	5,089
Colombia	25,056	31,423	6,367
Economic Support Fund	25,056	31,423	6,367
Dominican Republic	-	72	72
Development Assistance	-	72	72
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	8,350	7,000	-1,350
Economic Support Fund	8,350	7,000	-1,350
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	53,500	16,400	-37,100

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
DCHA/DRG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	53,500	16,400	-37,100
Economic Support Fund	7,000	-	-7,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	19,500	14,500	-5,000
Development Assistance	27,000	1,900	-25,100
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	-	1,000	1,000
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
GH - International Partnerships	2,500	-	-2,500
GH/IP - Blind Children	2,500	-	-2,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	-	-2,500
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	5,696	2,200	-3,496
PPL - Donor Engagement	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	5,364	-	-5,364
Development Assistance	5,364	-	-5,364
PPL - Policy	332	1,200	868
Development Assistance	332	1,200	868
4 Economic Growth	3,911,779	4,838,104	926,325
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	473,891	695,973	222,082
Africa	3,525	2,705	-820
South Sudan	3,525	1,495	-2,030
Economic Support Fund	3,525	1,495	-2,030
Zimbabwe	-	1,210	1,210
Economic Support Fund	-	1,210	1,210
East Asia and Pacific	4,000	4,500	500
Philippines	4,000	4,500	500
Development Assistance	4,000	4,500	500
Europe and Eurasia	3,099	4,700	1,601
Kosovo	-	1,500	1,500
Economic Support Fund	-	1,500	1,500
Ukraine	3,099	3,200	101
Economic Support Fund	3,099	3,200	101
Near East	445,143	654,700	209,557
Egypt	-	5,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	5,000
Iraq	-	260,000	260,000
Economic Support Fund	-	260,000	260,000
Jordan	425,143	379,700	-45,443
Economic Support Fund	425,143	379,700	-45,443
Tunisia	20,000	5,000	-15,000
Economic Support Fund	20,000	5,000	-15,000
Yemen	-	5,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	5,000
South and Central Asia	7,110	13,000	5,890
Afghanistan	7,000	11,000	4,000

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	7,000	11,000	4,000
Kazakhstan	110	-	-110
Economic Support Fund	110	-	-110
Sri Lanka	-	2,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	2,000
Western Hemisphere	5,680	8,168	2,488
El Salvador	3,705	5,668	1,963
Development Assistance	3,705	5,668	1,963
Guatemala	1,500	-	-1,500
Economic Support Fund	1,500	-	-1,500
Haiti	475	2,500	2,025
Economic Support Fund	475	2,500	2,025
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	5,000	8,100	3,100
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	5,000	8,100	3,100
Economic Support Fund	5,000	4,500	-500
Development Assistance	-	3,600	3,600
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	334	100	-234
PPL - Policy	334	100	-234
Development Assistance	334	100	-234
4.2 Trade and Investment	156,938	263,747	106,809
Africa	52,833	78,501	25,668
African Union	371	-	-371
Economic Support Fund	371	-	-371
State Africa Regional (AF)	458	1,000	542
Economic Support Fund	458	1,000	542
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,000	7,001	6,001
Development Assistance	1,000	7,001	6,001
USAID East Africa Regional	19,504	25,000	5,496
Economic Support Fund	667	-	-667
Development Assistance	18,837	25,000	6,163
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	500	500
Development Assistance	-	500	500
USAID Southern Africa Regional	16,250	22,500	6,250
Economic Support Fund	667	-	-667
Development Assistance	15,583	22,500	6,917
USAID West Africa Regional	15,250	22,500	7,250
Economic Support Fund	666	-	-666
Development Assistance	14,584	22,500	7,916
East Asia and Pacific	17,069	30,220	13,151
Laos	1,650	3,200	1,550
Development Assistance	1,650	3,200	1,550
Philippines	2,500	3,000	500
Development Assistance	2,500	3,000	500
Vietnam	2,000	11,250	9,250
Economic Support Fund	2,000	-	-2,000

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	-	11,250	11,250
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	9,319	10,170	851
Economic Support Fund	9,319	10,170	851
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,600	2,600	1,000
Economic Support Fund	600	-	-600
Development Assistance	1,000	2,600	1,600
Europe and Eurasia	12,892	25,477	12,585
Armenia	100	400	300
Economic Support Fund	100	400	300
Azerbaijan	596	1,727	1,131
Economic Support Fund	596	1,727	1,131
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,927	3,600	-327
Economic Support Fund	3,927	3,600	-327
Georgia	636	418	-218
Economic Support Fund	636	418	-218
Kosovo	151	118	-33
Economic Support Fund	151	118	-33
Moldova	300	314	14
Economic Support Fund	300	314	14
Ukraine	7,182	18,900	11,718
Economic Support Fund	7,182	18,900	11,718
Near East	5,850	39,661	33,811
Egypt	-	10,611	10,611
Economic Support Fund	-	10,611	10,611
Iraq	1,000	500	-500
Economic Support Fund	1,000	500	-500
Jordan	850	3,100	2,250
Economic Support Fund	850	3,100	2,250
Tunisia	-	18,500	18,500
Economic Support Fund	-	18,500	18,500
West Bank and Gaza	-	3,950	3,950
Economic Support Fund	-	3,950	3,950
Yemen	2,000	-	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	-	-2,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	1,000	-	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	1,000	-	-1,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	3,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	1,000	3,000	2,000
South and Central Asia	31,658	36,541	4,883
Afghanistan	26,883	20,000	-6,883
Economic Support Fund	26,883	20,000	-6,883
Kazakhstan	265	150	-115
Economic Support Fund	265	150	-115
Kyrgyz Republic	100	-	-100
Economic Support Fund	100	-	-100

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Pakistan	3,096	2,500	-596
Economic Support Fund	3,096	2,500	-596
Sri Lanka	-	4,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	-	4,000	4,000
Tajikistan	327	1,000	673
Economic Support Fund	327	1,000	673
Turkmenistan	437	645	208
Economic Support Fund	437	645	208
Uzbekistan	-	1,831	1,831
Economic Support Fund	-	1,831	1,831
Central Asia Regional	-	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	550	3,415	2,865
Economic Support Fund	550	3,415	2,865
Western Hemisphere	14,320	25,837	11,517
El Salvador	10,520	13,139	2,619
Economic Support Fund	5,659	-	-5,659
Development Assistance	4,861	13,139	8,278
Honduras	-	3,500	3,500
Development Assistance	-	3,500	3,500
USAID Central America Regional	3,800	9,198	5,398
Economic Support Fund	3,800	-	-3,800
Development Assistance	-	9,198	9,198
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	6,816	12,310	5,494
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	6,816	12,310	5,494
Economic Support Fund	6,816	5,000	-1,816
Development Assistance	-	7,310	7,310
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	-	100	100
PPL - Policy	-	100	100
Development Assistance	-	100	100
USAID Asia Regional	-	600	600
USAID Asia Regional	-	600	600
Development Assistance	-	600	600
4.3 Financial Sector	258,437	58,748	-199,689
Africa	1,000	1,421	421

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	-	1,421	1,421
Development Assistance	-	1,421	1,421
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	-	-1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	-	-1,000
Europe and Eurasia	177,146	11,490	-165,656
Azerbaijan	150	1,300	1,150
Economic Support Fund	150	1,300	1,150
Kosovo	483	900	417
Economic Support Fund	483	900	417
Moldova	1,450	1,490	40
Economic Support Fund	1,450	1,490	40
Ukraine	172,242	4,800	-167,442
Economic Support Fund	172,242	4,800	-167,442
Europe and Eurasia Regional	2,821	3,000	179
Economic Support Fund	2,821	3,000	179
Near East	65,500	20,000	-45,500
Egypt	60,000	-	-60,000
Economic Support Fund	60,000	-	-60,000
Tunisia	-	20,000	20,000
Economic Support Fund	-	20,000	20,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	5,500	-	-5,500
Economic Support Fund	5,500	-	-5,500
South and Central Asia	10,391	13,337	2,946
Afghanistan	6,500	11,000	4,500
Economic Support Fund	6,500	11,000	4,500
Pakistan	3,554	2,000	-1,554
Economic Support Fund	3,554	2,000	-1,554
Turkmenistan	337	337	-
Economic Support Fund	337	337	-
Western Hemisphere	3,500	9,000	5,500
Guatemala	-	4,000	4,000
Development Assistance	-	4,000	4,000
Haiti	3,500	5,000	1,500
Economic Support Fund	3,500	5,000	1,500
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	-	3,000	3,000
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	-	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
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	459,648	579,637	119,989
Africa	118,407	283,300	164,893
Djibouti	2,500	2,000	-500
Economic Support Fund	2,500	2,000	-500
Ghana	4,000	5,000	1,000

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	4,000	5,000	1,000
South Sudan	9,664	-	-9,664
Economic Support Fund	9,664	-	-9,664
Tanzania	5,000	5,000	-
Development Assistance	5,000	5,000	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	97,243	271,300	174,057
Economic Support Fund	35,568	-	-35,568
Development Assistance	61,675	271,300	209,625
East Asia and Pacific	500	12,000	11,500
Philippines	-	12,000	12,000
Development Assistance	-	12,000	12,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	500	-	-500
Economic Support Fund	500	-	-500
Europe and Eurasia	14,206	47,134	32,928
Armenia	-	2,500	2,500
Economic Support Fund	-	2,500	2,500
Georgia	1,924	6,300	4,376
Economic Support Fund	1,924	6,300	4,376
Kosovo	2,000	2,834	834
Economic Support Fund	2,000	2,834	834
Moldova	-	2,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	2,000
Ukraine	9,470	32,000	22,530
Economic Support Fund	9,470	32,000	22,530
Europe and Eurasia Regional	812	1,500	688
Economic Support Fund	812	1,500	688
Near East	29,000	43,450	14,450
Jordan	5,000	10,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	10,000	5,000
West Bank and Gaza	24,000	33,450	9,450
Economic Support Fund	24,000	33,450	9,450
South and Central Asia	192,972	180,771	-12,201
Afghanistan	42,200	56,000	13,800
Economic Support Fund	42,200	56,000	13,800
Kyrgyz Republic	1,850	2,000	150
Economic Support Fund	1,850	2,000	150
Pakistan	146,218	118,000	-28,218
Economic Support Fund	146,218	118,000	-28,218
Central Asia Regional	-	4,287	4,287
Economic Support Fund	-	4,287	4,287
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	1,904	-	-1,904
Economic Support Fund	1,904	-	-1,904
USAID South Asia Regional	800	484	-316
Development Assistance	800	484	-316
Western Hemisphere	31,120	3,182	-27,938

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Haiti	31,120	3,182	-27,938
Economic Support Fund	31,120	3,182	-27,938
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	-	3,300	3,300
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	-	3,300	3,300
Development Assistance	-	3,300	3,300
ENR - Energy Resources	5,343	6,500	1,157
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	5,343	6,500	1,157
Economic Support Fund	5,343	6,500	1,157
Other Funding	68,100	-	-68,100
To Be Programmed	68,100	-	-68,100
Economic Support Fund	68,100	-	-68,100
4.5 Agriculture	1,082,679	1,130,446	47,767
Africa	503,759	508,946	5,187
Burkina Faso	1,653	-	-1,653
P.L. 480 Title II	1,653	-	-1,653
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8,820	16,700	7,880
Economic Support Fund	4,000	4,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	4,820	12,700	7,880
Ethiopia	51,870	78,000	26,130
P.L. 480 Title II	1,870	18,000	16,130
Development Assistance	50,000	60,000	10,000
Ghana	45,000	38,000	-7,000
Development Assistance	45,000	38,000	-7,000
Guinea	6,000	6,000	-
Development Assistance	6,000	6,000	-
Kenya	41,500	40,000	-1,500
Development Assistance	41,500	40,000	-1,500
Liberia	7,000	7,000	-
Economic Support Fund	7,000	7,000	-
Madagascar	2,178	4,500	2,322
P.L. 480 Title II	2,178	4,500	2,322
Malawi	16,000	19,500	3,500
P.L. 480 Title II	-	3,500	3,500
Development Assistance	16,000	16,000	-
Mali	24,500	26,500	2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	-	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	24,500	24,500	-
Mozambique	22,500	19,500	-3,000
Development Assistance	22,500	19,500	-3,000
Niger	880	-	-880
P.L. 480 Title II	880	-	-880
Nigeria	25,000	23,000	-2,000
Development Assistance	25,000	23,000	-2,000
Rwanda	28,000	24,500	-3,500
Development Assistance	28,000	24,500	-3,500

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Senegal	27,000	28,000	1,000
Development Assistance	27,000	28,000	1,000
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	10,000	8,000	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	8,000	-2,000
Tanzania	70,000	54,000	-16,000
Development Assistance	70,000	54,000	-16,000
Uganda	30,000	30,000	-
Development Assistance	30,000	30,000	-
Zambia	10,000	12,000	2,000
Development Assistance	10,000	12,000	2,000
Zimbabwe	7,858	9,746	1,888
Economic Support Fund	4,000	4,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	3,858	5,746	1,888
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,000	2,000	-
Development Assistance	2,000	2,000	-
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	19,000	-3,000
Development Assistance	22,000	19,000	-3,000
East Asia and Pacific	24,700	24,700	-
Burma	14,000	14,000	-
Economic Support Fund	14,000	14,000	-
Cambodia	8,000	8,000	-
Development Assistance	8,000	8,000	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,700	2,700	-
Development Assistance	2,700	2,700	-
Europe and Eurasia	3,000	3,500	500
Georgia	3,000	3,500	500
Economic Support Fund	3,000	3,500	500
Near East	9,700	8,700	-1,000
Egypt	5,000	4,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	4,000	-1,000
Yemen	4,300	4,300	-
Economic Support Fund	4,300	4,300	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	400	400	-
Economic Support Fund	400	400	-
South and Central Asia	151,460	193,000	41,540

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Afghanistan	47,370	71,000	23,630
Economic Support Fund	47,370	71,000	23,630
Bangladesh	49,910	73,000	23,090
P.L. 480 Title II	3,910	18,000	14,090
Development Assistance	46,000	55,000	9,000
India	3,000	3,000	-
Economic Support Fund	3,000	3,000	-
Nepal	10,358	11,000	642
Economic Support Fund	10,358	11,000	642
Pakistan	35,822	28,000	-7,822
Economic Support Fund	35,822	28,000	-7,822
Tajikistan	5,000	7,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	7,000	2,000
Western Hemisphere	46,500	45,500	-1,000
Guatemala	17,000	19,000	2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	-	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	17,000	17,000	-
Haiti	10,000	9,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	9,000	-1,000
Honduras	17,000	15,000	-2,000
Development Assistance	17,000	15,000	-2,000
USAID Central America Regional	1,500	1,500	-
Development Assistance	1,500	1,500	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,000	1,000	-
Development Assistance	1,000	1,000	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	342,660	330,200	-12,460
BFS - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (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	24,000	21,000	-3,000
Development Assistance	24,000	21,000	-3,000
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	42,000	37,540	-4,460
Development Assistance	42,000	37,540	-4,460
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	18,000	18,000	-
Development Assistance	18,000	18,000	-
BFS - Research and Development	146,000	144,000	-2,000
Development Assistance	146,000	144,000	-2,000
USAID Country Support (BFS)	27,260	24,260	-3,000
Development Assistance	27,260	24,260	-3,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	-	15,000	15,000
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	-	15,000	15,000
P.L. 480 Title II	-	15,000	15,000

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Asia Regional	900	900	-
USAID Asia Regional	900	900	-
Development Assistance	900	900	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	349,613	583,905	234,292
Africa	18,969	27,695	8,726
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,800	3,498	-302
Economic Support Fund	3,800	3,498	-302
Djibouti	1,116	-	-1,116
Economic Support Fund	1,116	-	-1,116
Kenya	-	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
Somalia	6,625	11,572	4,947
Economic Support Fund	6,625	11,572	4,947
South Africa	-	600	600
Development Assistance	-	600	600
South Sudan	5,000	4,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	4,000	-1,000
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,428	3,000	572
Economic Support Fund	2,428	3,000	572
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	-	600	600
Development Assistance	-	600	600
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	1,425	1,425
Development Assistance	-	1,425	1,425
East Asia and Pacific	11,434	24,690	13,256
Burma	4,000	4,000	-
Economic Support Fund	4,000	4,000	-
China	1,500	-	-1,500
Economic Support Fund	1,500	-	-1,500
Mongolia	1,000	-	-1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	-	-1,000
Philippines	2,612	12,600	9,988
Economic Support Fund	500	-	-500
Development Assistance	2,112	12,600	10,488
Timor-Leste	1,622	5,090	3,468
Economic Support Fund	1,622	-	-1,622
Development Assistance	-	5,090	5,090
Vietnam	700	3,000	2,300
Economic Support Fund	700	-	-700
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
Europe and Eurasia	49,563	114,584	65,021
Armenia	3,980	9,000	5,020
Economic Support Fund	3,980	9,000	5,020
Azerbaijan	1,825	1,600	-225
Economic Support Fund	1,825	1,600	-225
Belarus	279	1,632	1,353

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	279	1,632	1,353
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,951	7,069	4,118
Economic Support Fund	2,951	7,069	4,118
Georgia	7,248	17,997	10,749
Economic Support Fund	7,248	17,997	10,749
Kosovo	9,340	12,300	2,960
Economic Support Fund	9,340	12,300	2,960
Moldova	7,271	21,160	13,889
Economic Support Fund	7,271	21,160	13,889
Serbia	1,420	5,734	4,314
Economic Support Fund	1,420	5,734	4,314
Ukraine	10,772	32,092	21,320
Economic Support Fund	10,772	32,092	21,320
Europe and Eurasia Regional	4,477	6,000	1,523
Economic Support Fund	4,477	6,000	1,523
Near East	63,708	111,903	48,195
Egypt	15,320	30,613	15,293
Economic Support Fund	15,320	30,613	15,293
Iraq	500	-	-500
Economic Support Fund	500	-	-500
Jordan	13,007	40,000	26,993
Economic Support Fund	13,007	40,000	26,993
Lebanon	2,000	11,690	9,690
Economic Support Fund	2,000	11,690	9,690
Libya	-	1,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	1,000	1,000
Morocco	6,413	8,100	1,687
Economic Support Fund	6,413	8,100	1,687
West Bank and Gaza	23,134	13,300	-9,834
Economic Support Fund	23,134	13,300	-9,834
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	2,334	5,000	2,666
Economic Support Fund	2,334	5,000	2,666
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	2,200	1,200
Economic Support Fund	1,000	2,200	1,200
South and Central Asia	69,165	127,164	57,999
Afghanistan	30,917	58,000	27,083
Economic Support Fund	30,917	58,000	27,083
Bangladesh	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
Kazakhstan	115	75	-40
Economic Support Fund	115	75	-40
Kyrgyz Republic	9,742	23,199	13,457
Economic Support Fund	9,742	23,199	13,457
Nepal	4,000	10,362	6,362
Economic Support Fund	4,000	10,362	6,362

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Pakistan	19,775	18,000	-1,775
Economic Support Fund	19,775	18,000	-1,775
Tajikistan	1,803	10,485	8,682
Economic Support Fund	1,803	10,485	8,682
Turkmenistan	559	994	435
Economic Support Fund	559	994	435
Uzbekistan	2,254	2,849	595
Economic Support Fund	2,254	2,849	595
Central Asia Regional	-	2,200	2,200
Economic Support Fund	-	2,200	2,200
Western Hemisphere	40,943	81,150	40,207
El Salvador	6,716	12,045	5,329
Development Assistance	6,716	12,045	5,329
Guatemala	24,100	31,000	6,900
Economic Support Fund	23,100	-	-23,100
Development Assistance	1,000	31,000	30,000
Haiti	3,425	6,200	2,775
Economic Support Fund	3,425	6,200	2,775
Honduras	-	23,905	23,905
Development Assistance	-	23,905	23,905
Nicaragua	1,102	2,000	898
Economic Support Fund	1,102	-	-1,102
Development Assistance	-	2,000	2,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	5,600	6,000	400
Economic Support Fund	5,600	6,000	400
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	-	4,919	4,919
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	-	4,919	4,919
Development Assistance	-	4,919	4,919
IO - International Organizations	80,000	60,000	-20,000
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	80,000	60,000	-20,000
International Organizations and Programs	80,000	60,000	-20,000
LAB - Global Development Lab	12,200	8,000	-4,200
LAB - Global Development Lab	12,200	-	-12,200
Development Assistance	12,200	-	-12,200
LAB - Global Solutions Center (GS)	-	8,000	8,000
Development Assistance	-	8,000	8,000
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	3,031	22,600	19,569
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	3,031	21,000	17,969
Development Assistance	3,031	21,000	17,969
PPL - Policy	-	100	100
Development Assistance	-	100	100
PPL - Strategic Program & Planning	-	1,500	1,500

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	-	1,500	1,500
Special Representatives	600	500	-100
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	600	500	-100
Economic Support Fund	600	500	-100
USAID Asia Regional	-	600	600
USAID Asia Regional	-	600	600
Development Assistance	-	600	600
4.7 Economic Opportunity	270,847	249,778	-21,069
Africa	5,937	22,122	16,185
Burundi	-	1,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	1,000	1,000
Djibouti	-	3,950	3,950
Economic Support Fund	-	3,950	3,950
Madagascar	-	1,300	1,300
P.L. 480 Title II	-	1,300	1,300
Mali	-	2,500	2,500
P.L. 480 Title II	-	2,500	2,500
Somalia	3,925	9,000	5,075
Economic Support Fund	3,925	9,000	5,075
Zimbabwe	2,012	2,072	60
Economic Support Fund	650	500	-150
P.L. 480 Title II	1,362	1,572	210
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	-	2,300	2,300
Development Assistance	-	2,300	2,300
East Asia and Pacific	1,500	8,500	7,000
Burma	-	2,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	2,000
China	1,500	2,000	500
Economic Support Fund	1,500	2,000	500
Philippines	-	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
Vietnam	-	1,500	1,500
Development Assistance	-	1,500	1,500
Near East	20,550	52,046	31,496
Egypt	7,000	10,776	3,776
Economic Support Fund	7,000	10,776	3,776
Jordan	2,000	3,600	1,600
Economic Support Fund	2,000	3,600	1,600
Lebanon	11,550	6,510	-5,040
Economic Support Fund	11,550	6,510	-5,040
Tunisia	-	7,200	7,200
Economic Support Fund	-	7,200	7,200
West Bank and Gaza	-	5,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	5,000
Yemen	-	10,060	10,060

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	-	10,060	10,060
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	5,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	5,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	3,900	3,900
Economic Support Fund	-	3,900	3,900
South and Central Asia	5,695	5,837	142
Afghanistan	600	-	-600
Economic Support Fund	600	-	-600
India	3,000	1,837	-1,163
Economic Support Fund	3,000	-	-3,000
Development Assistance	-	1,837	1,837
Pakistan	2,095	2,000	-95
Economic Support Fund	2,095	2,000	-95
Sri Lanka	-	2,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	2,000
Western Hemisphere	10,075	18,740	8,665
Haiti	1,250	3,000	1,750
Economic Support Fund	1,250	3,000	1,750
Paraguay	1,825	1,740	-85
Development Assistance	1,825	1,740	-85
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	7,000	14,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund	7,000	14,000	7,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	6,500	10,000	3,500
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	6,500	10,000	3,500
Economic Support Fund	1,000	-	-1,000
Development Assistance	5,500	10,000	4,500
IO - International Organizations	8,200	15,000	6,800
IO - UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)	7,500	14,000	6,500
International Organizations and Programs	7,500	14,000	6,500
IO - United Nations Junior Professional Officer Program (UNJPO)	700	1,000	300
International Organizations and Programs	700	1,000	300
LAB - Global Development Lab	90,462	112,000	21,538
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	-	12,600	12,600
Development Assistance	-	12,600	12,600
LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI)	-	48,900	48,900
Development Assistance	-	48,900	48,900
LAB - Global Development Lab	90,462	-	-90,462
Development Assistance	90,462	-	-90,462
LAB - Global Solutions Center (GS)	-	16,600	16,600
Development Assistance	-	16,600	16,600
LAB - Mission Engagement & Operations Center (MEO)	-	8,900	8,900
Development Assistance	-	8,900	8,900
LAB - Transformational Partnerships Center (TP)	-	25,000	25,000
Development Assistance	-	25,000	25,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,045	1,233	188

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
OES/OP Other Programs	1,045	1,233	188
Economic Support Fund	1,045	1,233	188
Other Funding	113,448	-	-113,448
To Be Programmed	113,448	-	-113,448
Economic Support Fund	96,199	-	-96,199
Development Assistance	17,249	-	-17,249
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	3,035	100	-2,935
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	3,035	-	-3,035
Development Assistance	3,035	-	-3,035
PPL - Policy	-	100	100
Development Assistance	-	100	100
Special Representatives	4,400	2,500	-1,900
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	400	500	100
Economic Support Fund	400	500	100
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	4,000	2,000	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000	2,000	-2,000
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	1,700	1,700
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	1,700	1,700
Development Assistance	-	1,700	1,700
4.8 Environment	859,726	1,275,870	416,144
Africa	235,123	170,327	-64,796
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,967	-	-5,967
P.L. 480 Title II	5,967	-	-5,967
Ethiopia	37,375	37,000	-375
P.L. 480 Title II	30,375	30,000	-375
Development Assistance	7,000	7,000	-
Ghana	3,850	1,496	-2,354
Development Assistance	3,850	1,496	-2,354
Kenya	11,000	5,961	-5,039
Development Assistance	11,000	5,961	-5,039
Liberia	2,570	4,000	1,430
Economic Support Fund	2,570	4,000	1,430
Madagascar	8,000	4,000	-4,000
Development Assistance	8,000	4,000	-4,000
Malawi	9,000	7,000	-2,000
Development Assistance	9,000	7,000	-2,000
Mali	3,000	3,000	-
Development Assistance	3,000	3,000	-
Mozambique	10,000	5,366	-4,634
Development Assistance	10,000	5,366	-4,634
Rwanda	2,000	3,000	1,000
Development Assistance	2,000	3,000	1,000
Senegal	4,000	3,000	-1,000
Development Assistance	4,000	3,000	-1,000
Somalia	-	1,428	1,428

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	-	1,428	1,428
South Africa	3,000	3,000	-
Development Assistance	3,000	3,000	-
South Sudan	6,930	5,500	-1,430
Economic Support Fund	6,930	5,500	-1,430
Tanzania	13,000	8,000	-5,000
Development Assistance	13,000	8,000	-5,000
Uganda	7,500	6,859	-641
Development Assistance	7,500	6,859	-641
Zambia	8,000	7,000	-1,000
Development Assistance	8,000	7,000	-1,000
Zimbabwe	681	767	86
P.L. 480 Title II	681	767	86
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	12,700	14,525	1,825
Development Assistance	12,700	14,525	1,825
USAID Central Africa Regional	47,800	26,243	-21,557
Development Assistance	47,800	26,243	-21,557
USAID East Africa Regional	9,500	6,500	-3,000
Development Assistance	9,500	6,500	-3,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	3,084	3,084
Development Assistance	-	3,084	3,084
USAID Southern Africa Regional	14,500	6,250	-8,250
Development Assistance	14,500	6,250	-8,250
USAID West Africa Regional	14,750	7,348	-7,402
Development Assistance	14,750	7,348	-7,402
East Asia and Pacific	142,150	121,485	-20,665
Cambodia	11,000	10,000	-1,000
Development Assistance	11,000	10,000	-1,000
China	4,500	1,500	-3,000
Economic Support Fund	4,500	1,500	-3,000
Indonesia	29,275	37,700	8,425
Development Assistance	29,275	37,700	8,425
Philippines	28,500	27,000	-1,500
Development Assistance	28,500	27,000	-1,500
Timor-Leste	1,950	4,000	2,050
Economic Support Fund	1,950	-	-1,950
Development Assistance	-	4,000	4,000
Vietnam	28,750	23,500	-5,250
Economic Support Fund	15,000	10,000	-5,000
Development Assistance	13,750	13,500	-250
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	625	875	250
Economic Support Fund	625	875	250
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	37,550	16,910	-20,640
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
Development Assistance	32,550	11,910	-20,640

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Europe and Eurasia	7,334	6,932	-402
Georgia	3,081	1,900	-1,181
Economic Support Fund	3,081	1,900	-1,181
Europe and Eurasia Regional	4,253	5,032	779
Economic Support Fund	4,253	5,032	779
Near East	3,050	10,000	6,950
Jordan	1,500	8,000	6,500
Economic Support Fund	1,500	8,000	6,500
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,550	2,000	450
Economic Support Fund	1,550	2,000	450
South and Central Asia	45,970	63,500	17,530
Afghanistan	2,630	-	-2,630
Economic Support Fund	2,630	-	-2,630
Bangladesh	17,500	16,700	-800
Development Assistance	17,500	16,700	-800
India	12,340	18,000	5,660
Economic Support Fund	12,340	-	-12,340
Development Assistance	-	18,000	18,000
Kazakhstan	2,500	2,500	-
Economic Support Fund	2,500	2,500	-
Maldives	2,000	2,000	-
Development Assistance	2,000	2,000	-
Nepal	9,000	9,500	500
Economic Support Fund	9,000	9,500	500
Pakistan	-	14,000	14,000
Economic Support Fund	-	14,000	14,000
Central Asia Regional	-	800	800
Economic Support Fund	-	800	800
Western Hemisphere	154,127	111,765	-42,362
Brazil	10,500	-	-10,500
Development Assistance	10,500	-	-10,500
Colombia	21,050	15,500	-5,550
Economic Support Fund	21,050	15,500	-5,550
Dominican Republic	3,000	3,000	-
Development Assistance	3,000	3,000	-
El Salvador	-	4,960	4,960
Development Assistance	-	4,960	4,960
Guatemala	12,677	14,000	1,323
P.L. 480 Title II	177	-	-177
Development Assistance	12,500	14,000	1,500
Haiti	17,000	14,000	-3,000
Economic Support Fund	17,000	14,000	-3,000
Honduras	8,000	5,500	-2,500
Development Assistance	8,000	5,500	-2,500
Jamaica	5,000	5,000	-

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	5,000	5,000	-
Mexico	12,500	11,904	-596
Economic Support Fund	12,500	11,904	-596
Peru	16,000	15,500	-500
Economic Support Fund	7,500	6,500	-1,000
Development Assistance	8,500	9,000	500
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,200	5,000	-200
Development Assistance	5,200	5,000	-200
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	4,000	1,000	-3,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000	1,000	-3,000
USAID Caribbean Development Program	4,000	1,160	-2,840
Development Assistance	4,000	1,160	-2,840
USAID Central America Regional	18,700	8,000	-10,700
Economic Support Fund	11,000	-	-11,000
Development Assistance	7,700	8,000	300
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	4,500	5,500	1,000
Development Assistance	4,500	5,500	1,000
USAID South America Regional	12,000	1,741	-10,259
Development Assistance	12,000	1,741	-10,259
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	6,000	5,000	-1,000
DCHA/PPM	6,000	5,000	-1,000
Development Assistance	6,000	5,000	-1,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	77,235	72,850	-4,385
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	77,235	72,850	-4,385
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	-5,000
Development Assistance	72,235	72,850	615
ENR - Energy Resources	-	4,000	4,000
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	-	4,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	-	4,000	4,000
IO - International Organizations	56,910	63,700	6,790
IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	10,000	13,000	3,000
International Organizations and Programs	10,000	13,000	3,000
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	32,500	7,000
International Organizations and Programs	25,500	32,500	7,000
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	700	700	-
International Organizations and Programs	700	700	-
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	7,550	6,500	-1,050
International Organizations and Programs	7,550	6,500	-1,050
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	1,650	1,000	-650
International Organizations and Programs	1,650	1,000	-650

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
LAB - Global Development Lab	2,000	25,000	23,000
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	-	10,000	10,000
Development Assistance	-	10,000	10,000
LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI)	-	10,000	10,000
Development Assistance	-	10,000	10,000
LAB - Global Development Lab	2,000	-	-2,000
Development Assistance	2,000	-	-2,000
LAB - Mission Engagement & Operations Center (MEO)	-	5,000	5,000
Development Assistance	-	5,000	5,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	127,077	618,811	491,734
OES/CC Climate Change	111,600	82,196	-29,404
Economic Support Fund	111,600	82,196	-29,404
OES/FTA-E FTA Environment	1,850	24,146	22,296
Economic Support Fund	1,850	24,146	22,296
OES/M Mercury	850	726	-124
Economic Support Fund	850	726	-124
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	1,377	517	-860
Economic Support Fund	1,377	517	-860
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	10,500	10,500	-
Economic Support Fund	10,500	10,500	-
OES/W Water	900	726	-174
Economic Support Fund	900	726	-174
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	-	500,000	500,000
Economic Support Fund	-	500,000	500,000
USAID Asia Regional	2,750	2,500	-250
USAID Asia Regional	2,750	2,500	-250
Development Assistance	2,750	2,500	-250
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,332,972	5,964,396	-368,576
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,205,470	5,779,729	-425,741
Africa	1,052,395	1,000	-1,051,395
Burkina Faso	5,657	-	-5,657
P.L. 480 Title II	5,657	-	-5,657
Burundi	9,192	-	-9,192
P.L. 480 Title II	9,192	-	-9,192
Cameroon	18,301	-	-18,301
P.L. 480 Title II	18,301	-	-18,301
Central African Republic	25,872	-	-25,872
P.L. 480 Title II	25,872	-	-25,872
Chad	59,444	-	-59,444
P.L. 480 Title II	59,444	-	-59,444
Cote d'Ivoire	505	-	-505
P.L. 480 Title II	505	-	-505
Democratic Republic of the Congo	44,921	-	-44,921
P.L. 480 Title II	44,921	-	-44,921
Djibouti	3,000	-	-3,000

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
P.L. 480 Title II	3,000	-	-3,000
Ethiopia	165,986	-	-165,986
P.L. 480 Title II	165,986	-	-165,986
Kenya	69,391	-	-69,391
P.L. 480 Title II	69,391	-	-69,391
Liberia	8,922	-	-8,922
P.L. 480 Title II	8,922	-	-8,922
Malawi	21,252	-	-21,252
P.L. 480 Title II	21,252	-	-21,252
Mali	19,586	1,000	-18,586
P.L. 480 Title II	19,586	1,000	-18,586
Mauritania	6,635	-	-6,635
P.L. 480 Title II	6,635	-	-6,635
Niger	39,532	-	-39,532
P.L. 480 Title II	39,532	-	-39,532
Senegal	2,669	-	-2,669
P.L. 480 Title II	2,669	-	-2,669
Somalia	69,514	-	-69,514
P.L. 480 Title II	69,514	-	-69,514
South Sudan	312,573	-	-312,573
P.L. 480 Title II	312,573	-	-312,573
Sudan	121,069	-	-121,069
P.L. 480 Title II	121,069	-	-121,069
Tanzania	3,121	-	-3,121
P.L. 480 Title II	3,121	-	-3,121
The Gambia	384	-	-384
P.L. 480 Title II	384	-	-384
Uganda	16,282	-	-16,282
P.L. 480 Title II	16,282	-	-16,282
Zimbabwe	15,798	-	-15,798
P.L. 480 Title II	15,798	-	-15,798
USAID West Africa Regional	12,789	-	-12,789
P.L. 480 Title II	12,789	-	-12,789
East Asia and Pacific	21,030	18,389	-2,641
Burma	21,030	18,389	-2,641
Economic Support Fund	21,030	18,389	-2,641
Near East	133,820	10,550	-123,270
Syria	1,942	-	-1,942
P.L. 480 Title II	1,942	-	-1,942
West Bank and Gaza	76,868	10,550	-66,318
Economic Support Fund	71,200	10,550	-60,650
P.L. 480 Title II	5,668	-	-5,668
Yemen	55,010	-	-55,010
P.L. 480 Title II	55,010	-	-55,010
South and Central Asia	70,745	11,000	-59,745

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Afghanistan	52,408	-	-52,408
P.L. 480 Title II	52,408	-	-52,408
Bangladesh	-	6,000	6,000
P.L. 480 Title II	-	6,000	6,000
Pakistan	18,337	5,000	-13,337
Economic Support Fund	3,337	5,000	1,663
P.L. 480 Title II	15,000	-	-15,000
Western Hemisphere	9,335	4,000	-5,335
Colombia	6,835	-	-6,835
P.L. 480 Title II	6,835	-	-6,835
Haiti	2,500	4,000	1,500
Economic Support Fund	2,500	4,000	1,500
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,847,551	2,916,000	1,068,449
DCHA/FFP - Contingency	828,209	1,930,000	1,101,791
P.L. 480 Title II	7,209	1,069,000	1,061,791
International Disaster Assistance	821,000	861,000	40,000
DCHA/OFDA	1,008,481	986,000	-22,481
International Disaster Assistance	1,008,481	986,000	-22,481
USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	10,861	-	-10,861
International Disaster Assistance	10,861	-	-10,861
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,070,594	2,818,790	-251,804
PRM, Administrative Expenses	36,860	38,800	1,940
Migration and Refugee Assistance	36,860	38,800	1,940
PRM, Emergency Funds	50,000	50,000	-
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	50,000	-
PRM, OA - Africa	775,520	500,000	-275,520
Migration and Refugee Assistance	775,520	500,000	-275,520
PRM, OA - East Asia	72,875	54,600	-18,275
Migration and Refugee Assistance	72,875	54,600	-18,275
PRM, OA - Europe	59,385	32,900	-26,485
Migration and Refugee Assistance	59,385	32,900	-26,485
PRM, OA - Near East	986,220	1,270,203	283,983
Migration and Refugee Assistance	986,220	1,270,203	283,983
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	474,883	186,587	-288,296
Migration and Refugee Assistance	474,883	186,587	-288,296
PRM, OA - South Asia	172,832	72,900	-99,932
Migration and Refugee Assistance	172,832	72,900	-99,932
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	47,765	45,300	-2,465
Migration and Refugee Assistance	47,765	45,300	-2,465
PRM, Refugee Admissions	394,254	567,500	173,246
Migration and Refugee Assistance	394,254	567,500	173,246
5.2 Disaster Readiness	89,096	154,857	65,761
Africa	7,152	7,357	205
Democratic Republic of the Congo	689	-	-689
P.L. 480 Title II	689	-	-689

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Madagascar	838	4,300	3,462
P.L. 480 Title II	838	4,300	3,462
Malawi	1,540	-	-1,540
P.L. 480 Title II	1,540	-	-1,540
Zimbabwe	4,085	3,057	-1,028
P.L. 480 Title II	4,085	3,057	-1,028
East Asia and Pacific	1,590	1,900	310
Marshall Islands	500	500	-
Development Assistance	500	500	-
Micronesia	500	500	-
Development Assistance	500	500	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	590	900	310
Economic Support Fund	590	900	310
South and Central Asia	3,525	12,300	8,775
Bangladesh	1,300	4,300	3,000
P.L. 480 Title II	1,000	4,000	3,000
Development Assistance	300	300	-
Nepal	-	7,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund	-	7,000	7,000
Pakistan	2,225	1,000	-1,225
Economic Support Fund	2,225	1,000	-1,225
Western Hemisphere	177	1,500	1,323
Guatemala	177	-	-177
P.L. 480 Title II	177	-	-177
Haiti	-	1,500	1,500
Economic Support Fund	-	1,500	1,500
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	73,652	128,900	55,248
DCHA - FEWSNet	11,994	8,000	-3,994
Development Assistance	11,994	8,000	-3,994
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	7,000	10,900	3,900
P.L. 480 Title II	-	5,000	5,000
Development Assistance	7,000	5,900	-1,100
DCHA/OFDA	54,658	110,000	55,342
International Disaster Assistance	54,658	110,000	55,342
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	-	400	400
PPL - Policy	-	400	400
Development Assistance	-	400	400
5.3 Migration Management	38,406	29,810	-8,596
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	38,406	29,810	-8,596
PRM, Administrative Expenses	1,140	1,200	60
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,140	1,200	60
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	10,000	7,500	-2,500

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	10,000	7,500	-2,500
PRM, OA - Migration	27,266	21,110	-6,156
Migration and Refugee Assistance	27,266	21,110	-6,156
6 Program Support	1,411,020	1,686,566	275,546
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,500	1,281	-219
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	1,500	1,281	-219
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	1,500	1,281	-219
Economic Support Fund	1,500	1,281	-219
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,409,520	1,685,285	275,765
IO - International Organizations	-	150	150
IO - Monitoring and Evaluation	-	150	150
International Organizations and Programs	-	150	150
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	-	2,750	2,750
Foreign Assistance Dashboard	-	2,750	2,750
Economic Support Fund	-	2,750	2,750
USAID Management	1,409,520	1,682,385	272,865
USAID Capital Investment Fund	130,815	199,985	69,170
USAID Administrative Expense	130,815	199,985	69,170
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,120	10,000	1,880
USAID Administrative Expense	8,120	10,000	1,880
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	54,285	67,600	13,315
USAID Administrative Expense	54,285	67,600	13,315
USAID Operating Expense	1,216,300	1,404,800	188,500
USAID Administrative Expense	1,216,300	1,404,800	188,500

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,737,378	34,001,282	1,263,904
Complex Crises Fund	50,000	30,000	-20,000
1 Peace and Security	50,000	30,000	-20,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	50,000	30,000	-20,000
Democracy Fund	130,500	-	-130,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	130,500	-	-130,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	51,150	-	-51,150
2.2 Good Governance	3,450	-	-3,450
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	37,100	-	-37,100
2.4 Civil Society	38,800	-	-38,800
Development Assistance	2,507,001	2,959,573	452,572
1 Peace and Security	39,165	36,260	-2,905
1.1 Counterterrorism	10,365	15,634	5,269
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	1,000	1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	7,750	4,060	-3,690
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	21,050	15,566	-5,484
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	151,528	446,843	295,315
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	23,130	72,916	49,786
2.2 Good Governance	42,915	193,284	150,369
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	11,302	28,211	16,909
2.4 Civil Society	74,181	152,432	78,251
3 Investing in People	624,035	435,085	-188,950
3.1 Health	175,831	88,187	-87,644
3.2 Education	412,408	336,726	-75,682
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	35,796	10,172	-25,624
4 Economic Growth	1,671,979	2,025,785	353,806
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	8,039	13,868	5,829
4.2 Trade and Investment	60,015	131,398	71,383
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	8,421	7,421
4.4 Infrastructure	71,475	297,084	225,609
4.5 Agriculture	900,260	870,800	-29,460
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	26,059	132,384	106,325
4.7 Economic Opportunity	118,071	134,177	16,106
4.8 Environment	487,060	437,653	-49,407
5 Humanitarian Assistance	20,294	15,600	-4,694
5.2 Disaster Readiness	20,294	15,600	-4,694
Economic Support Fund	4,885,776	6,080,607	1,194,831
1 Peace and Security	505,619	574,445	68,826
1.1 Counterterrorism	55,116	75,514	20,398
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	22,310	24,750	2,440
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	18,513	23,605	5,092
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	95,502	130,920	35,418
1.5 Transnational Crime	15,002	17,371	2,369
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	299,176	302,285	3,109

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,223,286	1,824,594	601,308
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	195,533	282,728	87,195
2.2 Good Governance	641,653	913,721	272,068
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	102,843	143,442	40,599
2.4 Civil Society	283,257	484,703	201,446
3 Investing in People	1,023,430	1,077,664	54,234
3.1 Health	363,912	360,795	-3,117
3.2 Education	491,396	450,408	-40,988
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	168,122	266,461	98,339
4 Economic Growth	2,031,059	2,551,534	520,475
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	465,852	682,105	216,253
4.2 Trade and Investment	91,923	128,349	36,426
4.3 Financial Sector	256,537	49,827	-206,710
4.4 Infrastructure	388,173	282,553	-105,620
4.5 Agriculture	163,250	178,200	14,950
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	243,554	391,521	147,967
4.7 Economic Opportunity	143,214	95,229	-47,985
4.8 Environment	278,556	743,750	465,194
5 Humanitarian Assistance	100,882	48,339	-52,543
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	98,067	37,939	-60,128
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,815	10,400	7,585
6 Program Support	1,500	4,031	2,531
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,500	1,281	-219
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,750	2,750
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	1,350,000	-116,000
3 Investing in People	203,473	140,058	-63,415
3.1 Health	156,228	91,908	-64,320
3.2 Education	1,870	1,000	-870
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	45,375	47,150	1,775
4 Economic Growth	57,731	117,585	59,854
4.5 Agriculture	19,169	81,446	62,277
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,362	5,372	4,010
4.8 Environment	37,200	30,767	-6,433
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,204,796	1,092,357	-112,439
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,196,467	1,076,000	-120,467
5.2 Disaster Readiness	8,329	16,357	8,028
Foreign Military Financing	5,865,946	5,713,963	-151,983
1 Peace and Security	5,865,946	5,713,963	-151,983
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,865,946	5,713,963	-151,983
Global Health Programs - State	5,670,000	5,670,000	-
3 Investing in People	5,670,000	5,670,000	-

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	5,670,000	5,670,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,788,110	2,906,500	118,390
3 Investing in People	2,788,110	2,906,500	118,390
3.1 Health	2,766,110	2,892,000	125,890
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	22,000	14,500	-7,500
International Disaster Assistance	1,895,000	1,957,000	62,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,895,000	1,957,000	62,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,840,342	1,847,000	6,658
5.2 Disaster Readiness	54,658	110,000	55,342
International Military Education and Training	106,074	110,300	4,226
1 Peace and Security	106,074	110,300	4,226
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	106,074	110,300	4,226
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,292,250	1,138,013	-154,237
1 Peace and Security	897,146	722,635	-174,511
1.1 Counterterrorism	450	-	-450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	353,782	266,611	-87,171
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	446,061	382,373	-63,688
1.5 Transnational Crime	96,853	73,651	-23,202
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	395,104	415,378	20,274
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	367,008	392,086	25,078
2.2 Good Governance	28,096	23,292	-4,804
International Organizations and Programs	340,010	332,900	-7,110
1 Peace and Security	1,210	1,550	340
1.1 Counterterrorism	1,160	1,150	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	300	300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	50	100	50
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	21,950	18,500	-3,450
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	21,950	17,500	-4,450
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	1,000
3 Investing in People	162,840	167,000	4,160
3.1 Health	162,840	167,000	4,160
4 Economic Growth	151,010	143,200	-7,810
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	4,000	-1,000
4.3 Financial Sector	900	500	-400
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	80,000	60,000	-20,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	8,200	15,000	6,800
4.8 Environment	56,910	63,700	6,790
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	2,500	-500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	3,000	2,500	-500
6 Program Support	-	150	150
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	150	150
Migration and Refugee Assistance	3,059,000	2,798,600	-260,400
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,059,000	2,798,600	-260,400
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,020,594	2,768,790	-251,804

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
5.3 Migration Management	38,406	29,810	-8,596
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	681,500	668,450	-13,050
1 Peace and Security	681,500	668,450	-13,050
1.1 Counterterrorism	252,991	235,500	-17,491
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	276,535	274,950	-1,585
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	151,974	158,000	6,026
Peacekeeping Operations	473,691	475,391	1,700
1 Peace and Security	473,691	475,391	1,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	473,691	475,391	1,700
Transition Initiatives	67,000	77,600	10,600
1 Peace and Security	55,286	62,600	7,314
1.1 Counterterrorism	5,867	-	-5,867
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	49,419	62,600	13,181
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,714	15,000	3,286
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	11,714	-	-11,714
2.4 Civil Society	-	15,000	15,000
USAID Administrative Expense	1,409,520	1,682,385	272,865
6 Program Support	1,409,520	1,682,385	272,865
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,409,520	1,682,385	272,865

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

\$ in thousands for all items		FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL		32,737,378	34,001,282	1,263,904
Africa		8,265,415	7,106,369	-1,159,046
Angola		54,847	45,824	-9,023
Global Health Programs - State		11,429	12,899	1,470
3 Investing in People		11,429	12,899	1,470
3.1 Health		11,429	12,899	1,470
Global Health Programs - USAID		37,400	28,400	-9,000
3 Investing in People		37,400	28,400	-9,000
3.1 Health		37,400	28,400	-9,000
International Military Education and Training		718	525	-193
1 Peace and Security		718	525	-193
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		718	525	-193
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs		5,300	4,000	-1,300
1 Peace and Security		5,300	4,000	-1,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		5,300	4,000	-1,300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6		3,482	4,690	1,208
6.1 Program Design and Learning		535	200	-335
6.2 Administration and Oversight		2,947	4,490	1,543
Benin		23,310	23,300	-10
Global Health Programs - USAID		23,100	23,000	-100
3 Investing in People		23,100	23,000	-100
3.1 Health		23,100	23,000	-100
International Military Education and Training		210	300	90
1 Peace and Security		210	300	90
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		210	300	90
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6		4,730	-	-4,730
6.1 Program Design and Learning		1,548	-	-1,548
6.2 Administration and Oversight		3,182	-	-3,182
Botswana		37,291	41,529	4,238
Global Health Programs - State		36,767	40,804	4,037
3 Investing in People		36,767	40,804	4,037
3.1 Health		36,767	40,804	4,037
International Military Education and Training		524	725	201
1 Peace and Security		524	725	201
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		524	725	201
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6		-	9,538	9,538
6.1 Program Design and Learning		-	1,116	1,116
6.2 Administration and Oversight		-	8,422	8,422
Burkina Faso		23,368	19,345	-4,023
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 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
P.L. 480 Title II	11,126	8,000	-3,126
3 Investing in People	3,816	8,000	4,184
3.1 Health	3,816	8,000	4,184
4 Economic Growth	1,653	-	-1,653
4.5 Agriculture	1,653	-	-1,653
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,657	-	-5,657
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,657	-	-5,657
Global Health Programs - USAID	12,000	9,000	-3,000
3 Investing in People	12,000	9,000	-3,000
3.1 Health	12,000	9,000	-3,000
International Military Education and Training	242	345	103
1 Peace and Security	242	345	103
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	242	345	103
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,100	850	-250
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	50	50
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,100	800	-300
Burundi	57,631	48,371	-9,260
Development Assistance			
Economic Support Fund	-	3,011	3,011
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,011	2,011
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	500	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	761	761
2.4 Civil Society	-	750	750
4 Economic Growth	-	1,000	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	23,760	12,000	-11,760
3 Investing in People	14,568	12,000	-2,568
3.1 Health	14,568	12,000	-2,568
5 Humanitarian Assistance	9,192	-	-9,192
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,192	-	-9,192
Global Health Programs - State	12,960	15,360	2,400
3 Investing in People	12,960	15,360	2,400
3.1 Health	12,960	15,360	2,400
Global Health Programs - USAID	20,500	17,500	-3,000
3 Investing in People	20,500	17,500	-3,000
3.1 Health	20,500	17,500	-3,000
International Military Education and Training	411	500	89
1 Peace and Security	411	500	89
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	411	500	89
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,372	4,158	2,786
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	190	190
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,372	3,968	2,596

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Cabo Verde	144	150	6
International Military Education and Training	144	150	6
1 Peace and Security	144	150	6
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	144	150	6
Cameroon	49,065	45,975	-3,090
P.L. 480 Title II	18,301	-	-18,301
5 Humanitarian Assistance	18,301	-	-18,301
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	18,301	-	-18,301
Global Health Programs - State	28,844	43,975	15,131
3 Investing in People	28,844	43,975	15,131
3.1 Health	28,844	43,975	15,131
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	420	500	80
1 Peace and Security	420	500	80
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	420	500	80
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	8,455	8,455
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	725	725
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	7,730	7,730
Central African Republic	41,264	18,069	-23,195
Economic Support Fund	2,000	4,269	2,269
1 Peace and Security	2,000	1,269	-731
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	1,269	-731
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	3,000	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	3,000	3,000
P.L. 480 Title II	29,264	-	-29,264
3 Investing in People	3,392	-	-3,392
3.1 Health	3,392	-	-3,392
5 Humanitarian Assistance	25,872	-	-25,872
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	25,872	-	-25,872
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	-	5,650	5,650
1 Peace and Security	-	3,650	3,650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	3,650	3,650
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,000	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,000	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	8,000	-2,000
1 Peace and Security	10,000	8,000	-2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000	8,000	-2,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	306	306
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	306	306

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Chad	61,970	1,500	-60,470
P.L. 480 Title II	61,554	-	-61,554
3 Investing in People	2,110	-	-2,110
3.1 Health	2,110	-	-2,110
5 Humanitarian Assistance	59,444	-	-59,444
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	59,444	-	-59,444
International Military Education and Training	416	500	84
1 Peace and Security	416	500	84
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	416	500	84
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
Comoros	232	150	-82
International Military Education and Training	232	150	-82
1 Peace and Security	232	150	-82
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	232	150	-82
Cote d'Ivoire	138,809	145,745	6,936
Economic Support Fund	2,559	7,000	4,441
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,559	7,000	4,441
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200	4,565	3,365
2.2 Good Governance	1,200	-	-1,200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	159	935	776
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,500	1,500
P.L. 480 Title II	505	-	-505
5 Humanitarian Assistance	505	-	-505
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	505	-	-505
Global Health Programs - State	135,264	138,405	3,141
3 Investing in People	135,264	138,405	3,141
3.1 Health	135,264	138,405	3,141
International Military Education and Training	481	340	-141
1 Peace and Security	481	340	-141
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	481	340	-141
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	200	-	-200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	200	-	-200
Democratic Republic of the Congo	320,434	313,148	-7,286
Economic Support Fund	67,440	75,188	7,748
1 Peace and Security	2,900	4,890	1,990
1.5 Transnational Crime	200	190	-10
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,700	4,700	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	16,000	30,000	14,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000	6,555	2,555
2.2 Good Governance	6,500	12,040	5,540
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	2,000	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,500	9,405	6,905

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	40,740	32,800	-7,940
3.1 Health	8,000	-	-8,000
3.2 Education	30,000	30,000	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,740	2,800	60
4 Economic Growth	7,800	7,498	-302
4.5 Agriculture	4,000	4,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,800	3,498	-302
P.L. 480 Title II	72,849	30,000	-42,849
3 Investing in People	16,452	17,300	848
3.1 Health	16,452	17,300	848
4 Economic Growth	10,787	12,700	1,913
4.5 Agriculture	4,820	12,700	7,880
4.8 Environment	5,967	-	-5,967
5 Humanitarian Assistance	45,610	-	-45,610
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	44,921	-	-44,921
5.2 Disaster Readiness	689	-	-689
Global Health Programs - State	41,499	60,975	19,476
3 Investing in People	41,499	60,975	19,476
3.1 Health	41,499	60,975	19,476
Global Health Programs - USAID	125,650	132,550	6,900
3 Investing in People	125,650	132,550	6,900
3.1 Health	125,650	132,550	6,900
International Military Education and Training	496	435	-61
1 Peace and Security	496	435	-61
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	496	435	-61
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	2,000	-
1 Peace and Security	593	800	207
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	593	800	207
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,407	1,200	-207
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,407	1,200	-207
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	2,000	1,500
1 Peace and Security	500	2,000	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	2,000	1,500
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	13,609	28,858	15,249
6.1 Program Design and Learning	7,700	12,343	4,643
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,909	16,515	10,606
Djibouti	16,053	10,500	-5,553
Economic Support Fund	10,000	7,700	-2,300
3 Investing in People	6,384	1,750	-4,634
3.1 Health	1,700	-	-1,700
3.2 Education	4,684	1,750	-2,934

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	3,616	5,950	2,334
4.4 Infrastructure	2,500	2,000	-500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,116	-	-1,116
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	3,950	3,950
P.L. 480 Title II	3,155	-	-3,155
3 Investing in People	155	-	-155
3.1 Health	155	-	-155
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	-	-3,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,000	-	-3,000
Foreign Military Financing	700	500	-200
1 Peace and Security	700	500	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700	500	-200
Global Health Programs - State	300	300	-
3 Investing in People	300	300	-
3.1 Health	300	300	-
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	398	500	102
1 Peace and Security	398	500	102
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	398	500	102
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	220	770	550
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	150	150
6.2 Administration and Oversight	220	620	400
Ethiopia	650,926	513,667	-137,259
Development Assistance	97,323	93,334	-3,989
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	4,134	4,134
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,134	2,134
3 Investing in People	40,323	22,200	-18,123
3.1 Health	14,922	3,200	-11,722
3.2 Education	25,401	19,000	-6,401
4 Economic Growth	57,000	67,000	10,000
4.5 Agriculture	50,000	60,000	10,000
4.8 Environment	7,000	7,000	-
Economic Support Fund	1,250	-	-1,250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,250	-	-1,250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	400	-	-400
2.2 Good Governance	450	-	-450
2.4 Civil Society	400	-	-400
P.L. 480 Title II	241,516	100,000	-141,516
3 Investing in People	43,285	52,000	8,715
3.1 Health	940	5,000	4,060
3.2 Education	1,870	1,000	-870
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	40,475	46,000	5,525

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	32,245	48,000	15,755
4.5 Agriculture	1,870	18,000	16,130
4.8 Environment	30,375	30,000	-375
5 Humanitarian Assistance	165,986	-	-165,986
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	165,986	-	-165,986
Foreign Military Financing	700	500	-200
1 Peace and Security	700	500	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700	500	-200
Global Health Programs - State	172,213	187,213	15,000
3 Investing in People	172,213	187,213	15,000
3.1 Health	172,213	187,213	15,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	137,365	132,050	-5,315
3 Investing in People	137,365	132,050	-5,315
3.1 Health	137,365	132,050	-5,315
International Military Education and Training	559	570	11
1 Peace and Security	559	570	11
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	559	570	11
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	17,615	17,920	305
6.1 Program Design and Learning	8,337	8,545	208
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,278	9,375	97
Gabon	351	350	-1
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
Ghana	137,646	146,504	8,858
Development Assistance	68,850	73,057	4,207
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,000	8,978	5,978
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	5,978	2,978
2.4 Civil Society	-	3,000	3,000
3 Investing in People	13,000	19,583	6,583
3.1 Health	8,000	3,412	-4,588
3.2 Education	5,000	16,171	11,171
4 Economic Growth	52,850	44,496	-8,354
4.4 Infrastructure	4,000	5,000	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	45,000	38,000	-7,000
4.8 Environment	3,850	1,496	-2,354
Foreign Military Financing	300	300	-
1 Peace and Security	300	300	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	300	-
Global Health Programs - State	4,137	6,797	2,660
3 Investing in People	4,137	6,797	2,660
3.1 Health	4,137	6,797	2,660
Global Health Programs - USAID	63,500	65,500	2,000
3 Investing in People	63,500	65,500	2,000
3.1 Health	63,500	65,500	2,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	659	850	191
1 Peace and Security	659	850	191
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	659	850	191
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	3,680	10,799	7,119
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	3,401	3,201
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,480	7,398	3,918
Guinea	24,039	26,160	2,121
Development Assistance	6,000	8,320	2,320
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,320	2,320
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	500	500
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	820	820
4 Economic Growth	6,000	6,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	6,000	6,000	-
Economic Support Fund			
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	189	340	151
1 Peace and Security	189	340	151
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	189	340	151
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,758	3,025	267
6.1 Program Design and Learning	303	775	472
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,455	2,250	-205
Guinea-Bissau	130	150	20
International Military Education and Training	130	150	20
1 Peace and Security	130	150	20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	130	150	20
Kenya	741,827	626,367	-115,460
Development Assistance	88,500	76,837	-11,663
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,000	12,892	5,892
2.2 Good Governance	4,750	7,892	3,142
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	2,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,250	3,000	1,750
3 Investing in People	29,000	14,984	-14,016
3.1 Health	12,000	3,961	-8,039
3.2 Education	17,000	11,023	-5,977
4 Economic Growth	52,500	48,961	-3,539
4.5 Agriculture	41,500	40,000	-1,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	3,000	3,000
4.8 Environment	11,000	5,961	-5,039

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	3,400	-	-3,400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,400	-	-3,400
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	-	-1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,400	-	-1,400
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	-	-1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	71,113	-	-71,113
3 Investing in People	1,722	-	-1,722
3.1 Health	1,722	-	-1,722
5 Humanitarian Assistance	69,391	-	-69,391
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	69,391	-	-69,391
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
Global Health Programs - State	485,917	456,680	-29,237
3 Investing in People	485,917	456,680	-29,237
3.1 Health	485,917	456,680	-29,237
Global Health Programs - USAID	83,700	85,000	1,300
3 Investing in People	83,700	85,000	1,300
3.1 Health	83,700	85,000	1,300
International Military Education and Training	747	850	103
1 Peace and Security	747	850	103
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	747	850	103
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-
1 Peace and Security	1,000	1,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,250	5,000	-1,250
1 Peace and Security	6,250	5,000	-1,250
1.1 Counterterrorism	5,750	4,500	-1,250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	13,291	11,520	-1,771
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,880	4,515	-365
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,411	7,005	-1,406
Lesotho	38,421	47,563	9,142
Global Health Programs - State	32,013	41,038	9,025
3 Investing in People	32,013	41,038	9,025
3.1 Health	32,013	41,038	9,025
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	8	125	117
1 Peace and Security	8	125	117
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8	125	117
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	7,115	7,115
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	7,115	7,115

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Liberia	112,086	110,889	-1,197
Economic Support Fund	47,404	65,429	18,025
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	30,486	30,486
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	4,000	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	15,486	15,486
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	4,500	4,500
2.4 Civil Society	-	6,500	6,500
3 Investing in People	37,834	23,943	-13,891
3.1 Health	13,800	5,070	-8,730
3.2 Education	24,034	18,873	-5,161
4 Economic Growth	9,570	11,000	1,430
4.5 Agriculture	7,000	7,000	-
4.8 Environment	2,570	4,000	1,430
P.L. 480 Title II	13,822	-	-13,822
3 Investing in People	4,900	-	-4,900
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,900	-	-4,900
5 Humanitarian Assistance	8,922	-	-8,922
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,922	-	-8,922
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	-
Global Health Programs - State	350	350	-
3 Investing in People	350	350	-
3.1 Health	350	350	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	33,150	30,150	-3,000
3 Investing in People	33,150	30,150	-3,000
3.1 Health	33,150	30,150	-3,000
International Military Education and Training	360	360	-
1 Peace and Security	360	360	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	360	360	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,500	11,100	-400
1 Peace and Security	8,650	7,600	-1,050
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,320	7,300	-1,020
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	330	300	-30
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,850	3,500	650
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,850	3,500	650
Peacekeeping Operations	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
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	9,762	10,313	551
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,038	4,983	945
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,724	5,330	-394
Madagascar	70,151	74,360	4,209
Development Assistance	12,700	5,110	-7,590
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,200	1,110	-90

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	-	750	750
2.4 Civil Society	1,200	360	-840
3 Investing in People	3,500	-	-3,500
3.1 Health	3,500	-	-3,500
4 Economic Growth	8,000	4,000	-4,000
4.8 Environment	8,000	4,000	-4,000
P.L. 480 Title II	8,378	18,000	9,622
3 Investing in People	5,362	7,900	2,538
3.1 Health	5,362	7,000	1,638
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	900	900
4 Economic Growth	2,178	5,800	3,622
4.5 Agriculture	2,178	4,500	2,322
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,300	1,300
5 Humanitarian Assistance	838	4,300	3,462
5.2 Disaster Readiness	838	4,300	3,462
Global Health Programs - USAID	49,000	51,000	2,000
3 Investing in People	49,000	51,000	2,000
3.1 Health	49,000	51,000	2,000
International Military Education and Training	73	250	177
1 Peace and Security	73	250	177
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	73	250	177
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,735	4,024	-1,711
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,265	1,683	-582
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,470	2,341	-1,129
Malawi	222,400	195,649	-26,751
Development Assistance	45,000	29,961	-15,039
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	961	-1,039
2.2 Good Governance	1,500	761	-739
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	200	200
2.4 Civil Society	500	-	-500
3 Investing in People	18,000	6,000	-12,000
3.1 Health	4,000	-	-4,000
3.2 Education	14,000	6,000	-8,000
4 Economic Growth	25,000	23,000	-2,000
4.5 Agriculture	16,000	16,000	-
4.8 Environment	9,000	7,000	-2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	28,252	7,000	-21,252
3 Investing in People	5,460	3,500	-1,960
3.1 Health	5,460	3,250	-2,210
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	250	250
4 Economic Growth	-	3,500	3,500
4.5 Agriculture	-	3,500	3,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	22,792	-	-22,792
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	21,252	-	-21,252
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,540	-	-1,540

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	77,613	87,988	10,375
3 Investing in People	77,613	87,988	10,375
3.1 Health	77,613	87,988	10,375
Global Health Programs - USAID	71,200	70,400	-800
3 Investing in People	71,200	70,400	-800
3.1 Health	71,200	70,400	-800
International Military Education and Training	335	300	-35
1 Peace and Security	335	300	-35
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	335	300	-35
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,542	18,795	12,253
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,373	7,043	4,670
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,169	11,752	7,583
Mali	147,663	117,215	-30,448
Development Assistance	52,000	44,615	-7,385
1 Peace and Security	1,500	2,941	1,441
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,500	2,941	1,441
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	3,792	1,792
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	3,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	500	200	-300
2.4 Civil Society	500	592	92
3 Investing in People	21,000	10,382	-10,618
3.1 Health	7,000	1,441	-5,559
3.2 Education	14,000	8,941	-5,059
4 Economic Growth	27,500	27,500	-
4.5 Agriculture	24,500	24,500	-
4.8 Environment	3,000	3,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	30,104	10,000	-20,104
3 Investing in People	10,518	4,500	-6,018
3.1 Health	10,518	4,500	-6,018
4 Economic Growth	-	4,500	4,500
4.5 Agriculture	-	2,000	2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	2,500	2,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	19,586	1,000	-18,586
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	19,586	1,000	-18,586
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	59,700	2,050
3 Investing in People	57,650	59,700	2,050
3.1 Health	57,650	59,700	2,050
International Military Education and Training	409	400	-9
1 Peace and Security	409	400	-9
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	409	400	-9

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
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
Peacekeeping Operations	6,000	-	-6,000
1 Peace and Security	6,000	-	-6,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,000	-	-6,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	9,427	8,430	-997
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,169	3,910	-259
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,258	4,520	-738
Mauritania	8,699	3,084	-5,615
Development Assistance	1,615	1,584	-31
1 Peace and Security	1,615	1,584	-31
1.1 Counterterrorism	1,615	1,584	-31
P.L. 480 Title II	6,635	-	-6,635
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,635	-	-6,635
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,635	-	-6,635
International Military Education and Training	449	500	51
1 Peace and Security	449	500	51
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	449	500	51
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	1,000	600	-400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	100	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,000	500	-500
Mauritius	244	150	-94
International Military Education and Training	244	150	-94
1 Peace and Security	244	150	-94
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	244	150	-94
Mozambique	450,168	401,710	-48,458
Development Assistance	52,500	32,709	-19,791
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	1,335	-665
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	135	135
2.2 Good Governance	800	-	-800
2.4 Civil Society	1,200	1,200	-
3 Investing in People	18,000	6,508	-11,492
3.1 Health	4,000	1,169	-2,831
3.2 Education	14,000	5,339	-8,661
4 Economic Growth	32,500	24,866	-7,634
4.5 Agriculture	22,500	19,500	-3,000
4.8 Environment	10,000	5,366	-4,634
Global Health Programs - State	327,449	298,301	-29,148
3 Investing in People	327,449	298,301	-29,148
3.1 Health	327,449	298,301	-29,148

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	68,700	70,300	1,600
3 Investing in People	68,700	70,300	1,600
3.1 Health	68,700	70,300	1,600
International Military Education and Training	519	400	-119
1 Peace and Security	519	400	-119
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	519	400	-119
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	12,046	10,882	-1,164
6.1 Program Design and Learning	6,746	5,812	-934
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,300	5,070	-230
Namibia	16,834	38,663	21,829
Global Health Programs - State	16,639	38,513	21,874
3 Investing in People	16,639	38,513	21,874
3.1 Health	16,639	38,513	21,874
International Military Education and Training	195	150	-45
1 Peace and Security	195	150	-45
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	195	150	-45
Niger	58,853	5,500	-53,353
Development Assistance	5,000	4,000	-1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	4,000	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	3,000	3,000
3 Investing in People	5,000	-	-5,000
3.2 Education	5,000	-	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	-	-2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	-	-2,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	-	-2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	51,415	-	-51,415
3 Investing in People	11,003	-	-11,003
3.1 Health	11,003	-	-11,003
4 Economic Growth	880	-	-880
4.5 Agriculture	880	-	-880
5 Humanitarian Assistance	39,532	-	-39,532
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	39,532	-	-39,532
International Military Education and Training	438	500	62
1 Peace and Security	438	500	62
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	438	500	62
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	150	600	450
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	300	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	150	300	150

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nigeria	642,753	606,110	-36,643
Development Assistance	57,800	72,658	14,858
1 Peace and Security	-	3,800	3,800
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	3,800	3,800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,800	27,000	21,200
2.2 Good Governance	1,574	10,465	8,891
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,729	7,000	3,271
2.4 Civil Society	497	9,535	9,038
3 Investing in People	27,000	18,858	-8,142
3.1 Health	12,000	3,858	-8,142
3.2 Education	15,000	15,000	-
4 Economic Growth	25,000	23,000	-2,000
4.5 Agriculture	25,000	23,000	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	4,600	-	-4,600
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,600	-	-4,600
2.2 Good Governance	2,600	-	-2,600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	-	-2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	2,200	-	-2,200
3 Investing in People	2,200	-	-2,200
3.1 Health	2,200	-	-2,200
Foreign Military Financing	600	500	-100
1 Peace and Security	600	500	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600	500	-100
Global Health Programs - State	403,236	356,652	-46,584
3 Investing in People	403,236	356,652	-46,584
3.1 Health	403,236	356,652	-46,584
Global Health Programs - USAID	173,500	175,500	2,000
3 Investing in People	173,500	175,500	2,000
3.1 Health	173,500	175,500	2,000
International Military Education and Training	817	800	-17
1 Peace and Security	817	800	-17
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	817	800	-17
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,239	17,311	5,072
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,450	7,000	4,550
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,789	10,311	522
Republic of the Congo	270	250	-20
International Military Education and Training	270	250	-20
1 Peace and Security	270	250	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	270	250	-20
Rwanda	169,164	137,680	-31,484
Development Assistance	54,700	35,621	-19,079
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	2,000	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	1,000	-
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	1,000	-
3 Investing in People	22,700	6,121	-16,579

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	4,000	-	-4,000
3.2 Education	18,700	6,121	-12,579
4 Economic Growth	30,000	27,500	-2,500
4.5 Agriculture	28,000	24,500	-3,500
4.8 Environment	2,000	3,000	1,000
Global Health Programs - State	69,845	57,559	-12,286
3 Investing in People	69,845	57,559	-12,286
3.1 Health	69,845	57,559	-12,286
Global Health Programs - USAID	44,000	44,000	-
3 Investing in People	44,000	44,000	-
3.1 Health	44,000	44,000	-
International Military Education and Training	619	500	-119
1 Peace and Security	619	500	-119
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	619	500	-119
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,234	15,266	10,032
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,301	1,600	299
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,933	13,666	9,733
Sao Tome and Principe	74	150	76
International Military Education and Training	74	150	76
1 Peace and Security	74	150	76
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	74	150	76
Senegal	113,934	103,093	-10,841
Development Assistance	53,053	44,758	-8,295
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	6,000	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	3,500	2,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	750	750
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,750	1,750
3 Investing in People	21,053	7,758	-13,295
3.1 Health	7,053	2,216	-4,837
3.2 Education	14,000	5,542	-8,458
4 Economic Growth	31,000	31,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	27,000	28,000	1,000
4.8 Environment	4,000	3,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund			
P.L. 480 Title II	2,669	-	-2,669
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,669	-	-2,669
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,669	-	-2,669
Foreign Military Financing	300	300	-
1 Peace and Security	300	300	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	300	-
Global Health Programs - State	600	600	-
3 Investing in People	600	600	-
3.1 Health	600	600	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	55,935	55,435	-500
3 Investing in People	55,935	55,435	-500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	55,935	55,435	-500
International Military Education and Training	977	1,000	23
1 Peace and Security	977	1,000	23
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	977	1,000	23
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	1,000	600
1 Peace and Security	400	1,000	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	1,000	600
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10,126	9,622	-504
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,071	3,692	-379
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,055	5,930	-125
Seychelles	142	150	8
International Military Education and Training	142	150	8
1 Peace and Security	142	150	8
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	142	150	8
Sierra Leone	11,699	9,461	-2,238
Development Assistance	6,000	7,000	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	1,000
4 Economic Growth	6,000	6,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	6,000	6,000	-
Economic Support Fund	-	1,561	1,561
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,561	1,561
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	561	561
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	4,900	-	-4,900
3 Investing in People	4,900	-	-4,900
3.1 Health	4,900	-	-4,900
Global Health Programs - State	500	500	-
3 Investing in People	500	500	-
3.1 Health	500	500	-
International Military Education and Training	299	400	101
1 Peace and Security	299	400	101
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	299	400	101
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	822	762	-60
6.1 Program Design and Learning	180	257	77
6.2 Administration and Oversight	642	505	-137
Somalia	373,554	196,270	-177,284
Economic Support Fund	43,594	79,405	35,811
1 Peace and Security	10,994	15,405	4,411
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	10,994	15,405	4,411
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,050	27,000	14,950
2.2 Good Governance	4,650	16,000	11,350
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,900	7,000	2,100
2.4 Civil Society	2,500	4,000	1,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	10,000	15,000	5,000
3.2 Education	10,000	14,000	4,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	1,000	1,000
4 Economic Growth	10,550	22,000	11,450
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,625	11,572	4,947
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,925	9,000	5,075
4.8 Environment	-	1,428	1,428
P.L. 480 Title II	73,781	-	-73,781
3 Investing in People	4,267	-	-4,267
3.1 Health	4,267	-	-4,267
5 Humanitarian Assistance	69,514	-	-69,514
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	69,514	-	-69,514
International Military Education and Training	179	365	186
1 Peace and Security	179	365	186
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	179	365	186
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	2,750	1,050
1 Peace and Security	1,700	2,750	1,050
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,700	2,750	1,050
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,300	3,750	-550
1 Peace and Security	4,300	3,750	-550
1.1 Counterterrorism	2,500	2,750	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800	1,000	-800
Peacekeeping Operations	250,000	110,000	-140,000
1 Peace and Security	250,000	110,000	-140,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250,000	110,000	-140,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	9,533	24,257	14,724
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,755	10,228	6,473
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,778	14,029	8,251
South Africa	323,692	268,912	-54,780
Development Assistance	12,650	10,512	-2,138
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,962	2,962
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	987	987
2.2 Good Governance	-	988	988
2.4 Civil Society	-	987	987
3 Investing in People	8,650	3,950	-4,700
3.2 Education	8,650	3,950	-4,700
4 Economic Growth	4,000	3,600	-400
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	-	-1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	600	600
4.8 Environment	3,000	3,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	450	300	-150
1 Peace and Security	450	300	-150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	300	-150
Global Health Programs - State	296,646	246,550	-50,096

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	296,646	246,550	-50,096
3.1 Health	296,646	246,550	-50,096
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
International Military Education and Training	646	750	104
1 Peace and Security	646	750	104
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	646	750	104
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-
1 Peace and Security	1,000	1,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	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	996	1,988	992
6.1 Program Design and Learning	165	700	535
6.2 Administration and Oversight	831	1,288	457
South Sudan	576,134	225,166	-350,968
Economic Support Fund	165,496	131,866	-33,630
1 Peace and Security	22,740	26,600	3,860
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	22,740	26,600	3,860
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	53,337	55,000	1,663
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,537	2,500	-10,037
2.2 Good Governance	-	16,450	16,450
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	18,700	14,250	-4,450
2.4 Civil Society	22,100	21,800	-300
3 Investing in People	54,300	31,271	-23,029
3.1 Health	13,600	7,245	-6,355
3.2 Education	40,700	24,026	-16,674
4 Economic Growth	35,119	18,995	-16,124
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,525	1,495	-2,030
4.4 Infrastructure	9,664	-	-9,664
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	8,000	-2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,000	4,000	-1,000
4.8 Environment	6,930	5,500	-1,430
P.L. 480 Title II	318,189	-	-318,189
3 Investing in People	5,616	-	-5,616
3.1 Health	5,616	-	-5,616
5 Humanitarian Assistance	312,573	-	-312,573
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	312,573	-	-312,573
Global Health Programs - State	19,318	19,790	472
3 Investing in People	19,318	19,790	472
3.1 Health	19,318	19,790	472
Global Health Programs - USAID	35,510	35,510	-
3 Investing in People	35,510	35,510	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	35,510	35,510	-
International Military Education and Training			
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	14,621	6,000	-8,621
1 Peace and Security	5,721	6,000	279
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,721	6,000	279
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,900	-	-8,900
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,900	-	-8,900
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	-
Peacekeeping Operations	21,000	30,000	9,000
1 Peace and Security	21,000	30,000	9,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	21,000	30,000	9,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,541	14,395	1,854
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,000	5,024	24
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,541	9,371	1,830
Sudan	130,600	9,412	-121,188
Economic Support Fund	6,187	9,412	3,225
1 Peace and Security	1,390	4,412	3,022
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,390	4,412	3,022
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,797	5,000	203
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,447	2,000	553
2.4 Civil Society	3,350	3,000	-350
P.L. 480 Title II	124,413	-	-124,413
3 Investing in People	3,344	-	-3,344
3.1 Health	3,344	-	-3,344
5 Humanitarian Assistance	121,069	-	-121,069
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	121,069	-	-121,069
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,085	1,445	360
6.1 Program Design and Learning	235	565	330
6.2 Administration and Oversight	850	880	30
Swaziland	46,775	43,438	-3,337
Global Health Programs - State	39,725	36,413	-3,312
3 Investing in People	39,725	36,413	-3,312
3.1 Health	39,725	36,413	-3,312
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	150	125	-25
1 Peace and Security	150	125	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150	125	-25
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	6,496	6,496
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	6,496	6,496
Tanzania	634,147	575,331	-58,816
Development Assistance	122,000	80,650	-41,350

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	1,500	-	-1,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500	-	-1,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,000	3,658	658
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	1,858	858
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	700	700
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	1,100	-900
3 Investing in People	29,500	9,992	-19,508
3.1 Health	9,500	2,992	-6,508
3.2 Education	20,000	7,000	-13,000
4 Economic Growth	88,000	67,000	-21,000
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000	5,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	70,000	54,000	-16,000
4.8 Environment	13,000	8,000	-5,000
P.L. 480 Title II	3,121	-	-3,121
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,121	-	-3,121
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,121	-	-3,121
Global Health Programs - State	409,431	393,581	-15,850
3 Investing in People	409,431	393,581	-15,850
3.1 Health	409,431	393,581	-15,850
Global Health Programs - USAID	98,335	100,400	2,065
3 Investing in People	98,335	100,400	2,065
3.1 Health	98,335	100,400	2,065
International Military Education and Training	610	500	-110
1 Peace and Security	610	500	-110
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	610	500	-110
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	-	-450
1 Peace and Security	450	-	-450
1.1 Counterterrorism	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	16,622	51,031	34,409
6.1 Program Design and Learning	9,040	25,949	16,909
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,582	25,082	17,500
The Gambia	437	150	-287
P.L. 480 Title II	384	-	-384
5 Humanitarian Assistance	384	-	-384
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	384	-	-384
International Military Education and Training	53	150	97
1 Peace and Security	53	150	97
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	53	150	97
Togo	473	300	-173
International Military Education and Training	473	300	-173
1 Peace and Security	473	300	-173
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	473	300	-173

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Uganda	505,474	457,955	-47,519
Development Assistance	57,350	47,359	-9,991
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	2,000	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	500	1,000	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	-	-500
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	1,000
3 Investing in People	18,850	8,500	-10,350
3.1 Health	6,000	-	-6,000
3.2 Education	12,850	8,500	-4,350
4 Economic Growth	37,500	36,859	-641
4.5 Agriculture	30,000	30,000	-
4.8 Environment	7,500	6,859	-641
P.L. 480 Title II	22,453	-	-22,453
3 Investing in People	6,171	-	-6,171
3.1 Health	6,171	-	-6,171
5 Humanitarian Assistance	16,282	-	-16,282
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	16,282	-	-16,282
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	334,369	320,176	-14,193
3 Investing in People	334,369	320,176	-14,193
3.1 Health	334,369	320,176	-14,193
Global Health Programs - USAID	90,500	89,500	-1,000
3 Investing in People	90,500	89,500	-1,000
3.1 Health	90,500	89,500	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	602	720	118
1 Peace and Security	602	720	118
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	602	720	118
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	11,270	19,643	8,373
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,150	1,150	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10,120	18,493	8,373
Zambia	414,073	418,065	3,992
Development Assistance	44,000	25,083	-18,917
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	2,150	1,150
2.2 Good Governance	500	1,050	550
2.4 Civil Society	500	1,100	600
3 Investing in People	25,000	3,933	-21,067
3.1 Health	6,000	1,433	-4,567
3.2 Education	19,000	2,500	-16,500
4 Economic Growth	18,000	19,000	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	12,000	2,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.8 Environment	8,000	7,000	-1,000
Global Health Programs - State	310,885	334,732	23,847
3 Investing in People	310,885	334,732	23,847
3.1 Health	310,885	334,732	23,847
Global Health Programs - USAID	58,800	57,900	-900
3 Investing in People	58,800	57,900	-900
3.1 Health	58,800	57,900	-900
International Military Education and Training	388	350	-38
1 Peace and Security	388	350	-38
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	388	350	-38
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,982	5,027	-955
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,827	1,488	-339
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,155	3,539	-616
Zimbabwe	171,646	159,960	-11,686
Economic Support Fund	12,403	19,710	7,307
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,753	14,000	6,247
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	980	2,500	1,520
2.2 Good Governance	2,193	2,000	-193
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	910	4,500	3,590
2.4 Civil Society	3,670	5,000	1,330
4 Economic Growth	4,650	5,710	1,060
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,210	1,210
4.5 Agriculture	4,000	4,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	650	500	-150
P.L. 480 Title II	38,493	20,000	-18,493
3 Investing in People	12,709	8,858	-3,851
3.1 Health	12,709	8,858	-3,851
4 Economic Growth	5,901	8,085	2,184
4.5 Agriculture	3,858	5,746	1,888
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,362	1,572	210
4.8 Environment	681	767	86
5 Humanitarian Assistance	19,883	3,057	-16,826
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	15,798	-	-15,798
5.2 Disaster Readiness	4,085	3,057	-1,028
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	40,500	-2,000
3 Investing in People	42,500	40,500	-2,000
3.1 Health	42,500	40,500	-2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	2,500	1,500
1 Peace and Security	1,000	2,500	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	2,500	1,500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,670	11,715	8,045
6.1 Program Design and Learning	570	4,115	3,545

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,100	7,600	4,500
African Union	521	2,400	1,879
Economic Support Fund	521	1,600	1,079
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	150	960	810
2.2 Good Governance	-	500	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	150	-	-150
2.4 Civil Society	-	460	460
3 Investing in People	-	640	640
3.2 Education	-	428	428
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	212	212
4 Economic Growth	371	-	-371
4.2 Trade and Investment	371	-	-371
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	150	50	-100
6.1 Program Design and Learning	50	-	-50
6.2 Administration and Oversight	100	50	-50
State Africa Regional (AF)	206,617	276,708	70,091
Economic Support Fund	30,637	40,660	10,023
1 Peace and Security	11,961	9,000	-2,961
1.1 Counterterrorism	5,958	6,000	42
1.5 Transnational Crime	4,000	1,000	-3,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,003	2,000	-3
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,000	23,860	14,860
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000	4,300	2,300
2.2 Good Governance	2,250	3,750	1,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,250	4,024	774
2.4 Civil Society	1,500	11,786	10,286
3 Investing in People	6,790	3,800	-2,990
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	6,790	3,800	-2,990
4 Economic Growth	2,886	4,000	1,114
4.2 Trade and Investment	458	1,000	542
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,428	3,000	572
Foreign Military Financing	61,883	20,448	-41,435
1 Peace and Security	61,883	20,448	-41,435
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	61,883	20,448	-41,435
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	46,500	55,000	8,500
1 Peace and Security	34,500	29,000	-5,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	29,500	27,000	-2,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	5,000	2,000	-3,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,000	26,000	14,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,000	16,000	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	10,000	10,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,426	24,350	3,924
1 Peace and Security	20,426	24,350	3,924
1.1 Counterterrorism	19,426	23,350	3,924
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	500	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	500	-
Peacekeeping Operations	47,171	136,250	89,079
1 Peace and Security	47,171	136,250	89,079
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	47,171	136,250	89,079
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,313	6,422	2,109
6.1 Program Design and Learning	250	-	-250
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,063	6,422	2,359
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	150,193	350,619	200,426
Development Assistance	101,125	336,619	235,494
1 Peace and Security	750	8,050	7,300
1.1 Counterterrorism	750	4,050	3,300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	4,000	4,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	10,788	9,788
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	6,785	6,785
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	1,000	-
2.4 Civil Society	-	3,003	3,003
3 Investing in People	22,000	18,634	-3,366
3.1 Health	8,000	3,000	-5,000
3.2 Education	14,000	15,634	1,634
4 Economic Growth	77,375	299,147	221,772
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	7,001	6,001
4.3 Financial Sector	-	1,421	1,421
4.4 Infrastructure	61,675	271,300	209,625
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	2,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	600	600
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	2,300	2,300
4.8 Environment	12,700	14,525	1,825
Economic Support Fund	35,568	-	-35,568
4 Economic Growth	35,568	-	-35,568
4.4 Infrastructure	35,568	-	-35,568
Global Health Programs - USAID	13,500	14,000	500
3 Investing in People	13,500	14,000	500
3.1 Health	13,500	14,000	500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	20,580	34,255	13,675
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,143	6,825	5,682
6.2 Administration and Oversight	19,437	27,430	7,993
USAID Central Africa Regional	57,800	26,243	-31,557
Development Assistance	47,800	26,243	-21,557
4 Economic Growth	47,800	26,243	-21,557
4.8 Environment	47,800	26,243	-21,557

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	10,000	-	-10,000
1 Peace and Security	10,000	-	-10,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	10,000	-	-10,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,950	-	-3,950
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,800	-	-1,800
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,150	-	-2,150
USAID East Africa Regional	70,715	60,100	-10,615
Development Assistance	50,248	51,500	1,252
3 Investing in People	1,911	-	-1,911
3.1 Health	1,911	-	-1,911
4 Economic Growth	48,337	51,500	3,163
4.2 Trade and Investment	18,837	25,000	6,163
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	20,000	-
4.8 Environment	9,500	6,500	-3,000
Economic Support Fund	10,667	-	-10,667
1 Peace and Security	10,000	-	-10,000
1.1 Counterterrorism	10,000	-	-10,000
4 Economic Growth	667	-	-667
4.2 Trade and Investment	667	-	-667
Global Health Programs - State			
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,800	8,600	-1,200
3 Investing in People	9,800	8,600	-1,200
3.1 Health	9,800	8,600	-1,200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	8,128	4,280	-3,848
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,650	1,300	-350
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,478	2,980	-3,498
USAID Sahel Regional Program	18,400	31,545	13,145
Development Assistance	15,600	24,845	9,245
1 Peace and Security	-	1,000	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	1,000	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	5,000	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,500	2,500
2.4 Civil Society	-	2,500	2,500
3 Investing in People	5,600	3,836	-1,764
3.1 Health	5,600	3,836	-1,764
4 Economic Growth	10,000	15,009	5,009
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	500	500
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	10,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,425	1,425
4.8 Environment	-	3,084	3,084
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,800	6,700	3,900
3 Investing in People	2,800	6,700	3,900
3.1 Health	2,800	6,700	3,900

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,100	4,200	100
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,000	2,200	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,100	2,000	-100
USAID Southern Africa Regional	45,350	40,100	-5,250
Development Assistance	41,083	36,500	-4,583
3 Investing in People	4,000	750	-3,250
3.1 Health	4,000	750	-3,250
4 Economic Growth	37,083	35,750	-1,333
4.2 Trade and Investment	15,583	22,500	6,917
4.5 Agriculture	7,000	7,000	-
4.8 Environment	14,500	6,250	-8,250
Economic Support Fund	667	-	-667
4 Economic Growth	667	-	-667
4.2 Trade and Investment	667	-	-667
Global Health Programs - State			
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,600	3,600	-
3 Investing in People	3,600	3,600	-
3.1 Health	3,600	3,600	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,483	3,400	-1,083
6.1 Program Design and Learning	300	450	150
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,183	2,950	-1,233
USAID West Africa Regional	95,922	85,214	-10,708
Development Assistance	68,067	70,814	2,747
1 Peace and Security	8,000	10,000	2,000
1.1 Counterterrorism	8,000	10,000	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	5,714	4,714
2.2 Good Governance	500	-	-500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	3,714	3,714
2.4 Civil Society	500	2,000	1,500
3 Investing in People	6,733	6,252	-481
3.1 Health	6,733	6,252	-481
4 Economic Growth	52,334	48,848	-3,486
4.2 Trade and Investment	14,584	22,500	7,916
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	-	-1,000
4.5 Agriculture	22,000	19,000	-3,000
4.8 Environment	14,750	7,348	-7,402
Economic Support Fund	666	-	-666
4 Economic Growth	666	-	-666
4.2 Trade and Investment	666	-	-666
P.L. 480 Title II	12,789	-	-12,789
5 Humanitarian Assistance	12,789	-	-12,789
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	12,789	-	-12,789
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,400	14,400	-
3 Investing in People	14,400	14,400	-
3.1 Health	14,400	14,400	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	13,834	11,545	-2,289
6.1 Program Design and Learning	7,617	4,424	-3,193
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,217	7,121	904
East Asia and Pacific	780,187	873,000	92,813
Burma	96,700	114,700	18,000
Economic Support Fund	61,700	82,700	21,000
1 Peace and Security	3,050	13,000	9,950
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	1,000	500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,550	12,000	9,450
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	17,614	29,455	11,841
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,351	7,455	4,104
2.2 Good Governance	-	9,000	9,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,341	4,000	659
2.4 Civil Society	10,922	9,000	-1,922
3 Investing in People	2,006	1,856	-150
3.2 Education	2,006	1,856	-150
4 Economic Growth	18,000	20,000	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	14,000	14,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,000	4,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	2,000	2,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	21,030	18,389	-2,641
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	21,030	18,389	-2,641
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	21,000	20,000	-1,000
3 Investing in People	21,000	20,000	-1,000
3.1 Health	21,000	20,000	-1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	3,000	-
1 Peace and Security	1,900	2,600	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,100	1,150	50
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	800	1,450	650
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,100	400	-700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,100	400	-700
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	4,859	800	-4,059
6.1 Program Design and Learning	250	-	-250
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,609	800	-3,809
Cambodia	76,526	78,312	1,786
Development Assistance	31,250	36,250	5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,250	16,250	7,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,416	5,000	2,584

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	587	3,250	2,663
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,069	4,000	2,931
2.4 Civil Society	5,178	4,000	-1,178
3 Investing in People	3,000	2,000	-1,000
3.2 Education	3,000	2,000	-1,000
4 Economic Growth	19,000	18,000	-1,000
4.5 Agriculture	8,000	8,000	-
4.8 Environment	11,000	10,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	3,500	1,500	-2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,500	1,500	-2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,500	1,500	-2,000
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	30,500	28,500	-2,000
3 Investing in People	30,500	28,500	-2,000
3.1 Health	30,500	28,500	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	464	750	286
1 Peace and Security	464	750	286
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	464	750	286
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,690	6,190	500
1 Peace and Security	5,690	6,190	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	190	190	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,500	6,000	500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,232	-	-4,232
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,445	-	-2,445
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,787	-	-1,787
China	12,225	6,800	-5,425
Economic Support Fund	11,400	4,500	-6,900
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	-	-1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	-	-1,000
3 Investing in People	2,900	1,000	-1,900
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,900	1,000	-1,900
4 Economic Growth	7,500	3,500	-4,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,500	-	-1,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,500	2,000	500
4.8 Environment	4,500	1,500	-3,000
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	825	800	-25
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	825	800	-25
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	825	800	-25
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,175	615	-560
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	135	135

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,175	480	-695
Fiji	213	200	-13
International Military Education and Training	213	200	-13
1 Peace and Security	213	200	-13
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	213	200	-13
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
Indonesia	136,914	179,125	42,211
Development Assistance	60,756	109,400	48,644
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,850	35,500	28,650
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,284	3,000	1,716
2.2 Good Governance	3,743	19,500	15,757
2.4 Civil Society	1,823	13,000	11,177
3 Investing in People	24,631	36,200	11,569
3.1 Health	9,524	9,100	-424
3.2 Education	15,107	27,100	11,993
4 Economic Growth	29,275	37,700	8,425
4.8 Environment	29,275	37,700	8,425
Economic Support Fund	2,750	-	-2,750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,750	-	-2,750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	416	-	-416
2.2 Good Governance	1,668	-	-1,668
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	666	-	-666
Foreign Military Financing	14,000	10,000	-4,000
1 Peace and Security	14,000	10,000	-4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,000	10,000	-4,000
Global Health Programs - State	300	2,250	1,950
3 Investing in People	300	2,250	1,950
3.1 Health	300	2,250	1,950
Global Health Programs - USAID	41,020	38,750	-2,270
3 Investing in People	41,020	38,750	-2,270
3.1 Health	41,020	38,750	-2,270
International Military Education and Training	2,513	2,650	137
1 Peace and Security	2,513	2,650	137
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,513	2,650	137
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,025	10,625	600
1 Peace and Security	7,555	7,475	-80
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,080	7,100	20
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	475	375	-100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,470	3,150	680
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,470	3,150	680
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,550	5,450	-100
1 Peace and Security	5,550	5,450	-100
1.1 Counterterrorism	4,600	4,500	-100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	950	950	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,436	16,914	10,478
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,803	5,108	2,305
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,633	11,806	8,173
Laos	18,297	29,550	11,253
Development Assistance	2,750	18,100	15,350
1 Peace and Security	-	1,000	1,000
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
3 Investing in People	1,100	12,900	11,800
3.1 Health	1,000	9,900	8,900
3.2 Education	-	3,000	3,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	100	-	-100
4 Economic Growth	1,650	3,200	1,550
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,650	3,200	1,550
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	2,000	-	-2,000
3 Investing in People	2,000	-	-2,000
3.1 Health	2,000	-	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	347	450	103
1 Peace and Security	347	450	103
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	347	450	103
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-
1 Peace and Security	700	700	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	450	-
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	250	250	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	300	300	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	300	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	12,000	10,000	-2,000
1 Peace and Security	12,000	10,000	-2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,000	10,000	-2,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	850	2,870	2,020
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	535	535
6.2 Administration and Oversight	850	2,335	1,485
Malaysia	2,252	2,270	18
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			
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,270	1,270	-
1 Peace and Security	1,270	1,270	-
1.1 Counterterrorism	800	800	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	470	470	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
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	7,134	4,350	-2,784
Development Assistance	1,000	-	-1,000
4 Economic Growth	1,000	-	-1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	-	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	2,500	-	-2,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,500	-	-2,500
2.2 Good Governance	2,500	-	-2,500
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	1,600	-400
1 Peace and Security	2,000	1,600	-400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,600	-400
International Military Education and Training	1,384	2,000	616
1 Peace and Security	1,384	2,000	616
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,384	2,000	616
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	250	250	-
1 Peace and Security	250	250	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	250	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	20	20
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	20	20
Papua New Guinea	6,498	6,400	-98
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	298	200	-98
1 Peace and Security	298	200	-98
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	298	200	-98

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Philippines	176,123	188,020	11,897
Development Assistance	75,730	102,430	26,700
1 Peace and Security	600	600	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	600	600	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,961	18,500	11,539
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,900	6,000	2,100
2.2 Good Governance	1,600	8,500	6,900
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,500	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	1,461	2,500	1,039
3 Investing in People	31,057	21,230	-9,827
3.1 Health	4,578	4,500	-78
3.2 Education	26,479	16,730	-9,749
4 Economic Growth	37,112	62,100	24,988
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,000	4,500	500
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,500	3,000	500
4.4 Infrastructure	-	12,000	12,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,112	12,600	10,488
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	3,000	3,000
4.8 Environment	28,500	27,000	-1,500
Economic Support Fund	1,000	-	-1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	-	-500
2.2 Good Governance	500	-	-500
4 Economic Growth	500	-	-500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	500	-	-500
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	32,000	31,000	-1,000
3 Investing in People	32,000	31,000	-1,000
3.1 Health	32,000	31,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	2,293	2,000	-293
1 Peace and Security	2,293	2,000	-293
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,293	2,000	-293
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,000	9,000	-
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	3,500	2,000	-1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,500	2,000	-1,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,100	3,590	-2,510
1 Peace and Security	6,100	3,590	-2,510
1.1 Counterterrorism	5,510	3,000	-2,510
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	590	590	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,649	800	-11,849
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,085	-	-5,085
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,564	800	-6,764

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Samoa	82	100	18
International Military Education and Training	82	100	18
1 Peace and Security	82	100	18
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	82	100	18
Singapore	240	200	-40
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
Thailand	6,220	8,170	1,950
Development Assistance	3,000	5,000	2,000
1 Peace and Security	1,000	1,235	235
1.5 Transnational Crime	450	410	-40
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	550	825	275
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	3,765	1,765
2.2 Good Governance	550	1,880	1,330
2.4 Civil Society	1,450	1,885	435
International Military Education and Training			
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,900	1,900	-
1 Peace and Security	950	950	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	950	950	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	950	950	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	950	950	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,320	1,270	-50
1 Peace and Security	1,320	1,270	-50
1.1 Counterterrorism	650	600	-50
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	670	670	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,299	1,661	362
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	148	148
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,299	1,513	214
Timor-Leste	11,794	16,900	5,106
Development Assistance	-	13,700	13,700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	4,610	4,610
2.2 Good Governance	-	4,610	4,610
4 Economic Growth	-	9,090	9,090
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	5,090	5,090
4.8 Environment	-	4,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	8,200	-	-8,200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,628	-	-4,628
2.2 Good Governance	1,378	-	-1,378
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,250	-	-3,250
4 Economic Growth	3,572	-	-3,572
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,622	-	-1,622
4.8 Environment	1,950	-	-1,950
Foreign Military Financing	300	-	-300
1 Peace and Security	300	-	-300

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
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	494	400	-94
1 Peace and Security	494	400	-94
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	494	400	-94
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	800	-
1 Peace and Security	100	100	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	100	100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	100	-	-100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	700	700	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	700	700	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	768	30	-738
6.1 Program Design and Learning	222	-	-222
6.2 Administration and Oversight	546	30	-516
Tonga	248	250	2
International Military Education and Training	248	250	2
1 Peace and Security	248	250	2
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	248	250	2
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
Vietnam	89,090	131,912	42,822
Development Assistance	18,250	50,250	32,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	13,500	13,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	5,000	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	6,500	6,500
2.4 Civil Society	-	2,000	2,000
3 Investing in People	4,500	7,500	3,000
3.2 Education	1,500	2,500	1,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,000	5,000	2,000
4 Economic Growth	13,750	29,250	15,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	11,250	11,250
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	3,000	3,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,500	1,500
4.8 Environment	13,750	13,500	-250
Economic Support Fund	21,500	10,000	-11,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,300	-	-2,300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	-	-500
2.2 Good Governance	1,800	-	-1,800
3 Investing in People	1,500	-	-1,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,500	-	-1,500
4 Economic Growth	17,700	10,000	-7,700
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	-	-2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	700	-	-700

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.8 Environment	15,000	10,000	-5,000
Foreign Military Financing	10,750	10,000	-750
1 Peace and Security	10,750	10,000	-750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,750	10,000	-750
Global Health Programs - State	31,605	48,142	16,537
3 Investing in People	31,605	48,142	16,537
3.1 Health	31,605	48,142	16,537
International Military Education and Training	1,465	1,500	35
1 Peace and Security	1,465	1,500	35
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,465	1,500	35
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	4,450	4,000
1 Peace and Security	285	2,700	2,415
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	285	2,700	2,415
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	165	1,750	1,585
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	165	1,750	1,585
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,070	7,570	2,500
1 Peace and Security	5,070	7,570	2,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	570	570	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,500	7,000	2,500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,125	14,641	11,516
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,058	7,795	6,737
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,067	6,846	4,779
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	79,249	62,418	-16,831
Economic Support Fund	21,934	24,828	2,894
1 Peace and Security	765	805	40
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	525	25
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	265	280	15
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,197	9,678	1,481
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	500	500
2.2 Good Governance	8,197	9,178	981
3 Investing in People	1,938	2,400	462
3.2 Education	1,938	2,400	462
4 Economic Growth	10,444	11,045	601
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,319	10,170	851
4.4 Infrastructure	500	-	-500
4.8 Environment	625	875	250
5 Humanitarian Assistance	590	900	310
5.2 Disaster Readiness	590	900	310
Foreign Military Financing	28,800	25,000	-3,800
1 Peace and Security	28,800	25,000	-3,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	28,800	25,000	-3,800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,000	5,900	-3,100
1 Peace and Security	8,000	5,400	-2,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	4,090	3,090
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	1,310	310

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.5 Transnational Crime	6,000	-	-6,000
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	19,515	6,690	-12,825
1 Peace and Security	19,515	6,690	-12,825
1.1 Counterterrorism	2,050	2,000	-50
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	380	370	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	17,085	4,320	-12,765
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	220	450	230
6.2 Administration and Oversight	220	450	230
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	59,382	42,323	-17,059
Development Assistance	37,450	22,410	-15,040
1 Peace and Security	1,200	1,200	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,200	1,200	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	4,000	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	4,000	4,000
4 Economic Growth	36,250	17,210	-19,040
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	2,600	1,600
4.5 Agriculture	2,700	2,700	-
4.8 Environment	32,550	11,910	-20,640
Economic Support Fund	5,600	5,000	-600
4 Economic Growth	5,600	5,000	-600
4.2 Trade and Investment	600	-	-600
4.8 Environment	5,000	5,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	7,332	5,913	-1,419
3 Investing in People	7,332	5,913	-1,419
3.1 Health	7,332	5,913	-1,419
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	8,736	4,670	-4,066
6.1 Program Design and Learning	840	1,080	240
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,896	3,590	-4,306

Europe and Eurasia	755,772	787,407	31,635
Albania	14,183	14,090	-93
Economic Support Fund	5,976	6,000	24
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,956	6,000	44
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000	1,725	-275
2.2 Good Governance	3,361	3,720	359
2.4 Civil Society	595	555	-40
3 Investing in People	20	-	-20
3.2 Education	20	-	-20
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	2,400	-
1 Peace and Security	2,400	2,400	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,400	2,400	-
International Military Education and Training	1,087	1,000	-87
1 Peace and Security	1,087	1,000	-87
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,087	1,000	-87
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,650	2,650	-
1 Peace and Security	1,450	1,450	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,450	1,450	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,200	1,200	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200	1,200	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,070	2,040	-30
1 Peace and Security	2,070	2,040	-30
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	570	540	-30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	1,500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	872	913	41
6.1 Program Design and Learning	115	100	-15
6.2 Administration and Oversight	757	813	56
Armenia	16,512	26,412	9,900
Economic Support Fund	11,482	22,412	10,930
1 Peace and Security	2,100	2,878	778
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,990	2,750	760
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	110	128	18
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,242	6,234	1,992
2.2 Good Governance	2,060	3,320	1,260
2.4 Civil Society	2,182	2,914	732
3 Investing in People	1,060	1,400	340
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,060	1,400	340
4 Economic Growth	4,080	11,900	7,820
4.2 Trade and Investment	100	400	300
4.4 Infrastructure	-	2,500	2,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,980	9,000	5,020
Foreign Military Financing	1,700	1,000	-700
1 Peace and Security	1,700	1,000	-700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,700	1,000	-700
International Military Education and Training	590	600	10
1 Peace and Security	590	600	10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	590	600	10
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	1,700	-
1 Peace and Security	666	730	64
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	590	730	140
1.5 Transnational Crime	76	-	-76
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,034	970	-64
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,034	970	-64
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,040	700	-340
1 Peace and Security	1,040	700	-340
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	740	700	-40

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	-	-300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,098	2,464	366
6.1 Program Design and Learning	50	400	350
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,048	2,064	16
Azerbaijan	10,080	12,936	2,856
Economic Support Fund	6,252	10,936	4,684
1 Peace and Security	225	466	241
1.5 Transnational Crime	225	325	100
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	141	141
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,456	5,843	2,387
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	765	1,189	424
2.2 Good Governance	575	600	25
2.4 Civil Society	2,116	4,054	1,938
4 Economic Growth	2,571	4,627	2,056
4.2 Trade and Investment	596	1,727	1,131
4.3 Financial Sector	150	1,300	1,150
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,825	1,600	-225
Foreign Military Financing	1,700	1,000	-700
1 Peace and Security	1,700	1,000	-700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,700	1,000	-700
International Military Education and Training	593	600	7
1 Peace and Security	593	600	7
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	593	600	7
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	-	-800
1 Peace and Security	463	-	-463
1.5 Transnational Crime	463	-	-463
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	337	-	-337
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	337	-	-337
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	735	400	-335
1 Peace and Security	735	400	-335
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	735	400	-335
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,905	1,739	-166
6.1 Program Design and Learning	140	100	-40
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,765	1,639	-126
Belarus	7,000	9,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	7,000	9,000	2,000
1 Peace and Security	241	221	-20
1.5 Transnational Crime	241	221	-20
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,465	7,147	682
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	205	-	-205
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,300	1,200	-100
2.4 Civil Society	4,960	5,947	987
3 Investing in People	15	-	-15
3.2 Education	15	-	-15
4 Economic Growth	279	1,632	1,353

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	279	1,632	1,353
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	535	592	57
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	100	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	535	492	-43
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32,186	43,169	10,983
Economic Support Fund	19,175	30,269	11,094
1 Peace and Security	2,363	3,350	987
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,363	3,350	987
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,874	16,190	6,316
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,601	3,700	2,099
2.2 Good Governance	3,696	3,550	-146
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	404	900	496
2.4 Civil Society	4,173	8,040	3,867
3 Investing in People	60	60	-
3.2 Education	60	60	-
4 Economic Growth	6,878	10,669	3,791
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,927	3,600	-327
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,951	7,069	4,118
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	991	1,000	9
1 Peace and Security	991	1,000	9
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	991	1,000	9
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,800	3,800	-
1 Peace and Security	2,106	1,852	-254
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,106	1,852	-254
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,694	1,948	254
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,694	1,948	254
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,220	4,100	-120
1 Peace and Security	4,220	4,100	-120
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	620	600	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,600	3,500	-100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,279	2,450	171
6.1 Program Design and Learning	272	322	50
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,007	2,128	121
Bulgaria	7,250	7,000	-250
Foreign Military Financing	5,000	5,000	-
1 Peace and Security	5,000	5,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000	5,000	-
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	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	-	-250
1 Peace and Security	250	-	-250

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250	-	-250
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
Croatia	4,481	2,100	-2,381
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	1,000	-1,500
1 Peace and Security	2,500	1,000	-1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	1,000	-1,500
International Military Education and Training	1,131	1,100	-31
1 Peace and Security	1,131	1,100	-31
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,131	1,100	-31
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	-	-850
1 Peace and Security	850	-	-850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	850	-	-850
Czech Republic	2,748	1,800	-948
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	1,748	1,800	52
1 Peace and Security	1,748	1,800	52
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,748	1,800	52
Estonia	2,827	2,800	-27
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	1,600	-
1 Peace and Security	1,600	1,600	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,600	1,600	-
International Military Education and Training	1,227	1,200	-27
1 Peace and Security	1,227	1,200	-27
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,227	1,200	-27
Georgia	75,431	90,325	14,894
Economic Support Fund	38,266	63,025	24,759
1 Peace and Security	1,600	7,000	5,400
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,600	7,000	5,400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	19,479	25,710	6,231
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,668	4,000	332
2.2 Good Governance	3,993	4,450	457
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,186	4,350	164
2.4 Civil Society	7,632	12,910	5,278
3 Investing in People	1,298	200	-1,098
3.2 Education	1,098	-	-1,098
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	200	200	-
4 Economic Growth	15,889	30,115	14,226
4.2 Trade and Investment	636	418	-218
4.4 Infrastructure	1,924	6,300	4,376
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	3,500	500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,248	17,997	10,749
4.8 Environment	3,081	1,900	-1,181

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	30,000	20,000	-10,000
1 Peace and Security	30,000	20,000	-10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	30,000	20,000	-10,000
International Military Education and Training	2,165	2,200	35
1 Peace and Security	2,165	2,200	35
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,165	2,200	35
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,500	4,000	500
1 Peace and Security	2,450	2,840	390
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,335	2,725	390
1.5 Transnational Crime	115	115	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,050	1,160	110
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,050	1,160	110
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	1,100	-400
1 Peace and Security	1,500	1,100	-400
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,100	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	-	-500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,928	6,980	52
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,086	1,018	-68
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,842	5,962	120
Greece	199	200	1
International Military Education and Training	199	200	1
1 Peace and Security	199	200	1
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	199	200	1
Hungary	993	1,000	7
International Military Education and Training	993	1,000	7
1 Peace and Security	993	1,000	7
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	993	1,000	7
Kosovo	44,907	53,440	8,533
Economic Support Fund	28,450	38,470	10,020
1 Peace and Security	1,716	3,800	2,084
1.5 Transnational Crime	116	-	-116
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,600	3,800	2,200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,755	16,018	4,263
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,375	7,878	503
2.2 Good Governance	2,100	4,700	2,600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,280	2,440	160
3 Investing in People	3,005	1,000	-2,005
3.2 Education	3,005	1,000	-2,005
4 Economic Growth	11,974	17,652	5,678
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,500	1,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	151	118	-33
4.3 Financial Sector	483	900	417
4.4 Infrastructure	2,000	2,834	834
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,340	12,300	2,960

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	4,400	4,000	-400
1 Peace and Security	4,400	4,000	-400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,400	4,000	-400
International Military Education and Training	737	750	13
1 Peace and Security	737	750	13
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	737	750	13
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,600	9,500	-1,100
1 Peace and Security	7,100	4,120	-2,980
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,100	4,120	-2,980
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,500	5,380	1,880
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,500	5,380	1,880
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	720	720	-
1 Peace and Security	720	720	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	720	720	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,407	4,312	-1,095
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,415	1,015	-400
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,992	3,297	-695
Latvia	2,727	2,700	-27
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	-
1 Peace and Security	1,500	1,500	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	1,500	-
International Military Education and Training	1,227	1,200	-27
1 Peace and Security	1,227	1,200	-27
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,227	1,200	-27
Lithuania	2,698	2,700	2
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	-
1 Peace and Security	1,500	1,500	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	1,500	-
International Military Education and Training	1,198	1,200	2
1 Peace and Security	1,198	1,200	2
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,198	1,200	2
Macedonia	10,912	13,708	2,796
Economic Support Fund	3,665	6,908	3,243
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,580	6,908	3,328
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	400	400
2.4 Civil Society	3,580	6,508	2,928
3 Investing in People	85	-	-85
3.2 Education	85	-	-85
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	3,600	-400
1 Peace and Security	4,000	3,600	-400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000	3,600	-400
International Military Education and Training	1,157	1,100	-57
1 Peace and Security	1,157	1,100	-57
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,157	1,100	-57
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,600	1,600	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	863	729	-134
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	863	729	-134
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	737	871	134
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	737	871	134
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	1,576	1,705	129
6.1 Program Design and Learning	15	200	185
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,561	1,505	-56
Malta	100	200	100
International Military Education and Training	100	200	100
1 Peace and Security	100	200	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100	200	100
Moldova	30,619	59,131	28,512
Economic Support Fund	15,050	41,121	26,071
1 Peace and Security	-	500	500
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,029	15,657	9,628
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,580	4,484	2,904
2.2 Good Governance	1,355	3,158	1,803
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	939	2,576	1,637
2.4 Civil Society	2,155	5,439	3,284
4 Economic Growth	9,021	24,964	15,943
4.2 Trade and Investment	300	314	14
4.3 Financial Sector	1,450	1,490	40
4.4 Infrastructure	-	2,000	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,271	21,160	13,889
Foreign Military Financing	11,250	12,750	1,500
1 Peace and Security	11,250	12,750	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,250	12,750	1,500
International Military Education and Training	1,139	1,150	11
1 Peace and Security	1,139	1,150	11
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,139	1,150	11
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,800	3,510	710
1 Peace and Security	1,750	1,950	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,400	1,650	250
1.5 Transnational Crime	350	300	-50
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,050	1,560	510
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,050	1,560	510
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	2,120	2,312	192
6.1 Program Design and Learning	163	522	359

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,957	1,790	-167
Montenegro	3,933	3,795	-138
Economic Support Fund	130	-	-130
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	130	-	-130
2.4 Civil Society	130	-	-130
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	613	600	-13
1 Peace and Security	613	600	-13
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	613	600	-13
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	1,695	195
1 Peace and Security	670	617	-53
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	670	617	-53
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	830	1,078	248
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	830	1,078	248
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	490	510	20
6.1 Program Design and Learning	15	-	-15
6.2 Administration and Oversight	475	510	35
Poland	13,996	8,500	-5,496
Economic Support Fund	3,000	3,000	-
1 Peace and Security	3,000	3,000	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,000	3,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	9,000	3,500	-5,500
1 Peace and Security	9,000	3,500	-5,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,000	3,500	-5,500
International Military Education and Training	1,996	2,000	4
1 Peace and Security	1,996	2,000	4
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,996	2,000	4
Portugal	90	100	10
International Military Education and Training	90	100	10
1 Peace and Security	90	100	10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	90	100	10
Romania	7,096	6,100	-996
Foreign Military Financing	5,400	4,400	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	5,400	4,400	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,400	4,400	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,696	1,700	4
1 Peace and Security	1,696	1,700	4
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,696	1,700	4
Serbia	14,277	23,418	9,141
Economic Support Fund	7,250	16,258	9,008

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,830	10,524	4,694
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,600	4,000	1,400
2.2 Good Governance	1,200	2,144	944
2.4 Civil Society	2,030	4,380	2,350
4 Economic Growth	1,420	5,734	4,314
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,420	5,734	4,314
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	-
International Military Education and Training	867	1,050	183
1 Peace and Security	867	1,050	183
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	867	1,050	183
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,250	2,250	-
1 Peace and Security	900	900	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	900	900	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,350	1,350	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,350	1,350	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,110	2,060	-50
1 Peace and Security	2,110	2,060	-50
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	610	560	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	1,500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,689	1,940	251
6.1 Program Design and Learning	15	300	285
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,674	1,640	-34
Slovakia	942	900	-42
International Military Education and Training	942	900	-42
1 Peace and Security	942	900	-42
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	942	900	-42
Slovenia	602	650	48
International Military Education and Training	602	650	48
1 Peace and Security	602	650	48
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	602	650	48
Turkey	4,630	3,800	-830
International Military Education and Training	3,096	3,200	104
1 Peace and Security	3,096	3,200	104
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,096	3,200	104
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,534	600	-934
1 Peace and Security	1,534	600	-934
1.1 Counterterrorism	784	-	-784
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	750	600	-150
Ukraine	361,872	294,857	-67,015
Economic Support Fund	274,349	192,392	-81,957
1 Peace and Security	59,832	49,000	-10,832
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	19,620	22,000	2,380
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000	-	-4,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.5 Transnational Crime	710	1,000	290
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	35,502	26,000	-9,502
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,352	50,000	38,648
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	850	6,000	5,150
2.2 Good Governance	5,000	24,000	19,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	4,000	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	5,502	16,000	10,498
3 Investing in People	400	2,400	2,000
3.2 Education	400	2,400	2,000
4 Economic Growth	202,765	90,992	-111,773
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,099	3,200	101
4.2 Trade and Investment	7,182	18,900	11,718
4.3 Financial Sector	172,242	4,800	-167,442
4.4 Infrastructure	9,470	32,000	22,530
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	10,772	32,092	21,320
Foreign Military Financing	47,000	42,000	-5,000
1 Peace and Security	47,000	42,000	-5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	47,000	42,000	-5,000
Global Health Programs - State	21,024	25,515	4,491
3 Investing in People	21,024	25,515	4,491
3.1 Health	21,024	25,515	4,491
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,500	6,100	-400
3 Investing in People	6,500	6,100	-400
3.1 Health	6,500	6,100	-400
International Military Education and Training	1,889	2,900	1,011
1 Peace and Security	1,889	2,900	1,011
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,889	2,900	1,011
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,700	15,000	6,300
1 Peace and Security	7,200	11,200	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,000	11,000	4,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	200	200	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,500	3,800	2,300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500	3,800	2,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,410	10,950	8,540
1 Peace and Security	2,410	10,950	8,540
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	970	4,950	3,980
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,440	6,000	4,560
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,234	11,440	6,206
6.1 Program Design and Learning	886	3,810	2,924
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,348	7,630	3,282
Europe and Eurasia Regional	59,600	83,576	23,976
Economic Support Fund	36,750	66,776	30,026
1 Peace and Security	2,000	4,500	2,500
1.1 Counterterrorism	-	3,000	3,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	-	-700

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	1,500	1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	-	-500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	300	-	-300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	21,036	46,744	25,708
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,637	6,500	4,863
2.2 Good Governance	882	2,000	1,118
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	235	1,500	1,265
2.4 Civil Society	18,282	36,744	18,462
3 Investing in People	1,351	-	-1,351
3.2 Education	1,351	-	-1,351
4 Economic Growth	12,363	15,532	3,169
4.3 Financial Sector	2,821	3,000	179
4.4 Infrastructure	812	1,500	688
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,477	6,000	1,523
4.8 Environment	4,253	5,032	779
Foreign Military Financing	20,000	15,000	-5,000
1 Peace and Security	20,000	15,000	-5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000	15,000	-5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,200	1,000	-200
3 Investing in People	1,200	1,000	-200
3.1 Health	1,200	1,000	-200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	-	-800
1 Peace and Security	600	-	-600
1.5 Transnational Crime	600	-	-600
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	200	-	-200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	200	-	-200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	800	-50
1 Peace and Security	850	800	-50
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	850	770	-80
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	30	30
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,085	5,465	1,380
6.1 Program Design and Learning	983	1,765	782
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,102	3,700	598
International Fund for Ireland	750	-	-750
Economic Support Fund	750	-	-750
1 Peace and Security	750	-	-750
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	750	-	-750
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	22,131	19,000	-3,131
Economic Support Fund	22,131	19,000	-3,131
1 Peace and Security	22,131	19,000	-3,131
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	22,131	19,000	-3,131

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Near East	6,726,788	7,334,550	607,762
Algeria	2,745	2,300	-445
International Military Education and Training	1,245	1,300	55
1 Peace and Security	1,245	1,300	55
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,245	1,300	55
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	1,000	-500
1 Peace and Security	1,500	1,000	-500
1.1 Counterterrorism	1,000	500	-500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	500	-
Bahrain	8,527	6,600	-1,927
Foreign Military Financing	7,500	5,000	-2,500
1 Peace and Security	7,500	5,000	-2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,500	5,000	-2,500
International Military Education and Training	577	800	223
1 Peace and Security	577	800	223
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	577	800	223
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	800	350
1 Peace and Security	450	800	350
1.1 Counterterrorism	450	800	350
Egypt	1,455,800	1,456,800	1,000
Economic Support Fund	150,000	150,000	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,000	15,000	9,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,100	4,700	2,600
2.2 Good Governance	2,400	8,550	6,150
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500	750	-750
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	1,000
3 Investing in People	56,680	74,000	17,320
3.1 Health	-	18,000	18,000
3.2 Education	56,680	48,000	-8,680
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	8,000	8,000
4 Economic Growth	87,320	61,000	-26,320
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	5,000	5,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	10,611	10,611
4.3 Financial Sector	60,000	-	-60,000
4.5 Agriculture	5,000	4,000	-1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	15,320	30,613	15,293
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,000	10,776	3,776
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	1,700	1,800	100
1 Peace and Security	1,700	1,800	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,700	1,800	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	2,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	600	-	-600

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600	-	-600
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	400	2,000	1,600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	400	2,000	1,600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,100	3,000	-100
1 Peace and Security	3,100	3,000	-100
1.1 Counterterrorism	-	1,500	1,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,100	1,500	-1,600
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	475	14,602	14,127
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	10,802	10,802
6.2 Administration and Oversight	475	3,800	3,325
Iraq	229,762	510,360	280,598
Economic Support Fund	54,000	332,500	278,500
1 Peace and Security	15,300	14,000	-1,300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	15,300	14,000	-1,300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	27,700	53,000	25,300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000	6,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	15,700	44,000	28,300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,000	3,000	-3,000
3 Investing in People	9,500	5,000	-4,500
3.1 Health	7,000	-	-7,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,500	5,000	2,500
4 Economic Growth	1,500	260,500	259,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	260,000	260,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	500	-500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	500	-	-500
Foreign Military Financing	150,000	150,000	-
1 Peace and Security	150,000	150,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150,000	150,000	-
International Military Education and Training	902	1,000	98
1 Peace and Security	902	1,000	98
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	902	1,000	98
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	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
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	23,860	26,860	3,000
1 Peace and Security	23,860	26,860	3,000
1.1 Counterterrorism	5,000	8,000	3,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	860	860	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	18,000	18,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,000	2,000	1,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,000	2,000	1,000
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	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Jordan	1,010,987	1,000,000	-10,987
Economic Support Fund	615,000	632,400	17,400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	35,000	35,000	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,000	7,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	7,000	11,000	4,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,000	8,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	15,000	9,000	-6,000
3 Investing in People	132,500	153,000	20,500
3.1 Health	68,499	97,000	28,501
3.2 Education	50,000	45,000	-5,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	14,001	11,000	-3,001
4 Economic Growth	447,500	444,400	-3,100
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	425,143	379,700	-45,443
4.2 Trade and Investment	850	3,100	2,250
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000	10,000	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	13,007	40,000	26,993
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000	3,600	1,600
4.8 Environment	1,500	8,000	6,500
Foreign Military Financing	385,000	350,000	-35,000
1 Peace and Security	385,000	350,000	-35,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	385,000	350,000	-35,000
International Military Education and Training	3,787	4,000	213
1 Peace and Security	3,787	4,000	213
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,787	4,000	213
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,200	13,600	6,400
1 Peace and Security	7,200	13,600	6,400
1.1 Counterterrorism	5,000	10,000	5,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,700	3,200	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	400	-100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,073	-	-6,073
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,252	-	-5,252
6.2 Administration and Oversight	821	-	-821
Lebanon	166,295	233,510	67,215
Economic Support Fund	65,000	110,000	45,000
1 Peace and Security	2,000	7,000	5,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	7,000	5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,214	18,640	9,426
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	913	6,580	5,667
2.2 Good Governance	3,500	6,080	2,580
2.4 Civil Society	4,801	5,980	1,179
3 Investing in People	40,236	66,160	25,924
3.1 Health	11,536	33,580	22,044
3.2 Education	28,700	32,580	3,880
4 Economic Growth	13,550	18,200	4,650
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	11,690	9,690

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.7 Economic Opportunity	11,550	6,510	-5,040
Foreign Military Financing	84,117	105,000	20,883
1 Peace and Security	84,117	105,000	20,883
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	84,117	105,000	20,883
International Military Education and Training	2,218	2,750	532
1 Peace and Security	2,218	2,750	532
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,218	2,750	532
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,000	10,000	-
1 Peace and Security	9,800	8,000	-1,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,800	7,000	-2,800
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	1,000	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	200	2,000	1,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	200	2,000	1,800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,960	5,760	800
1 Peace and Security	4,960	5,760	800
1.1 Counterterrorism	2,000	1,800	-200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	960	960	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	3,000	1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,216	1,560	-5,656
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,900	-	-3,900
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,316	1,560	-1,756
Libya	4,500	20,500	16,000
Economic Support Fund	-	15,000	15,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	14,000	14,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	7,000	7,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	5,000	5,000
4 Economic Growth	-	1,000	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,000	1,000
International Military Education and Training			
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-
1 Peace and Security	650	-	-650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	650	-	-650
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	350	1,000	650
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	350	1,000	650
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,500	4,500	1,000
1 Peace and Security	3,500	4,500	1,000
1.1 Counterterrorism	1,000	2,000	1,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	1,500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	13	80	67
6.2 Administration and Oversight	13	80	67
Morocco	38,467	33,500	-4,967
Economic Support Fund	20,000	20,000	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,176	6,500	-676

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	1,500	-500
2.4 Civil Society	5,176	5,000	-176
3 Investing in People	6,411	5,400	-1,011
3.2 Education	6,411	5,400	-1,011
4 Economic Growth	6,413	8,100	1,687
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,413	8,100	1,687
Foreign Military Financing	12,000	5,000	-7,000
1 Peace and Security	12,000	5,000	-7,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,000	5,000	-7,000
International Military Education and Training	1,967	2,000	33
1 Peace and Security	1,967	2,000	33
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,967	2,000	33
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	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
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	1,500	-
1 Peace and Security	1,500	1,500	-
1.1 Counterterrorism	500	500	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,319	1,000	-1,319
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	-	-200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,119	1,000	-1,119
Oman	7,105	4,000	-3,105
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	1,605	2,000	395
1 Peace and Security	1,605	2,000	395
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,605	2,000	395
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	2,000	500
1 Peace and Security	1,500	2,000	500
1.1 Counterterrorism	500	1,000	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
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	46,942	238,470	191,528
Economic Support Fund	28,000	175,000	147,000
1 Peace and Security	28,000	50,000	22,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	28,000	50,000	22,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	125,000	125,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	17,000	17,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	-	50,000	50,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	14,000	14,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	44,000	44,000
P.L. 480 Title II	1,942	-	-1,942
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,942	-	-1,942
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,942	-	-1,942
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-
1 Peace and Security	1,000	1,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	16,000	12,470	-3,530
1 Peace and Security	16,000	12,470	-3,530
1.1 Counterterrorism	4,000	2,470	-1,530
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,000	2,000	-2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,000	8,000	-
Peacekeeping Operations	-	50,000	50,000
1 Peace and Security	-	50,000	50,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	50,000	50,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,362	165	-1,197
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	-	-200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,162	165	-997
Tunisia	61,416	140,400	78,984
Economic Support Fund	20,000	74,000	54,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	23,300	23,300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	14,800	14,800
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,500	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	-	5,000	5,000
4 Economic Growth	20,000	50,700	30,700
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	20,000	5,000	-15,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	18,500	18,500
4.3 Financial Sector	-	20,000	20,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	7,200	7,200
Foreign Military Financing	30,000	45,000	15,000
1 Peace and Security	30,000	45,000	15,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	30,000	45,000	15,000
International Military Education and Training	2,186	2,300	114
1 Peace and Security	2,186	2,300	114
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,186	2,300	114
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	13,000	6,000
1 Peace and Security	6,500	9,315	2,815
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,500	9,315	2,815
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	3,685	3,185
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	1,685	1,185
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,000	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,230	6,100	3,870

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	2,230	6,100	3,870
1.1 Counterterrorism	1,750	5,500	3,750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	480	600	120
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,235	1,965	730
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,235	1,965	730
West Bank and Gaza	367,002	363,576	-3,426
Economic Support Fund	290,334	327,576	37,242
1 Peace and Security	8,000	-	-8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,000	-	-8,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,000	16,700	4,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,200	4,000	-1,200
2.2 Good Governance	6,000	10,800	4,800
2.4 Civil Society	800	1,900	1,100
3 Investing in People	152,000	244,626	92,626
3.1 Health	45,200	47,000	1,800
3.2 Education	19,000	14,000	-5,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	87,800	183,626	95,826
4 Economic Growth	47,134	55,700	8,566
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	3,950	3,950
4.4 Infrastructure	24,000	33,450	9,450
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	23,134	13,300	-9,834
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	5,000	5,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	71,200	10,550	-60,650
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	71,200	10,550	-60,650
P.L. 480 Title II	5,668	-	-5,668
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,668	-	-5,668
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,668	-	-5,668
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	70,000	35,000	-35,000
1 Peace and Security	50,900	19,350	-31,550
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	50,900	19,350	-31,550
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	19,100	15,650	-3,450
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	15,100	13,450	-1,650
2.2 Good Governance	4,000	2,200	-1,800
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	17,494	18,600	1,106
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,000	1,500	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	16,494	17,100	606
Yemen	89,587	55,884	-33,703
Economic Support Fund	19,200	40,000	20,800
1 Peace and Security	6,100	-	-6,100
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,100	-	-6,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	9,600	9,600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	3,000	3,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	-	6,600	6,600
3 Investing in People	6,800	11,040	4,240
3.1 Health	-	3,000	3,000
3.2 Education	6,800	8,040	1,240
4 Economic Growth	6,300	19,360	13,060
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	5,000	5,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	-	-2,000
4.5 Agriculture	4,300	4,300	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	10,060	10,060
P.L. 480 Title II	55,010	-	-55,010
5 Humanitarian Assistance	55,010	-	-55,010
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	55,010	-	-55,010
Foreign Military Financing			
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	9,000	-
3 Investing in People	9,000	9,000	-
3.1 Health	9,000	9,000	-
International Military Education and Training	127	-	-127
1 Peace and Security	127	-	-127
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	127	-	-127
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-
1 Peace and Security	1,000	500	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	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	5,250	5,884	634
1 Peace and Security	5,250	5,884	634
1.1 Counterterrorism	2,250	3,500	1,250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	384	-616
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	2,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,000	1,000	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,000	1,000	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,200	1,200	-
Economic Support Fund	1,200	1,200	-
1 Peace and Security	1,200	1,200	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,200	1,200	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	40,800	60,000	19,200
Economic Support Fund	40,800	60,000	19,200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	27,466	50,000	22,534
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	3,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	14,000	11,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,833	13,000	6,167
2.4 Civil Society	16,633	20,000	3,367
3 Investing in People	10,000	-	-10,000
3.2 Education	10,000	-	-10,000
4 Economic Growth	3,334	10,000	6,666

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	-	-1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,334	5,000	2,666
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	5,000	5,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,000	-	-1,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,000	-	-1,000
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	1,040	-	-1,040
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	-	-100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	940	-	-940
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	34,500	6,500
Peacekeeping Operations	28,000	34,500	6,500
1 Peace and Security	28,000	34,500	6,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	28,000	34,500	6,500
Near East Regional Democracy	31,000	30,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	31,000	30,000	-1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	31,000	30,000	-1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,886	5,000	-4,886
2.2 Good Governance	2,652	-	-2,652
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,120	4,000	1,880
2.4 Civil Society	16,342	21,000	4,658
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,767	-	-1,767
6.1 Program Design and Learning	623	-	-623
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,144	-	-1,144
Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	11,144	7,940	-3,204
Economic Support Fund	6,644	-	-6,644
1 Peace and Security	6,644	-	-6,644
1.1 Counterterrorism	6,644	-	-6,644
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	2,000	-
1 Peace and Security	2,000	1,460	-540
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,460	-540
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	540	540
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	540	540
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,500	5,940	3,440
1 Peace and Security	2,500	5,940	3,440
1.1 Counterterrorism	2,500	5,940	3,440
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	444	200	-244
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	444	200	-244
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	20,500	30,000	9,500
Economic Support Fund	20,500	30,000	9,500
1 Peace and Security	200	1,900	1,700
1.1 Counterterrorism	134	1,400	1,266

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	66	500	434
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,300	5,400	2,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	1,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	-	800	800
2.4 Civil Society	2,300	3,600	1,300
3 Investing in People	7,550	11,200	3,650
3.1 Health	5,800	8,800	3,000
3.2 Education	1,750	2,400	650
4 Economic Growth	9,450	11,500	2,050
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	3,000	2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	5,500	-	-5,500
4.5 Agriculture	400	400	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	2,200	1,200
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	3,900	3,900
4.8 Environment	1,550	2,000	450
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,463	5,900	1,437
6.1 Program Design and Learning	250	900	650
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,213	5,000	787

South and Central Asia	2,487,873	2,597,362	109,489
Afghanistan	1,180,130	1,250,400	70,270
Economic Support Fund	831,900	1,027,000	195,100
1 Peace and Security	20,900	25,000	4,100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	15,000	15,000	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	5,000	5,000	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	900	5,000	4,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	422,257	550,000	127,743
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	13,900	25,000	11,100
2.2 Good Governance	367,357	458,000	90,643
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	8,000	12,000	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	33,000	55,000	22,000
3 Investing in People	224,643	225,000	357
3.1 Health	135,000	115,000	-20,000
3.2 Education	89,643	100,000	10,357
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	10,000	10,000
4 Economic Growth	164,100	227,000	62,900
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	7,000	11,000	4,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	26,883	20,000	-6,883
4.3 Financial Sector	6,500	11,000	4,500
4.4 Infrastructure	42,200	56,000	13,800
4.5 Agriculture	47,370	71,000	23,630
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	30,917	58,000	27,083
4.7 Economic Opportunity	600	-	-600
4.8 Environment	2,630	-	-2,630
P.L. 480 Title II	53,731	-	-53,731

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	1,323	-	-1,323
3.1 Health	1,323	-	-1,323
5 Humanitarian Assistance	52,408	-	-52,408
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	52,408	-	-52,408
International Military Education and Training	1,049	800	-249
1 Peace and Security	1,049	800	-249
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,049	800	-249
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	250,000	185,000	-65,000
1 Peace and Security	112,750	83,000	-29,750
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	112,750	83,000	-29,750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	137,250	102,000	-35,250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	137,250	102,000	-35,250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	43,450	37,600	-5,850
1 Peace and Security	43,450	37,600	-5,850
1.1 Counterterrorism	19,650	16,600	-3,050
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,100	1,000	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	22,700	20,000	-2,700
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	96,956	115,130	18,174
6.1 Program Design and Learning	23,069	42,930	19,861
6.2 Administration and Oversight	73,887	72,200	-1,687
Bangladesh	194,391	207,876	13,485
Development Assistance	72,000	86,116	14,116
1 Peace and Security	1,000	1,100	100
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000	1,100	100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,200	8,000	2,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,200	2,500	300
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,500	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	3,000	3,000	-
3 Investing in People	2,000	4,016	2,016
3.2 Education	2,000	4,016	2,016
4 Economic Growth	63,500	72,700	9,200
4.5 Agriculture	46,000	55,000	9,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,000	1,000
4.8 Environment	17,500	16,700	-800
5 Humanitarian Assistance	300	300	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	300	300	-
Economic Support Fund	3,500	-	-3,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,500	-	-3,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200	-	-1,200
2.2 Good Governance	1,100	-	-1,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,200	-	-1,200
P.L. 480 Title II	31,324	36,000	4,676
3 Investing in People	26,414	8,000	-18,414
3.1 Health	26,414	8,000	-18,414

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	3,910	18,000	14,090
4.5 Agriculture	3,910	18,000	14,090
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,000	10,000	9,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	6,000	6,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,000	4,000	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	2,000	-
1 Peace and Security	2,000	2,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	2,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	79,500	77,000	-2,500
3 Investing in People	79,500	77,000	-2,500
3.1 Health	79,500	77,000	-2,500
International Military Education and Training	1,467	1,500	33
1 Peace and Security	1,467	1,500	33
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,467	1,500	33
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,250	2,000	750
1 Peace and Security	900	1,400	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	900	1,400	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	350	600	250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	350	600	250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,350	3,260	-90
1 Peace and Security	3,350	3,260	-90
1.1 Counterterrorism	3,090	3,000	-90
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	260	260	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	9,364	15	-9,349
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,456	-	-1,456
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,908	15	-7,893
India	87,734	75,992	-11,742
Development Assistance	5,969	21,792	15,823
3 Investing in People	5,969	1,955	-4,014
3.1 Health	969	1,955	986
3.2 Education	5,000	-	-5,000
4 Economic Growth	-	19,837	19,837
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,837	1,837
4.8 Environment	-	18,000	18,000
Economic Support Fund	22,100	3,000	-19,100
3 Investing in People	3,760	-	-3,760
3.1 Health	3,760	-	-3,760
4 Economic Growth	18,340	3,000	-15,340
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	3,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,000	-	-3,000
4.8 Environment	12,340	-	-12,340
Global Health Programs - State	16,955	20,000	3,045
3 Investing in People	16,955	20,000	3,045
3.1 Health	16,955	20,000	3,045
Global Health Programs - USAID	37,500	27,500	-10,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	37,500	27,500	-10,000
3.1 Health	37,500	27,500	-10,000
International Military Education and Training	1,260	1,300	40
1 Peace and Security	1,260	1,300	40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,260	1,300	40
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,950	2,400	-1,550
1 Peace and Security	3,950	2,400	-1,550
1.1 Counterterrorism	3,000	2,000	-1,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	950	400	-550
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,362	11,756	7,394
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	1,436	1,336
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,262	10,320	6,058
Kazakhstan	8,393	8,783	390
Economic Support Fund	4,538	6,183	1,645
1 Peace and Security	480	364	-116
1.1 Counterterrorism	230	114	-116
1.5 Transnational Crime	250	250	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,068	3,094	2,026
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	495	495
2.2 Good Governance	-	430	430
2.4 Civil Society	1,068	2,169	1,101
4 Economic Growth	2,990	2,725	-265
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	110	-	-110
4.2 Trade and Investment	265	150	-115
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	115	75	-40
4.8 Environment	2,500	2,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	800	-	-800
1 Peace and Security	800	-	-800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800	-	-800
International Military Education and Training	725	700	-25
1 Peace and Security	725	700	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	725	700	-25
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	900	900	-
1 Peace and Security	900	900	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	252	252	-
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	322	324	2
1.5 Transnational Crime	326	324	-2
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,430	1,000	-430
1 Peace and Security	1,430	1,000	-430
1.1 Counterterrorism	350	-	-350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,080	1,000	-80
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,052	1,463	411
6.1 Program Design and Learning	75	50	-25
6.2 Administration and Oversight	977	1,413	436

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Kyrgyz Republic	37,287	51,756	14,469
Economic Support Fund	28,558	43,946	15,388
1 Peace and Security	350	350	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	350	350	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,285	14,897	2,612
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,205	2,499	294
2.2 Good Governance	4,480	5,108	628
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,382	2,450	1,068
2.4 Civil Society	4,218	4,840	622
3 Investing in People	4,231	3,500	-731
3.2 Education	4,231	3,500	-731
4 Economic Growth	11,692	25,199	13,507
4.2 Trade and Investment	100	-	-100
4.4 Infrastructure	1,850	2,000	150
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,742	23,199	13,457
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	779	950	171
1 Peace and Security	779	950	171
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	779	950	171
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	2,100	100
1 Peace and Security	1,100	1,100	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,050	700	-350
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	200	200
1.5 Transnational Crime	50	200	150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	900	1,000	100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	900	500	-400
2.2 Good Governance	-	500	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,650	1,010	-640
1 Peace and Security	1,650	1,010	-640
1.1 Counterterrorism	450	-	-450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	760	-40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	250	-150
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,405	7,470	3,065
6.1 Program Design and Learning	102	910	808
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,303	6,560	2,257
Maldives	3,354	3,340	-14
Development Assistance	2,000	2,000	-
4 Economic Growth	2,000	2,000	-
4.8 Environment	2,000	2,000	-
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	314	300	-14

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	314	300	-14
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	314	300	-14
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	640	640	-
1 Peace and Security	640	640	-
1.1 Counterterrorism	450	450	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	190	190	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	100	200	100
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	100	200	100
Nepal	101,002	109,320	8,318
Economic Support Fund	52,383	64,000	11,617
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	8,800	12,138	3,338
2.2 Good Governance	3,800	6,000	2,200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	3,838	838
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,300	300
3 Investing in People	18,725	12,000	-6,725
3.1 Health	500	2,000	1,500
3.2 Education	10,000	10,000	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	8,225	-	-8,225
4 Economic Growth	23,358	30,862	7,504
4.5 Agriculture	10,358	11,000	642
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,000	10,362	6,362
4.8 Environment	9,000	9,500	500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	7,000	7,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	7,000	7,000
Foreign Military Financing	3,759	1,700	-2,059
1 Peace and Security	3,759	1,700	-2,059
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,759	1,700	-2,059
Global Health Programs - USAID	40,900	39,700	-1,200
3 Investing in People	40,900	39,700	-1,200
3.1 Health	40,900	39,700	-1,200
International Military Education and Training	885	900	15
1 Peace and Security	885	900	15
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	885	900	15
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,230	2,230	-
1 Peace and Security	1,330	1,200	-130
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,330	1,200	-130
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	900	1,030	130
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	900	1,030	130
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	845	790	-55
1 Peace and Security	845	790	-55
1.1 Counterterrorism	575	540	-35

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	270	250	-20
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,041	11,099	4,058
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,808	5,187	1,379
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,233	5,912	2,679
Pakistan	802,791	742,200	-60,591
Economic Support Fund	468,000	400,000	-68,000
1 Peace and Security	96,525	76,000	-20,525
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	96,525	76,000	-20,525
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	46,301	43,000	-3,301
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,346	12,000	-346
2.2 Good Governance	3,711	6,000	2,289
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,711	3,500	-3,211
2.4 Civil Society	23,533	21,500	-2,033
3 Investing in People	109,052	90,500	-18,552
3.1 Health	47,337	22,500	-24,837
3.2 Education	61,715	68,000	6,285
4 Economic Growth	210,560	184,500	-26,060
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,096	2,500	-596
4.3 Financial Sector	3,554	2,000	-1,554
4.4 Infrastructure	146,218	118,000	-28,218
4.5 Agriculture	35,822	28,000	-7,822
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	19,775	18,000	-1,775
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,095	2,000	-95
4.8 Environment	-	14,000	14,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,562	6,000	438
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,337	5,000	1,663
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,225	1,000	-1,225
P.L. 480 Title II	15,000	-	-15,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	15,000	-	-15,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	15,000	-	-15,000
Foreign Military Financing	265,000	265,000	-
1 Peace and Security	265,000	265,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	265,000	265,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	22,500	22,500
3 Investing in People	-	22,500	22,500
3.1 Health	-	22,500	22,500
International Military Education and Training	4,791	4,800	9
1 Peace and Security	4,791	4,800	9
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,791	4,800	9
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	40,000	40,000	-
1 Peace and Security	34,500	33,000	-1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	23,000	21,500	-1,500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	11,500	11,500	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,500	7,000	1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,500	7,000	1,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	10,000	9,900	-100
1 Peace and Security	10,000	9,900	-100
1.1 Counterterrorism	9,200	9,100	-100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	800	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,411	53,700	47,289
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	21,000	21,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,411	32,700	26,289
Sri Lanka	3,927	39,797	35,870
Development Assistance	500	-	-500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	-	-500
2.4 Civil Society	500	-	-500
Economic Support Fund	-	31,017	31,017
1 Peace and Security	-	2,000	2,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	2,000	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	21,017	21,017
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	4,017	4,017
2.2 Good Governance	-	6,000	6,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	11,000	11,000
4 Economic Growth	-	8,000	8,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	2,000	2,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	4,000	4,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	2,000	2,000
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	547	500	-47
1 Peace and Security	547	500	-47
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	547	500	-47
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	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
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,880	6,880	4,000
1 Peace and Security	2,880	6,880	4,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	380	380	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	6,500	4,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	1,785	1,785
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	706	706
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,079	1,079
Tajikistan	28,941	41,570	12,629
Economic Support Fund	14,000	28,555	14,555
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,880	4,780	1,900
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	2,000	-
2.4 Civil Society	880	2,780	1,900
3 Investing in People	3,990	5,290	1,300
3.1 Health	-	1,500	1,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.2 Education	3,990	3,790	-200
4 Economic Growth	7,130	18,485	11,355
4.2 Trade and Investment	327	1,000	673
4.5 Agriculture	5,000	7,000	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,803	10,485	8,682
Foreign Military Financing	700	-	-700
1 Peace and Security	700	-	-700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700	-	-700
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,000	6,500	-500
3 Investing in People	7,000	6,500	-500
3.1 Health	7,000	6,500	-500
International Military Education and Training	536	525	-11
1 Peace and Security	536	525	-11
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	536	525	-11
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,720	3,720	-
1 Peace and Security	3,390	3,390	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,160	2,540	-620
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	150	670	520
1.5 Transnational Crime	80	180	100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	330	330	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	330	330	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,985	2,270	-715
1 Peace and Security	2,985	2,270	-715
1.1 Counterterrorism	675	-	-675
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	810	770	-40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	1,500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,029	5,271	1,242
6.1 Program Design and Learning	230	240	10
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,799	5,031	1,232
Turkmenistan	3,360	4,815	1,455
Economic Support Fund	2,670	4,100	1,430
1 Peace and Security	110	110	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	110	110	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	597	1,309	712
2.2 Good Governance	232	425	193
2.4 Civil Society	365	884	519
3 Investing in People	630	705	75
3.2 Education	630	705	75
4 Economic Growth	1,333	1,976	643
4.2 Trade and Investment	437	645	208
4.3 Financial Sector	337	337	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	559	994	435
Foreign Military Financing	100	-	-100
1 Peace and Security	100	-	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100	-	-100

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	140	285	145
1 Peace and Security	140	285	145
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	140	285	145
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	200	200	-
1 Peace and Security	200	200	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	200	200	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	230	-20
1 Peace and Security	250	230	-20
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	230	-20
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	651	740	89
6.2 Administration and Oversight	651	740	89
Uzbekistan	10,678	11,608	930
Economic Support Fund	4,191	6,828	2,637
1 Peace and Security	400	400	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	400	400	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,537	1,748	211
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	354	725	371
2.4 Civil Society	1,183	1,023	-160
4 Economic Growth	2,254	4,680	2,426
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,831	1,831
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,254	2,849	595
Foreign Military Financing	700	-	-700
1 Peace and Security	700	-	-700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700	-	-700
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,000	3,000	-1,000
3 Investing in People	4,000	3,000	-1,000
3.1 Health	4,000	3,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	507	300	-207
1 Peace and Security	507	300	-207
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	507	300	-207
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	1,176	1,492	316
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	630	630
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,176	862	-314
Central Asia Regional	22,201	45,576	23,375
Economic Support Fund	1,007	21,782	20,775
1 Peace and Security	-	7,000	7,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	7,000	7,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	357	3,845	3,488
2.4 Civil Society	357	3,845	3,488
3 Investing in People	650	650	-
3.2 Education	650	650	-
4 Economic Growth	-	10,287	10,287
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	3,000	3,000
4.4 Infrastructure	-	4,287	4,287
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	2,200	2,200
4.8 Environment	-	800	800
Foreign Military Financing	1,900	3,200	1,300
1 Peace and Security	1,900	3,200	1,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,900	3,200	1,300
Global Health Programs - State	14,294	14,294	-
3 Investing in People	14,294	14,294	-
3.1 Health	14,294	14,294	-
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	4,000	4,000	-
1 Peace and Security	4,000	4,000	-
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	4,000	4,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,300	1,300
1 Peace and Security	-	1,300	1,300
1.1 Counterterrorism	-	1,300	1,300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	263	1,200	937
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	263	1,200	937
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	2,884	3,845	961
Economic Support Fund	2,454	3,415	961
4 Economic Growth	2,454	3,415	961
4.2 Trade and Investment	550	3,415	2,865
4.4 Infrastructure	1,904	-	-1,904
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	800	484	-316
Development Assistance	800	484	-316
4 Economic Growth	800	484	-316
4.4 Infrastructure	800	484	-316
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	100	100	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	100	100	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Western Hemisphere	1,584,840	1,739,949	155,109
Argentina	576	550	-26
International Military Education and Training	336	350	14
1 Peace and Security	336	350	14
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	336	350	14
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	1,058	1,250	192
Foreign Military Financing	800	1,000	200
1 Peace and Security	800	1,000	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800	1,000	200
International Military Education and Training	258	250	-8
1 Peace and Security	258	250	-8
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	258	250	-8
Brazil	11,586	1,165	-10,421
Development Assistance	10,500	-	-10,500
4 Economic Growth	10,500	-	-10,500
4.8 Environment	10,500	-	-10,500
Global Health Programs - State	300	300	-
3 Investing in People	300	300	-
3.1 Health	300	300	-
International Military Education and Training	546	625	79
1 Peace and Security	546	625	79
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	546	625	79
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	1,050	-	-1,050
6.1 Program Design and Learning	600	-	-600
6.2 Administration and Oversight	450	-	-450
Chile	1,032	700	-332
International Military Education and Training	742	500	-242
1 Peace and Security	742	500	-242
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	742	500	-242
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	307,776	391,253	83,477
Economic Support Fund	133,000	187,328	54,328
1 Peace and Security	70,602	109,565	38,963
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,013	19,105	17,092
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	56,502	90,460	33,958
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	12,087	-	-12,087
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	16,292	30,840	14,548

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,344	10,500	2,156
2.2 Good Governance	6,150	11,182	5,032
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	660	2,158	1,498
2.4 Civil Society	1,138	7,000	5,862
3 Investing in People	25,056	31,423	6,367
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	25,056	31,423	6,367
4 Economic Growth	21,050	15,500	-5,550
4.8 Environment	21,050	15,500	-5,550
P.L. 480 Title II	6,835	-	-6,835
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,835	-	-6,835
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,835	-	-6,835
Foreign Military Financing	27,000	38,525	11,525
1 Peace and Security	27,000	38,525	11,525
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	27,000	38,525	11,525
International Military Education and Training	1,446	1,400	-46
1 Peace and Security	1,446	1,400	-46
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,446	1,400	-46
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	135,195	143,000	7,805
1 Peace and Security	114,195	101,500	-12,695
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,695	2,500	805
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	110,500	95,000	-15,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	2,000	4,000	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	21,000	41,500	20,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	21,000	41,500	20,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,300	21,000	16,700
1 Peace and Security	4,300	21,000	16,700
1.1 Counterterrorism	800	-	-800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,500	21,000	17,500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	19,200	8,000	-11,200
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,200	-	-4,200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	15,000	8,000	-7,000
Costa Rica	1,673	1,825	152
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	1,400	200
1 Peace and Security	1,200	1,400	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200	1,400	200
International Military Education and Training	473	425	-48
1 Peace and Security	473	425	-48
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	473	425	-48
Cuba	20,000	15,000	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	20,000	15,000	-5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,000	15,000	-5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,100	6,700	-1,400
2.4 Civil Society	11,900	8,300	-3,600
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,350	-	-1,350
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,350	-	-1,350

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Dominican Republic	22,350	22,481	131
Development Assistance	7,000	6,768	-232
3 Investing in People	4,000	3,768	-232
3.2 Education	4,000	3,696	-304
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	72	72
4 Economic Growth	3,000	3,000	-
4.8 Environment	3,000	3,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	8,847	9,363	516
3 Investing in People	8,847	9,363	516
3.1 Health	8,847	9,363	516
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	753	600	-153
1 Peace and Security	753	600	-153
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	753	600	-153
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,610	3,610	1,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,610	3,610	1,000
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
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	200	200
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	20	20
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	180	180
El Salvador	46,549	87,982	41,433
Development Assistance	25,000	85,282	60,282
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	40,120	40,120
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	10,628	10,628
2.2 Good Governance	-	27,367	27,367
2.4 Civil Society	-	2,125	2,125
3 Investing in People	9,718	9,350	-368
3.2 Education	9,718	9,350	-368
4 Economic Growth	15,282	35,812	20,530
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,705	5,668	1,963
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,861	13,139	8,278
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,716	12,045	5,329
4.8 Environment	-	4,960	4,960
Economic Support Fund	19,000	-	-19,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	13,341	-	-13,341
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,445	-	-3,445
2.2 Good Governance	9,896	-	-9,896
4 Economic Growth	5,659	-	-5,659
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,659	-	-5,659
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	1,900	300

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	1,600	1,900	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,600	1,900	300
International Military Education and Training	949	800	-149
1 Peace and Security	949	800	-149
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	949	800	-149
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,328	3,269	-59
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,300	1,560	260
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,028	1,709	-319
Guatemala	113,099	145,105	32,006
Development Assistance	57,387	124,605	67,218
1 Peace and Security	1,500	750	-750
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500	750	-750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	13,887	42,355	28,468
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,683	-	-3,683
2.2 Good Governance	6,000	31,500	25,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,204	250	-1,954
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	10,605	8,605
3 Investing in People	11,500	15,500	4,000
3.1 Health	-	4,000	4,000
3.2 Education	11,500	11,500	-
4 Economic Growth	30,500	66,000	35,500
4.3 Financial Sector	-	4,000	4,000
4.5 Agriculture	17,000	17,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	31,000	30,000
4.8 Environment	12,500	14,000	1,500
Economic Support Fund	34,000	-	-34,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,400	-	-9,400
2.2 Good Governance	9,400	-	-9,400
4 Economic Growth	24,600	-	-24,600
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,500	-	-1,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	23,100	-	-23,100
P.L. 480 Title II	5,914	5,000	-914
3 Investing in People	5,560	3,000	-2,560
3.1 Health	5,560	3,000	-2,560
4 Economic Growth	177	2,000	1,823
4.5 Agriculture	-	2,000	2,000
4.8 Environment	177	-	-177
5 Humanitarian Assistance	177	-	-177
5.2 Disaster Readiness	177	-	-177
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,740	740
1 Peace and Security	1,000	1,740	740
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,740	740
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,000	13,000	-1,000
3 Investing in People	14,000	13,000	-1,000
3.1 Health	14,000	13,000	-1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	798	760	-38
1 Peace and Security	798	760	-38
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	798	760	-38
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,187	9,731	3,544
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,550	3,546	996
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,637	6,185	2,548
Guyana	4,692	250	-4,442
Global Health Programs - State	4,392	-	-4,392
3 Investing in People	4,392	-	-4,392
3.1 Health	4,392	-	-4,392
International Military Education and Training	300	250	-50
1 Peace and Security	300	250	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	250	-50
Haiti	242,922	218,050	-24,872
Economic Support Fund	100,000	79,882	-20,118
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	13,050	21,500	8,450
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,750	3,500	-3,250
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	3,000	-
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,300	8,150	4,850
2.4 Civil Society	-	6,850	6,850
3 Investing in People	17,680	10,000	-7,680
3.1 Health	1,980	-	-1,980
3.2 Education	15,700	10,000	-5,700
4 Economic Growth	66,770	42,882	-23,888
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	475	2,500	2,025
4.3 Financial Sector	3,500	5,000	1,500
4.4 Infrastructure	31,120	3,182	-27,938
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	9,000	-1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,425	6,200	2,775
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,250	3,000	1,750
4.8 Environment	17,000	14,000	-3,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,500	5,500	3,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,500	4,000	1,500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	1,500	1,500
P.L. 480 Title II	6,637	-	-6,637
3 Investing in People	6,637	-	-6,637
3.1 Health	6,637	-	-6,637
Foreign Military Financing	800	1,200	400
1 Peace and Security	800	1,200	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800	1,200	400
Global Health Programs - State	104,013	104,013	-
3 Investing in People	104,013	104,013	-
3.1 Health	104,013	104,013	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	25,200	25,200	-
3 Investing in People	25,200	25,200	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	25,200	25,200	-
International Military Education and Training	272	255	-17
1 Peace and Security	272	255	-17
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	272	255	-17
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,000	7,500	1,500
1 Peace and Security	6,000	7,500	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,000	7,500	1,500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	15,066	21,657	6,591
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,489	3,000	1,511
6.2 Administration and Oversight	13,577	18,657	5,080
Honduras	71,191	105,655	34,464
Development Assistance	44,326	100,405	56,079
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,626	35,500	26,874
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,859	3,000	-859
2.2 Good Governance	1,767	28,500	26,733
2.4 Civil Society	3,000	4,000	1,000
3 Investing in People	10,700	17,000	6,300
3.2 Education	10,700	17,000	6,300
4 Economic Growth	25,000	47,905	22,905
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	3,500	3,500
4.5 Agriculture	17,000	15,000	-2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	23,905	23,905
4.8 Environment	8,000	5,500	-2,500
Economic Support Fund	23,000	-	-23,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	23,000	-	-23,000
2.2 Good Governance	23,000	-	-23,000
Foreign Military Financing	3,100	4,500	1,400
1 Peace and Security	3,100	4,500	1,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,100	4,500	1,400
International Military Education and Training	765	750	-15
1 Peace and Security	765	750	-15
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	765	750	-15
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,619	-	-6,619
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,366	-	-3,366
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,253	-	-3,253
Jamaica	5,573	5,600	27
Development Assistance	5,000	5,000	-
4 Economic Growth	5,000	5,000	-
4.8 Environment	5,000	5,000	-
International Military Education and Training	573	600	27
1 Peace and Security	573	600	27
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	573	600	27
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	208	480	272
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	100	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	208	380	172

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Mexico	165,168	134,664	-30,504
Development Assistance			
Economic Support Fund	46,100	49,004	2,904
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	33,600	37,100	3,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	17,600	21,100	3,500
2.2 Good Governance	12,000	11,800	-200
2.4 Civil Society	4,000	4,200	200
4 Economic Growth	12,500	11,904	-596
4.8 Environment	12,500	11,904	-596
Foreign Military Financing	4,675	3,000	-1,675
1 Peace and Security	4,675	3,000	-1,675
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,675	3,000	-1,675
International Military Education and Training	1,483	1,500	17
1 Peace and Security	1,483	1,500	17
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,483	1,500	17
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	110,000	80,000	-30,000
1 Peace and Security	50,356	38,183	-12,173
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	46,999	33,335	-13,664
1.5 Transnational Crime	3,357	4,848	1,491
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	59,644	41,817	-17,827
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	41,404	36,969	-4,435
2.2 Good Governance	18,240	4,848	-13,392
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,910	1,160	-1,750
1 Peace and Security	2,910	1,160	-1,750
1.1 Counterterrorism	1,750	-	-1,750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,160	1,160	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	14,353	19,480	5,127
6.1 Program Design and Learning	514	2,980	2,466
6.2 Administration and Oversight	13,839	16,500	2,661
Nicaragua	12,054	14,800	2,746
Development Assistance	3,000	14,500	11,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	9,000	9,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	9,000	9,000
3 Investing in People	3,000	3,500	500
3.2 Education	3,000	3,500	500
4 Economic Growth	-	2,000	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	2,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	9,000	-	-9,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,898	-	-7,898
2.4 Civil Society	7,898	-	-7,898
4 Economic Growth	1,102	-	-1,102
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,102	-	-1,102
International Military Education and Training	54	300	246
1 Peace and Security	54	300	246
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	54	300	246

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,264	-	-1,264
6.1 Program Design and Learning	250	-	-250
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,014	-	-1,014
Panama	4,077	3,200	-877
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	2,000	200
1 Peace and Security	1,800	2,000	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800	2,000	200
International Military Education and Training	782	700	-82
1 Peace and Security	782	700	-82
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	782	700	-82
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,495	500	-995
1 Peace and Security	1,495	500	-995
1.1 Counterterrorism	995	-	-995
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
Paraguay	7,980	6,261	-1,719
Development Assistance	7,500	5,801	-1,699
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,675	4,061	-1,614
2.2 Good Governance	5,675	4,061	-1,614
4 Economic Growth	1,825	1,740	-85
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,825	1,740	-85
International Military Education and Training	480	460	-20
1 Peace and Security	480	460	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	480	460	-20
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	975	-	-975
6.1 Program Design and Learning	225	-	-225
6.2 Administration and Oversight	750	-	-750
Peru	84,079	81,060	-3,019
Development Assistance	8,500	9,000	500
4 Economic Growth	8,500	9,000	500
4.8 Environment	8,500	9,000	500
Economic Support Fund	36,000	36,960	960
1 Peace and Security	24,000	25,460	1,460
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	24,000	25,460	1,460
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	5,000	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	3,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	2,000	2,000
3 Investing in People	3,500	-	-3,500
3.2 Education	3,500	-	-3,500
4 Economic Growth	7,500	6,500	-1,000
4.8 Environment	7,500	6,500	-1,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	1,000	-800
1 Peace and Security	1,800	1,000	-800

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800	1,000	-800
International Military Education and Training	629	600	-29
1 Peace and Security	629	600	-29
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	629	600	-29
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	37,000	33,500	-3,500
1 Peace and Security	37,000	33,500	-3,500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	35,600	32,500	-3,100
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,400	1,000	-400
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	12,331	12,345	14
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,844	1,395	-449
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10,487	10,950	463
Suriname	199	215	16
International Military Education and Training	199	215	16
1 Peace and Security	199	215	16
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	199	215	16
The Bahamas	200	200	-
International Military Education and Training	200	200	-
1 Peace and Security	200	200	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	200	-
Trinidad and Tobago	308	325	17
International Military Education and Training	308	325	17
1 Peace and Security	308	325	17
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	308	325	17
Uruguay	550	500	-50
International Military Education and Training	550	500	-50
1 Peace and Security	550	500	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	550	500	-50
Venezuela	4,256	5,500	1,244
Economic Support Fund	4,256	5,500	1,244
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,256	5,500	1,244
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200	1,200	-
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	400	700	300
2.4 Civil Society	2,656	3,600	944
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	650	950	300
6.1 Program Design and Learning	50	150	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	600	800	200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	24,692	32,874	8,182
Development Assistance	5,200	6,117	917
3 Investing in People	-	1,117	1,117
3.2 Education	-	1,117	1,117
4 Economic Growth	5,200	5,000	-200
4.8 Environment	5,200	5,000	-200

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	12,341	18,967	6,626
3 Investing in People	12,341	18,967	6,626
3.1 Health	12,341	18,967	6,626
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,537	6,950	413
3 Investing in People	6,537	6,950	413
3.1 Health	6,537	6,950	413
International Military Education and Training	614	840	226
1 Peace and Security	614	840	226
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	614	840	226
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,875	1,709	-166
6.1 Program Design and Learning	50	7	-43
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,825	1,702	-123
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	341,938	381,770	39,832
Economic Support Fund	139,000	139,700	700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	113,050	111,700	-1,350
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	29,575	28,000	-1,575
2.2 Good Governance	79,975	83,700	3,725
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,500	-	-3,500
3 Investing in People	9,350	7,000	-2,350
3.2 Education	1,000	-	-1,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	8,350	7,000	-1,350
4 Economic Growth	16,600	21,000	4,400
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,600	6,000	400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,000	14,000	7,000
4.8 Environment	4,000	1,000	-3,000
Foreign Military Financing	5,000	15,000	10,000
1 Peace and Security	5,000	15,000	10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000	15,000	10,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	195,000	225,000	30,000
1 Peace and Security	114,200	106,650	-7,550
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	26,390	36,578	10,188
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	55,560	48,722	-6,838
1.5 Transnational Crime	32,250	21,350	-10,900
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	80,800	118,350	37,550
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	80,800	118,350	37,550
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,938	2,070	-868
1 Peace and Security	2,938	2,070	-868
1.1 Counterterrorism	2,518	1,500	-1,018
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	420	570	150
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	38,623	42,447	3,824
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,100	3,550	-550
6.2 Administration and Oversight	34,523	38,897	4,374
USAID Caribbean Development Program	4,000	1,160	-2,840
Development Assistance	4,000	1,160	-2,840

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	4,000	1,160	-2,840
4.8 Environment	4,000	1,160	-2,840
USAID Central America Regional	50,762	53,492	2,730
Development Assistance	9,200	32,500	23,300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	13,802	13,802
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	4,831	4,831
2.2 Good Governance	-	6,901	6,901
2.4 Civil Society	-	2,070	2,070
4 Economic Growth	9,200	18,698	9,498
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	9,198	9,198
4.5 Agriculture	1,500	1,500	-
4.8 Environment	7,700	8,000	300
Economic Support Fund	19,000	-	-19,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,200	-	-4,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,250	-	-1,250
2.2 Good Governance	2,950	-	-2,950
4 Economic Growth	14,800	-	-14,800
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,800	-	-3,800
4.8 Environment	11,000	-	-11,000
P.L. 480 Title II	1,589	-	-1,589
3 Investing in People	1,589	-	-1,589
3.1 Health	1,589	-	-1,589
Global Health Programs - State	12,582	12,601	19
3 Investing in People	12,582	12,601	19
3.1 Health	12,582	12,601	19
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	3,094	6,642	3,548
6.1 Program Design and Learning	585	3,225	2,640
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,509	3,417	908
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	22,500	23,321	821
Development Assistance	15,500	17,071	1,571
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,400	2,400
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,400	2,400
3 Investing in People	10,000	8,171	-1,829
3.2 Education	10,000	8,171	-1,829
4 Economic Growth	5,500	6,500	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	1,000	-
4.8 Environment	4,500	5,500	1,000
Economic Support Fund	750	-	-750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	750	-	-750
2.4 Civil Society	750	-	-750
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,250	6,250	-
3 Investing in People	6,250	6,250	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	6,250	6,250	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,851	2,900	49
6.1 Program Design and Learning	468	-	-468
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,383	2,900	517
USAID South America Regional	12,000	1,741	-10,259
Development Assistance	12,000	1,741	-10,259
4 Economic Growth	12,000	1,741	-10,259
4.8 Environment	12,000	1,741	-10,259
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,227	302	-1,925
6.1 Program Design and Learning	360	52	-308
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,867	250	-1,617

AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	32,000	32,000	-
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	32,000	32,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	32,000	32,000	-
1 Peace and Security	32,000	32,000	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	32,000	32,000	-

BFS - Bureau for Food Security	342,660	330,200	-12,460
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	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	400	-	-400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	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	24,000	21,000	-3,000
Development Assistance	24,000	21,000	-3,000
4 Economic Growth	24,000	21,000	-3,000
4.5 Agriculture	24,000	21,000	-3,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	42,000	37,540	-4,460
Development Assistance	42,000	37,540	-4,460
4 Economic Growth	42,000	37,540	-4,460
4.5 Agriculture	42,000	37,540	-4,460
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,425	-	-2,425

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	325	-	-325
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,100	-	-2,100
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	18,000	18,000	-
Development Assistance	18,000	18,000	-
4 Economic Growth	18,000	18,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	18,000	18,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,192	-	-5,192
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,700	-	-2,700
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,492	-	-2,492
BFS - Research and Development	146,000	144,000	-2,000
Development Assistance	146,000	144,000	-2,000
4 Economic Growth	146,000	144,000	-2,000
4.5 Agriculture	146,000	144,000	-2,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	8,113	-	-8,113
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,113	-	-8,113
USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)	-	-	-
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
USAID Country Support (BFS)	27,260	24,260	-3,000
Development Assistance	27,260	24,260	-3,000
4 Economic Growth	27,260	24,260	-3,000
4.5 Agriculture	27,260	24,260	-3,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	9,970	-	-9,970
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,820	-	-3,820
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,150	-	-6,150
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	-	5,000	5,000
State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	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
CT - Counterterrorism	127,618	181,000	53,382
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	-	80,000	80,000
Economic Support Fund	-	59,000	59,000
1 Peace and Security	-	59,000	59,000
1.1 Counterterrorism	-	59,000	59,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	21,000	21,000
1 Peace and Security	-	21,000	21,000
1.1 Counterterrorism	-	21,000	21,000
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	17,575	18,000	425
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	17,575	18,000	425
1 Peace and Security	17,575	18,000	425

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.1 Counterterrorism	17,575	18,000	425
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	110,043	83,000	-27,043
Economic Support Fund	32,150	6,000	-26,150
1 Peace and Security	32,150	6,000	-26,150
1.1 Counterterrorism	32,150	6,000	-26,150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	77,893	77,000	-893
1 Peace and Security	77,893	77,000	-893
1.1 Counterterrorism	77,893	77,000	-893
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	34,038	-	-34,038
6.1 Program Design and Learning	8,524	-	-8,524
6.2 Administration and Oversight	25,514	-	-25,514

DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,195,103	3,246,247	1,051,144
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	11,994	8,000	-3,994
Development Assistance	11,994	8,000	-3,994
5 Humanitarian Assistance	11,994	8,000	-3,994
5.2 Disaster Readiness	11,994	8,000	-3,994
DCHA/ASHA	23,000	5,000	-18,000
Development Assistance	23,000	5,000	-18,000
3 Investing in People	23,000	5,000	-18,000
3.1 Health	16,541	2,500	-14,041
3.2 Education	6,459	2,500	-3,959
DCHA/CMM	3,000	3,000	-
Development Assistance	3,000	3,000	-
1 Peace and Security	3,000	3,000	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,000	3,000	-
DCHA/CMM - Reconciliation Programs	26,000	-	-26,000
Development Assistance	16,000	-	-16,000
1 Peace and Security	16,000	-	-16,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	16,000	-	-16,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	-	-10,000
1 Peace and Security	10,000	-	-10,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	10,000	-	-10,000
DCHA/DRG - Core	32,400	26,100	-6,300
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
Development Assistance	15,500	26,100	10,600
1 Peace and Security	1,500	-	-1,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500	-	-1,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	14,000	26,100	12,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,350	16,500	13,150
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	3,500	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,800	1,300	-500
2.4 Civil Society	5,850	4,800	-1,050
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	35,500	4,247	-31,253
Democracy Fund	35,500	-	-35,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	35,500	-	-35,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	35,500	-	-35,500
Development Assistance	-	4,247	4,247
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	4,247	4,247
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	4,247	4,247
DCHA/DRG - Global Labor Program	7,500	1,900	-5,600
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	-	1,900	1,900
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,900	1,900
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,900	1,900
DCHA/DRG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	53,500	16,400	-37,100
Development Assistance	27,000	1,900	-25,100
3 Investing in People	27,000	1,900	-25,100
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	27,000	1,900	-25,100
Economic Support Fund	7,000	-	-7,000
3 Investing in People	7,000	-	-7,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	7,000	-	-7,000
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	828,209	1,930,000	1,101,791
P.L. 480 Title II	7,209	1,069,000	1,061,791
5 Humanitarian Assistance	7,209	1,069,000	1,061,791
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,209	1,069,000	1,061,791
International Disaster Assistance	821,000	861,000	40,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	821,000	861,000	40,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	821,000	861,000	40,000
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	7,000	40,900	33,900
Development Assistance	7,000	5,900	-1,100
5 Humanitarian Assistance	7,000	5,900	-1,100
5.2 Disaster Readiness	7,000	5,900	-1,100
P.L. 480 Title II	-	35,000	35,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	-	15,000	15,000
3.1 Health	-	15,000	15,000
4 Economic Growth	-	15,000	15,000
4.5 Agriculture	-	15,000	15,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	5,000	5,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	5,000	5,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,500	-	-4,500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,500	-	-4,500
DCHA/OFDA	1,063,139	1,096,000	32,861
International Disaster Assistance	1,063,139	1,096,000	32,861
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,063,139	1,096,000	32,861
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,008,481	986,000	-22,481
5.2 Disaster Readiness	54,658	110,000	55,342
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	42,380	-	-42,380
6.1 Program Design and Learning	9,779	-	-9,779
6.2 Administration and Oversight	32,601	-	-32,601
DCHA/OTI	67,000	77,600	10,600
Transition Initiatives	67,000	77,600	10,600
1 Peace and Security	55,286	62,600	7,314
1.1 Counterterrorism	5,867	-	-5,867
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	49,419	62,600	13,181
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,714	15,000	3,286
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	11,714	-	-11,714
2.4 Civil Society	-	15,000	15,000
DCHA/PPM	6,000	7,100	1,100
Development Assistance	6,000	7,100	1,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,100	2,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,050	1,050
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,050	1,050
4 Economic Growth	6,000	5,000	-1,000
4.8 Environment	6,000	5,000	-1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	400	400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	400	400
USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	10,861	-	-10,861
Complex Crises Fund			
Democracy Fund			
Development Assistance			
Economic Support Fund			
P.L. 480 Title II			
Global Health Programs - USAID			
International Disaster Assistance	10,861	-	-10,861
5 Humanitarian Assistance	10,861	-	-10,861
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,861	-	-10,861
Transition Initiatives			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	78,500	75,000	-3,500
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	78,500	75,000	-3,500
Democracy Fund	75,500	-	-75,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	75,500	-	-75,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	41,150	-	-41,150
2.2 Good Governance	3,450	-	-3,450
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,600	-	-1,600
2.4 Civil Society	29,300	-	-29,300
Economic Support Fund	3,000	75,000	72,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,000	75,000	72,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000	33,300	31,300
2.2 Good Governance	-	3,500	3,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	36,200	35,200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,000	-	-5,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,000	-	-5,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	241,336	254,266	12,930
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	241,336	254,266	12,930
Development Assistance	203,520	244,766	41,246
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	37,737	47,000	9,263
2.4 Civil Society	37,737	47,000	9,263
3 Investing in People	88,048	92,787	4,739
3.1 Health	18,500	18,712	212
3.2 Education	69,548	73,075	3,527
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	1,000	1,000
4 Economic Growth	77,735	104,979	27,244
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	3,600	3,600
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	7,310	7,310
4.3 Financial Sector	-	3,000	3,000
4.4 Infrastructure	-	3,300	3,300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	4,919	4,919
4.7 Economic Opportunity	5,500	10,000	4,500
4.8 Environment	72,235	72,850	615
Economic Support Fund	37,816	9,500	-28,316
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,000	-	-20,000
2.4 Civil Society	20,000	-	-20,000
4 Economic Growth	17,816	9,500	-8,316
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	5,000	4,500	-500
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,816	5,000	-1,816
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	-	-1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.8 Environment	5,000	-	-5,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	55,818	-	-55,818
6.1 Program Design and Learning	20,601	-	-20,601
6.2 Administration and Oversight	35,217	-	-35,217

ENR - Energy Resources	8,685	17,000	8,315
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	8,685	17,000	8,315
Economic Support Fund	8,685	17,000	8,315
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,342	6,500	3,158
2.2 Good Governance	3,342	6,500	3,158
4 Economic Growth	5,343	10,500	5,157
4.4 Infrastructure	5,343	6,500	1,157
4.8 Environment	-	4,000	4,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	68	-	-68
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	68	-	-68

GH - Global Health	391,822	474,169	82,347
Global Health - Core	391,822	474,169	82,347
Global Health Programs - USAID	391,822	474,169	82,347
3 Investing in People	391,822	474,169	82,347
3.1 Health	391,822	474,169	82,347
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	53,859	-	-53,859
6.1 Program Design and Learning	28,265	-	-28,265
6.2 Administration and Oversight	25,594	-	-25,594
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	496,745	549,345	52,600
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	200,000	275,000	75,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	200,000	275,000	75,000
3 Investing in People	200,000	275,000	75,000
3.1 Health	200,000	275,000	75,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	72,500	72,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	72,500	72,500	-
3 Investing in People	72,500	72,500	-
3.1 Health	72,500	72,500	-
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)	100,000	86,500	-13,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	100,000	86,500	-13,500
3 Investing in People	100,000	86,500	-13,500
3.1 Health	100,000	86,500	-13,500
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	5,200	2,800	-2,400
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,200	2,800	-2,400
3 Investing in People	5,200	2,800	-2,400
3.1 Health	5,200	2,800	-2,400

INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	155,821	147,220	-8,601
INL - Alien Smuggling/Border Security	500	500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-
1 Peace and Security	500	500	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	500	-
INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs	3,000	2,300	-700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	2,300	-700
1 Peace and Security	3,000	2,300	-700
1.5 Transnational Crime	3,000	2,300	-700
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	7,000	7,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	7,000	-
1 Peace and Security	7,000	7,000	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	-	-1,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	6,000	7,000	1,000
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	3,250	3,400	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,250	3,400	150
1 Peace and Security	3,250	3,400	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,250	3,400	150
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	5,000	4,000	-1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	4,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	5,000	4,000	-1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	5,000	4,000	-1,000
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	-
INL - Fighting Corruption	5,500	3,000	-2,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,500	3,000	-2,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,500	3,000	-2,500
2.2 Good Governance	5,500	3,000	-2,500
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	29,500	27,000	-2,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	29,500	27,000	-2,500
1 Peace and Security	29,500	27,000	-2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	29,500	27,000	-2,500
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	38,471	38,478	7
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	38,471	38,478	7
1 Peace and Security	38,471	38,478	7
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,590	3,592	2
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	34,881	34,886	5
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	900	900
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	900	900
INL - International Organizations	4,000	3,800	-200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000	3,800	-200
1 Peace and Security	4,000	3,800	-200
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,400	3,200	-200
1.5 Transnational Crime	600	600	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	50	50
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	50	50
INL - International Organized Crime	13,100	8,300	-4,800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,100	8,300	-4,800
1 Peace and Security	13,100	8,300	-4,800
1.5 Transnational Crime	13,100	8,300	-4,800
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	4,000	2,800	-1,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000	2,800	-1,200
1 Peace and Security	4,000	2,800	-1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000	2,800	-1,200

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	90	90
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	90	90
INL - Program Development and Support	30,000	34,142	4,142
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	30,000	34,142	4,142
1 Peace and Security	19,724	26,288	6,564
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,473	13,082	3,609
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	8,944	11,851	2,907
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,307	1,355	48
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,276	7,854	-2,422
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,920	7,110	-2,810
2.2 Good Governance	356	744	388
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	30,000	34,142	4,142
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	30,000	34,142	4,142
State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-

IO - International Organizations	340,010	332,900	-7,110
International Organizations (IO)	-	-	-
International Organizations and Programs	-	-	-
IO - Climate Smart Agriculture	-	-	-
International Organizations and Programs	-	-	-
IO - Department of Political Affairs	-	1,000	1,000
International Organizations and Programs	-	1,000	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,000	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	1,000
IO - Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCOPI)	-	200	200
International Organizations and Programs	-	200	200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	200	200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	200	200
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	800	800	-
International Organizations and Programs	800	800	-
1 Peace and Security	800	800	-
1.1 Counterterrorism	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 Counterterrorism	360	300	-60

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	10,000	13,000	3,000
International Organizations and Programs	10,000	13,000	3,000
4 Economic Growth	10,000	13,000	3,000
4.8 Environment	10,000	13,000	3,000
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 - Internet Governance Forum (IGF)	-	200	200
International Organizations and Programs	-	200	200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	200	200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	200	200
IO - Monitoring and Evaluation	-	150	150
International Organizations and Programs	-	150	150
6 Program Support	-	150	150
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	150	150
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500	32,500	7,000
International Organizations and Programs	25,500	32,500	7,000
4 Economic Growth	25,500	32,500	7,000
4.8 Environment	25,500	32,500	7,000
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	4,000	-500
International Organizations and Programs	4,500	4,000	-500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,500	4,000	-500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,500	4,000	-500
IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50	50	-
International Organizations and Programs	50	50	-
1 Peace and Security	50	50	-
1.1 Counterterrorism	-	50	50
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	50	-	-50
IO - UN Department of Field Support (DFS)	-	100	100
International Organizations and Programs	-	100	100
1 Peace and Security	-	100	100
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	100	100
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

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	2,500	-500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	3,000	2,500	-500
IO - UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	-	300	300
International Organizations and Programs	-	300	300
1 Peace and Security	-	300	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	300	300
IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	-	250	250
International Organizations and Programs	-	250	250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	250	250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	250	250
IO - UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	-	1,000	1,000
International Organizations and Programs	-	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
IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,250	1,150	-100
International Organizations and Programs	1,250	1,150	-100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,250	1,150	-100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,250	1,150	-100
IO - UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)	7,500	14,000	6,500
International Organizations and Programs	7,500	14,000	6,500
4 Economic Growth	7,500	14,000	6,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,500	14,000	6,500
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	3,700	-500
International Organizations and Programs	4,200	3,700	-500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,200	3,700	-500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,200	3,700	-500
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	80,000	60,000	-20,000
International Organizations and Programs	80,000	60,000	-20,000
4 Economic Growth	80,000	60,000	-20,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	80,000	60,000	-20,000
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	7,550	6,500	-1,050
International Organizations and Programs	7,550	6,500	-1,050
4 Economic Growth	7,550	6,500	-1,050
4.8 Environment	7,550	6,500	-1,050
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	30,840	35,000	4,160
International Organizations and Programs	30,840	35,000	4,160

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	30,840	35,000	4,160
3.1 Health	30,840	35,000	4,160
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	5,500	4,000	-1,500
International Organizations and Programs	5,500	4,000	-1,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,500	4,000	-1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,500	4,000	-1,500
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)	700	1,000	300
International Organizations and Programs	700	1,000	300
4 Economic Growth	700	1,000	300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	700	1,000	300
IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	6,500	3,000	-3,500
International Organizations and Programs	6,500	3,000	-3,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,500	3,000	-3,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,500	3,000	-3,500
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
4 Economic Growth	1,000	600	-400
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	600	-400
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	203,140	201,566	-1,574
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	203,140	201,566	-1,574
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	203,140	201,566	-1,574
1 Peace and Security	203,140	201,566	-1,574
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	203,140	201,566	-1,574
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,868	-	-5,868
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,868	-	-5,868
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	20,723	-
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	20,723	20,723	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,723	20,723	-
1 Peace and Security	20,723	20,723	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	20,723	20,723	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	126,000	170,000	44,000
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	3,500	45,600	42,100
Development Assistance	-	42,600	42,600
3 Investing in People	-	20,000	20,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.2 Education	-	20,000	20,000
4 Economic Growth	-	22,600	22,600
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	12,600	12,600
4.8 Environment	-	10,000	10,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,500	3,000	-500
3 Investing in People	3,500	3,000	-500
3.1 Health	3,500	3,000	-500
LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI)	2,500	60,900	58,400
Development Assistance	-	58,900	58,900
4 Economic Growth	-	58,900	58,900
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	48,900	48,900
4.8 Environment	-	10,000	10,000
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
LAB - Global Development Lab	120,000	-	-120,000
Development Assistance	120,000	-	-120,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	438	-	-438
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	438	-	-438
3 Investing in People	14,900	-	-14,900
3.1 Health	500	-	-500
3.2 Education	14,400	-	-14,400
4 Economic Growth	104,662	-	-104,662
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	12,200	-	-12,200
4.7 Economic Opportunity	90,462	-	-90,462
4.8 Environment	2,000	-	-2,000
Global Health Programs - USAID			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	36,646	-	-36,646
6.1 Program Design and Learning	12,141	-	-12,141
6.2 Administration and Oversight	24,505	-	-24,505
LAB - Global Solutions Center (GS)	-	24,600	24,600
Development Assistance	-	24,600	24,600
4 Economic Growth	-	24,600	24,600
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	8,000	8,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	16,600	16,600
LAB - Mission Engagement & Operations Center (MEO)	-	13,900	13,900
Development Assistance	-	13,900	13,900
4 Economic Growth	-	13,900	13,900
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	8,900	8,900
4.8 Environment	-	5,000	5,000
LAB - Transformational Partnerships Center (TP)	-	25,000	25,000
Development Assistance	-	25,000	25,000
4 Economic Growth	-	25,000	25,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	25,000	25,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	140,422	632,294	491,872
OES/CC Climate Change	111,600	82,196	-29,404
Economic Support Fund	111,600	82,196	-29,404
4 Economic Growth	111,600	82,196	-29,404
4.8 Environment	111,600	82,196	-29,404
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,050	-	-1,050
6.1 Program Design and Learning	250	-	-250
6.2 Administration and Oversight	800	-	-800
OES/FTA-E FTA Environment	1,850	24,146	22,296
Economic Support Fund	1,850	24,146	22,296
4 Economic Growth	1,850	24,146	22,296
4.8 Environment	1,850	24,146	22,296
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	200	-	-200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	200	-	-200
OES/M Mercury	850	726	-124
Economic Support Fund	850	726	-124
4 Economic Growth	850	726	-124
4.8 Environment	850	726	-124
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	183	-	-183
6.2 Administration and Oversight	183	-	-183
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	1,752	1,067	-685
Economic Support Fund	1,752	1,067	-685
3 Investing in People	375	450	75
3.1 Health	100	100	-
3.2 Education	275	350	75
4 Economic Growth	1,377	617	-760
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	100	100
4.8 Environment	1,377	517	-860
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	100	-	-100
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	-	-100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
OES/OP Other Programs	2,370	2,433	63
Economic Support Fund	2,370	2,433	63
3 Investing in People	1,325	1,200	-125
3.2 Education	1,325	1,200	-125
4 Economic Growth	1,045	1,233	188
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,045	1,233	188
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	726	-274
Economic Support Fund	1,000	726	-274
3 Investing in People	100	-	-100

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	100	-	-100
4 Economic Growth	900	726	-174
4.8 Environment	900	726	-174
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	205	-	-205
6.2 Administration and Oversight	205	-	-205
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	-	500,000	500,000
Economic Support Fund	-	500,000	500,000
4 Economic Growth	-	500,000	500,000
4.8 Environment	-	500,000	500,000
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	31,500	4,031	-27,469
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	30,000	-	-30,000
Complex Crises Fund	30,000	-	-30,000
1 Peace and Security	30,000	-	-30,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	30,000	-	-30,000
Foreign Assistance Dashboard	-	2,750	2,750
Economic Support Fund	-	2,750	2,750
6 Program Support	-	2,750	2,750
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,750	2,750
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	1,500	1,281	-219
Economic Support Fund	1,500	1,281	-219
6 Program Support	1,500	1,281	-219
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,500	1,281	-219

Other Funding	363,554	-	-363,554
Global Security Contingency Fund	25,000	-	-25,000
Foreign Military Financing	25,000	-	-25,000
1 Peace and Security	25,000	-	-25,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	25,000	-	-25,000
To Be Programmed	338,554	-	-338,554
Development Assistance	17,249	-	-17,249
4 Economic Growth	17,249	-	-17,249
4.7 Economic Opportunity	17,249	-	-17,249
Economic Support Fund	164,299	-	-164,299
4 Economic Growth	164,299	-	-164,299
4.4 Infrastructure	68,100	-	-68,100
4.7 Economic Opportunity	96,199	-	-96,199
Foreign Military Financing	35,787	-	-35,787
1 Peace and Security	35,787	-	-35,787
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	35,787	-	-35,787
International Military Education and Training	219	-	-219

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	219	-	-219
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	219	-	-219
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	75,000	-	-75,000
1 Peace and Security	75,000	-	-75,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	75,000	-	-75,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	46,000	-	-46,000
1 Peace and Security	46,000	-	-46,000
1.1 Counterterrorism	46,000	-	-46,000
Treasury GCC Transfer	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund			

PM - Political-Military Affairs	205,454	189,141	-16,313
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	24,849	18,000	-6,849
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	24,849	18,000	-6,849
1 Peace and Security	24,849	18,000	-6,849
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	24,849	18,000	-6,849
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	69,575	70,000	425
Foreign Military Financing	69,575	70,000	425
1 Peace and Security	69,575	70,000	425
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	69,575	70,000	425
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	69,575	70,000	425
6.2 Administration and Oversight	69,575	70,000	425
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,510	5,500	-10
International Military Education and Training	5,510	5,500	-10
1 Peace and Security	5,510	5,500	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,510	5,500	-10
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,510	5,500	-10
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,510	5,500	-10
PM - Peacekeeping Response	17,000	-	-17,000
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	-	-7,000
1 Peace and Security	7,000	-	-7,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,000	-	-7,000
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
PM - Security Governance Initiative	1,497	14,041	12,544
Peacekeeping Operations	1,497	14,041	12,544
1 Peace and Security	1,497	14,041	12,544
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,497	14,041	12,544
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	500	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	500	500
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership	20,668	20,100	-568
Peacekeeping Operations	20,668	20,100	-568
1 Peace and Security	20,668	20,100	-568
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,668	20,100	-568

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,122	1,200	78
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,122	1,200	78
PM – Challenge Fund	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing			
PM – GPOI	66,355	61,000	-5,355
Peacekeeping Operations	66,355	61,000	-5,355
1 Peace and Security	66,355	61,000	-5,355
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	66,355	61,000	-5,355
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,314	5,216	-98
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,314	5,216	-98
PM – Maritime Security Technical Experts Program	-	500	500
Peacekeeping Operations	-	500	500
1 Peace and Security	-	500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	500	500
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing			
International Military Education and Training			
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs			
Peacekeeping Operations			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,435	-	-2,435
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,435	-	-2,435

PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	19,500	25,500	6,000
PPL - Donor Engagement	1,000	1,000	-
Development Assistance	1,000	1,000	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	-	-1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	-	-1,000
3 Investing in People	-	1,000	1,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	1,000	1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	2,000	2,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	2,000	2,000
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	17,500	21,000	3,500
Development Assistance	17,500	21,000	3,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,070	-	-6,070
2.2 Good Governance	3,035	-	-3,035
2.4 Civil Society	3,035	-	-3,035
3 Investing in People	5,364	-	-5,364
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,364	-	-5,364
4 Economic Growth	6,066	21,000	14,934
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,031	21,000	17,969
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,035	-	-3,035
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	21,000	21,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	18,000	18,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,000	3,000
PPL - Policy	1,000	2,000	1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	1,000	2,000	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	334	-	-334
2.2 Good Governance	334	-	-334
3 Investing in People	332	1,200	868
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	332	1,200	868
4 Economic Growth	334	400	66
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	334	100	-234
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	100	100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	100	100
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	100	100
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	400	400
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	400	400
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	2,000	2,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,200	1,200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	800	800
PPL - Strategic Program & Planning	-	1,500	1,500
Development Assistance	-	1,500	1,500
4 Economic Growth	-	1,500	1,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,500	1,500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	1,500	1,500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,500	1,500
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	-	-	-
Development Assistance			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	18,500	-	-18,500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	16,000	-	-16,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,500	-	-2,500

PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,109,000	2,848,600	-260,400
PRM, Administrative Expenses	38,000	40,000	2,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	38,000	40,000	2,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	38,000	40,000	2,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	36,860	38,800	1,940
5.3 Migration Management	1,140	1,200	60
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	10,000	7,500	-2,500
Migration and Refugee Assistance	10,000	7,500	-2,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	10,000	7,500	-2,500
5.3 Migration Management	10,000	7,500	-2,500
PRM, OA - Africa	775,520	500,000	-275,520
Migration and Refugee Assistance	775,520	500,000	-275,520
5 Humanitarian Assistance	775,520	500,000	-275,520
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	775,520	500,000	-275,520

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
PRM, OA - East Asia	72,875	54,600	-18,275
Migration and Refugee Assistance	72,875	54,600	-18,275
5 Humanitarian Assistance	72,875	54,600	-18,275
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	72,875	54,600	-18,275
PRM, OA - Europe	59,385	32,900	-26,485
Migration and Refugee Assistance	59,385	32,900	-26,485
5 Humanitarian Assistance	59,385	32,900	-26,485
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	59,385	32,900	-26,485
PRM, OA - Migration	27,266	21,110	-6,156
Migration and Refugee Assistance	27,266	21,110	-6,156
5 Humanitarian Assistance	27,266	21,110	-6,156
5.3 Migration Management	27,266	21,110	-6,156
PRM, OA - Near East	986,220	1,270,203	283,983
Migration and Refugee Assistance	986,220	1,270,203	283,983
5 Humanitarian Assistance	986,220	1,270,203	283,983
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	986,220	1,270,203	283,983
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	474,883	186,587	-288,296
Migration and Refugee Assistance	474,883	186,587	-288,296
5 Humanitarian Assistance	474,883	186,587	-288,296
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	474,883	186,587	-288,296
PRM, OA - South Asia	172,832	72,900	-99,932
Migration and Refugee Assistance	172,832	72,900	-99,932
5 Humanitarian Assistance	172,832	72,900	-99,932
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	172,832	72,900	-99,932
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	47,765	45,300	-2,465
Economic Support Fund			
Migration and Refugee Assistance	47,765	45,300	-2,465
5 Humanitarian Assistance	47,765	45,300	-2,465
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	47,765	45,300	-2,465
PRM, Refugee Admissions	394,254	567,500	173,246
Migration and Refugee Assistance	394,254	567,500	173,246
5 Humanitarian Assistance	394,254	567,500	173,246
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	394,254	567,500	173,246
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	-	-	-
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance			
Migration and Refugee Assistance			

S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	2,071,494	2,114,419	42,925
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	391,678	401,919	10,241
Global Health Programs - State	391,678	401,919	10,241
3 Investing in People	391,678	401,919	10,241
3.1 Health	391,678	401,919	10,241
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,395,000	1,395,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	1,395,000	1,395,000	-
3 Investing in People	1,395,000	1,395,000	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	1,395,000	1,395,000	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	161,631	197,500	35,869
Global Health Programs - State	161,631	197,500	35,869
3 Investing in People	161,631	197,500	35,869
3.1 Health	161,631	197,500	35,869
Global Health Programs - USAID			
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	123,185	120,000	-3,185
Global Health Programs - State	123,185	120,000	-3,185
3 Investing in People	123,185	120,000	-3,185
3.1 Health	123,185	120,000	-3,185
Special Representatives	14,100	16,000	1,900
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	400	5,000	4,600
Economic Support Fund	400	5,000	4,600
1 Peace and Security	400	5,000	4,600
1.5 Transnational Crime	400	5,000	4,600
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	600	500	-100
4.7 Economic Opportunity	400	500	100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10	-	-10
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10	-	-10
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	12,000	10,000	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	12,000	10,000	-2,000
1 Peace and Security	4,000	3,000	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000	3,000	-1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,000	5,000	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000	1,000	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	4,000	2,000
4 Economic Growth	4,000	2,000	-2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,000	2,000	-2,000
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	400	-	-400
Economic Support Fund	400	-	-400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	400	-	-400
2.4 Civil Society	400	-	-400
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	300	-	-300
Economic Support Fund	300	-	-300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	300	-	-300
2.4 Civil Society	300	-	-300
USAID Asia Regional	11,796	11,939	143
USAID Asia Regional	11,796	11,939	143
Development Assistance	7,046	6,689	-357

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,339	1,339
2.2 Good Governance	-	739	739
2.4 Civil Society	-	600	600
3 Investing in People	3,396	750	-2,646
3.2 Education	3,396	750	-2,646
4 Economic Growth	3,650	4,600	950
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	600	600
4.5 Agriculture	900	900	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	600	600
4.8 Environment	2,750	2,500	-250
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,750	5,250	500
3 Investing in People	4,750	5,250	500
3.1 Health	4,750	5,250	500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,713	-	-4,713
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,713	-	-4,713

USAID Management	1,409,520	1,682,385	272,865
USAID Capital Investment Fund	130,815	199,985	69,170
USAID Administrative Expense	130,815	199,985	69,170
6 Program Support	130,815	199,985	69,170
6.2 Administration and Oversight	130,815	199,985	69,170
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,120	10,000	1,880
USAID Administrative Expense	8,120	10,000	1,880
6 Program Support	8,120	10,000	1,880
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,120	10,000	1,880
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	54,285	67,600	13,315
USAID Administrative Expense	54,285	67,600	13,315
6 Program Support	54,285	67,600	13,315
6.2 Administration and Oversight	54,285	67,600	13,315
USAID Operating Expense	1,216,300	1,404,800	188,500
USAID Administrative Expense	1,216,300	1,404,800	188,500
6 Program Support	1,216,300	1,404,800	188,500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,216,300	1,404,800	188,500

USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	1,700	1,700
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	1,700	1,700
Development Assistance	-	1,700	1,700
4 Economic Growth	-	1,700	1,700
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,700	1,700

Country/Account Summary*
FY 2015 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	AID Admin	Other**
TOTAL	36,390,725	2,507,001	2,788,110	5,670,000	4,885,776	1,292,250	681,500	106,074	5,865,946	473,691	340,010	1,466,000	1,895,000	130,500	1,409,520	6,879,347
Africa	8,265,415	1,160,964	1,472,245	3,346,699	457,059	78,771	41,876	16,656	68,833	347,171	-	1,275,141	-	-	-	-
Angola	54,847	-	37,400	11,429	-	-	5,300	718	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,310	-	23,100	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	37,291	-	-	36,767	-	-	-	524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	23,368	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	242	-	-	-	11,126	-	-	-	-
Burundi	57,631	-	20,500	12,960	-	-	-	411	-	-	-	23,760	-	-	-	-
Cabo Verde	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	49,065	-	1,500	28,844	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	18,301	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	41,264	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	29,264	-	-	-	-
Chad	61,970	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	-	-	-	61,554	-	-	-	-
Comoros	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	138,809	-	-	135,264	2,559	-	-	481	-	-	-	505	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	320,434	-	125,650	41,499	67,440	2,000	500	496	-	10,000	-	72,849	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	16,053	-	1,500	300	10,000	-	-	398	700	-	-	3,155	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	650,926	97,323	137,365	172,213	1,250	-	-	559	700	-	-	241,516	-	-	-	-
Gabon	351	-	-	-	-	-	-	351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	137,646	68,850	63,500	4,137	-	-	200	659	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	24,039	6,000	17,850	-	-	-	-	189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	741,827	88,500	83,700	485,917	3,400	1,000	6,250	747	1,200	-	-	71,113	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	38,421	-	6,400	32,013	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	112,086	-	33,150	350	47,404	11,500	-	360	2,500	3,000	-	13,822	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	70,151	12,700	49,000	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	8,378	-	-	-	-
Malawi	222,400	45,000	71,200	77,613	-	-	-	335	-	-	-	28,252	-	-	-	-
Mali	147,663	52,000	57,650	1,500	-	-	-	409	-	6,000	-	30,104	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	8,699	1,615	-	-	-	-	-	449	-	-	-	6,635	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	450,168	52,500	68,700	327,449	-	-	1,000	519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	16,834	-	-	16,639	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	58,853	5,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	438	-	-	-	51,415	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	642,753	57,800	173,500	403,236	4,600	-	-	817	600	-	-	2,200	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	169,164	54,700	44,000	69,845	-	-	-	619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	113,934	53,053	55,935	600	-	-	400	977	300	-	-	2,669	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	11,699	6,000	-	500	-	-	-	299	-	-	-	4,900	-	-	-	-
Somalia	373,554	-	-	-	43,594	1,700	4,300	179	-	250,000	-	73,781	-	-	-	-
South Africa	323,692	12,650	12,000	296,646	-	1,000	300	646	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	576,134	-	35,510	19,318	165,496	14,621	2,000	-	-	21,000	-	318,189	-	-	-	-
Sudan	130,600	-	-	-	6,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,413	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	46,775	-	6,900	39,725	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	634,147	122,000	98,335	409,431	-	450	200	610	-	-	-	3,121	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	437	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	384	-	-	-	-
Togo	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	505,474	57,350	90,500	334,369	-	-	-	602	200	-	-	22,453	-	-	-	-
Zambia	414,073	44,000	58,800	310,885	-	-	-	388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	171,646	-	42,500	77,250	12,403	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	38,493	-	-	-	-
African Union	521	-	-	-	521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	206,617	-	-	-	30,637	46,500	20,426	-	61,883	47,171	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	150,193	101,125	13,500	-	35,568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary*
FY 2015 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	AID Admin	Other**
USAID Central Africa Regional	57,800	47,800	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	70,715	50,248	9,800	-	10,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	18,400	15,600	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	45,350	41,083	3,600	-	667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	95,922	68,067	14,400	-	666	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,789	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	780,187	231,186	140,020	57,059	140,084	36,000	59,005	10,783	106,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	96,700	-	21,000	9,000	61,700	3,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	76,526	31,250	30,500	5,122	3,500	-	5,690	464	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	12,225	-	-	-	11,400	825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	136,914	60,756	41,020	300	2,750	10,025	5,550	2,513	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	18,297	2,750	2,000	-	-	1,000	12,000	347	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,252	-	-	-	-	-	1,270	982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	7,134	1,000	-	-	2,500	-	250	1,384	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	6,498	-	2,500	3,700	-	-	-	298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	176,123	75,730	32,000	-	1,000	9,000	6,100	2,293	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	240	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	6,220	3,000	-	-	-	1,900	1,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	11,794	-	2,000	-	8,200	800	-	494	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	89,090	18,250	-	31,605	21,500	450	5,070	1,465	10,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	79,249	-	-	-	21,934	9,000	19,515	-	28,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	59,382	37,450	9,000	7,332	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	755,772	-	7,700	21,024	479,676	40,700	19,649	30,073	156,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	14,183	-	-	-	5,976	2,650	2,070	1,087	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	16,512	-	-	-	11,482	1,700	1,040	590	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	10,080	-	-	-	6,252	800	735	593	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32,186	-	-	-	19,175	3,800	4,220	991	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	7,250	-	-	-	-	-	250	2,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,481	-	-	-	-	-	850	1,131	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	2,748	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,748	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,227	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	75,431	-	-	-	38,266	3,500	1,500	2,165	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	993	-	-	-	-	-	-	993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	44,907	-	-	-	28,450	10,600	720	737	4,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	2,727	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,227	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2,698	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,198	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	10,912	-	-	-	3,665	1,600	490	1,157	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	30,619	-	-	-	15,050	2,800	380	1,139	11,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	3,933	-	-	-	130	1,500	490	613	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	13,996	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	1,996	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	7,096	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,696	5,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	14,277	-	-	-	7,250	2,250	2,110	867	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	942	-	-	-	-	-	-	942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	602	-	-	-	-	-	-	602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary*
FY 2015 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	AID Admin	Other**
Turkey	4,630	-	-	-	-	-	1,534	3,096	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	361,872	-	6,500	21,024	274,349	8,700	2,410	1,889	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	59,600	-	1,200	-	36,750	800	850	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	750	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	22,131	-	-	-	22,131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,726,788	-	9,000	-	1,366,678	97,000	74,550	16,323	5,072,617	28,000	-	62,620	-	-	-	-
Algeria	2,745	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	8,527	-	-	-	-	-	450	577	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,455,800	-	-	-	150,000	1,000	3,100	1,700	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	229,762	-	-	-	54,000	1,000	23,860	902	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1,010,987	-	-	-	615,000	-	7,200	3,787	385,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	166,295	-	-	-	65,000	10,000	4,960	2,218	84,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	4,500	-	-	-	-	1,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	38,467	-	-	-	20,000	3,000	1,500	1,967	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	7,105	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,605	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	46,942	-	-	-	28,000	1,000	16,000	-	-	-	-	1,942	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	61,416	-	-	-	20,000	7,000	2,230	2,186	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	367,002	-	-	-	290,334	70,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	5,668	-	-	-	-
Yemen	89,587	-	9,000	-	19,200	1,000	5,250	127	-	-	-	55,010	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,200	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	40,800	-	-	-	40,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	31,000	-	-	-	31,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	11,144	-	-	-	6,644	2,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	20,500	-	-	-	20,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,487,873	81,269	174,200	31,249	1,435,301	305,040	72,400	13,000	275,359	-	-	100,055	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	1,180,130	-	-	-	831,900	250,000	43,450	1,049	-	-	-	53,731	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	194,391	72,000	79,500	-	3,500	1,250	3,350	1,467	2,000	-	-	31,324	-	-	-	-
India	87,734	5,969	37,500	16,955	22,100	-	3,950	1,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	8,393	-	-	-	4,538	900	1,430	725	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	37,287	-	4,300	-	28,558	2,000	1,650	779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	3,354	2,000	-	-	-	-	640	314	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	101,002	-	40,900	-	52,383	2,230	845	885	3,759	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	802,791	-	-	-	468,000	40,000	10,000	4,791	265,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	3,927	500	-	-	-	-	2,880	547	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	28,941	-	7,000	-	14,000	3,720	2,985	536	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	3,360	-	-	-	2,670	200	250	140	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	10,678	-	4,000	-	4,191	740	540	507	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	22,201	-	1,000	14,294	1,007	4,000	-	-	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	2,884	-	-	-	2,454	-	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,584,840	214,113	66,128	142,475	583,106	483,195	12,563	13,510	48,775	-	-	20,975	-	-	-	-
Argentina	576	-	-	-	-	-	240	336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	1,058	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	11,586	10,500	-	300	-	-	240	546	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,032	-	-	-	-	-	290	742	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	307,776	-	-	-	133,000	135,195	4,300	1,446	27,000	-	-	6,835	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1,673	-	-	-	-	-	-	473	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary*
FY 2015 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	AID Admin	Other**
Dominican Republic	22,350	7,000	5,750	8,847	-	-	-	753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	46,549	25,000	-	-	19,000	-	-	949	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	113,099	57,387	14,000	-	34,000	-	-	798	1,000	-	-	5,914	-	-	-	-
Guyana	4,692	-	-	4,392	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	242,922	-	25,200	104,013	100,000	6,000	-	272	800	-	-	6,637	-	-	-	-
Honduras	71,191	44,326	-	-	23,000	-	-	765	3,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	5,573	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	165,168	-	-	-	46,100	110,000	2,910	1,483	4,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	12,054	3,000	-	-	9,000	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	4,077	-	-	-	-	-	1,495	782	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	7,980	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	84,079	8,500	-	-	36,000	37,000	150	629	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	4,256	-	-	-	4,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	24,692	5,200	6,537	12,341	-	-	-	614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	341,938	-	-	-	139,000	195,000	2,938	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Caribbean Development Program	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	50,762	9,200	8,391	12,582	19,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,589	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	22,500	15,500	6,250	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	11,796	7,046	4,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	342,660	342,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	127,618	-	-	-	32,150	-	95,468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,195,103	109,494	19,500	-	21,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,209	1,895,000	55,000	-	87,000
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	78,500	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,500	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	241,336	203,520	-	-	37,816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	8,685	-	-	-	8,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	391,822	-	391,822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	496,745	-	496,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	155,821	-	-	-	-	155,821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	340,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340,010	-	-	-	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	203,140	-	-	-	-	-	203,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	-	-	-	-	20,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	126,000	120,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	140,422	-	-	-	140,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	31,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Other Funding	363,554	17,249	-	-	164,299	75,000	46,000	219	60,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	205,454	-	-	-	-	-	24,849	5,510	76,575	98,520	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	19,500	19,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,109,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,109,000
S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	2,071,494	-	-	2,071,494	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	391,678	-	-	391,678	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,395,000	-	-	1,395,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	161,631	-	-	161,631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	123,185	-	-	123,185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	14,100	-	-	-	14,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary*
FY 2015 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	AID Admin	Other**
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	12,000	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Management	1,409,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,409,520	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund	130,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,815	-
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,120	-
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	54,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,285	-
USAID Operating Expense	1,216,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,216,300	-
Independent Agencies	1,222,543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,222,543
Peace Corps	379,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379,500
Millennium Challenge Corporation	899,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	899,500
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	-425,870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-425,870
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	233,413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233,413
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Multilateral Development Banks	2,430,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,430,804
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,957
International Development Association (IDA)	1,287,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,287,800
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Bank	32,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,418
African Development Fund (AfDF)	175,668	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175,668
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,586
Asian Development Fund	104,977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,977
Inter-American Development Bank	102,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,020
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	3,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,378
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	136,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,563
Clean Technology Fund	201,237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,237
Strategic Climate Fund	63,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,200
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American and Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Infrastructure Facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 Accounts, Independent Agencies, and Multilateral Investment Banks and Related Funds.

Country/Account Summary*

FY 2017 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	41,613,692	2,959,573	2,906,500	5,670,000	6,080,607	1,138,013	665,450	110,300	5,713,963	475,391	332,900	1,350,000	1,957,000	12,253,995
Africa	7,103,969	1,241,689	1,463,895	3,274,901	446,811	85,300	46,900	17,875	26,348	295,250	-	205,000	-	-
Angola	45,824	-	28,400	12,899	-	-	4,000	525	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,300	-	23,000	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	41,529	-	-	40,804	-	-	-	725	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	19,345	2,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	345	-	-	-	8,000	-	-
Burundi	48,371	-	17,500	15,360	3,011	-	-	500	-	-	-	12,000	-	-
Cabo Verde	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	45,975	-	1,500	43,975	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	18,069	-	-	-	4,269	5,650	-	150	-	8,000	-	-	-	-
Chad	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	145,745	-	-	138,405	7,000	-	-	340	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	313,148	-	132,550	60,975	75,188	2,000	2,000	435	-	10,000	-	30,000	-	-
Djibouti	10,500	-	1,500	300	7,700	-	-	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	513,667	93,334	132,050	187,213	-	-	-	570	500	-	-	100,000	-	-
Gabon	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	146,504	73,057	65,500	6,797	-	-	-	850	300	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	26,160	8,320	17,500	-	-	-	-	340	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	626,367	76,837	85,000	456,680	-	1,000	5,000	850	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	47,563	-	6,400	41,038	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	110,889	-	30,150	350	65,429	11,100	-	360	2,500	1,000	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	74,360	5,110	51,000	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	18,000	-	-
Malawi	195,649	29,961	70,400	87,988	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	7,000	-	-
Mali	117,215	44,615	59,700	1,500	-	-	1,000	400	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Mauritania	3,084	1,584	-	-	-	-	1,000	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	401,710	32,709	70,300	298,301	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	38,663	-	-	38,513	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	5,500	4,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	606,110	72,658	175,500	356,652	-	-	-	800	500	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	137,680	35,621	44,000	57,559	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	103,093	44,758	55,435	600	-	-	1,000	1,000	300	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	9,461	7,000	-	500	1,561	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	196,270	-	-	-	79,405	2,750	3,750	365	-	110,000	-	-	-	-
South Africa	268,912	10,512	9,500	246,550	-	1,000	300	750	300	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	225,166	-	35,510	19,790	131,866	6,000	2,000	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-
Sudan	9,412	-	-	-	9,412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	43,438	-	6,900	36,413	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	575,331	80,650	100,400	393,581	-	-	200	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary*

FY 2017 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**
Uganda	457,955	47,359	89,500	320,176	-	-	200	720	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	418,065	25,083	57,900	334,732	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	159,960	-	40,500	77,250	19,710	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
African Union	2,400	-	-	-	1,600	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	274,308	-	-	-	40,660	55,000	21,950	-	20,448	136,250	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	350,619	336,619	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	26,243	26,243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	60,100	51,500	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	31,545	24,845	6,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	40,100	36,500	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	85,214	70,814	14,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	873,000	358,540	131,750	75,627	128,528	37,975	42,480	11,500	86,600	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	114,700	-	20,000	9,000	82,700	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	78,312	36,250	28,500	5,122	1,500	-	6,190	750	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	6,800	-	-	1,500	4,500	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	179,125	109,400	38,750	2,250	-	10,625	5,450	2,650	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	29,550	18,100	-	-	-	1,000	10,000	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,270	-	-	-	-	-	1,270	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	4,350	-	-	-	-	500	250	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	6,400	-	2,500	3,700	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	188,020	102,430	31,000	-	-	9,000	3,590	2,000	40,000	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	8,170	5,000	-	-	-	1,900	1,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	16,900	13,700	2,000	-	-	800	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	131,912	50,250	-	48,142	10,000	4,450	7,570	1,500	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	62,418	-	-	-	24,828	5,900	6,690	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	42,323	22,410	9,000	5,913	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	787,407	-	7,100	25,515	525,567	45,705	25,070	31,400	127,050	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	14,090	-	-	-	6,000	2,650	2,040	1,000	2,400	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	26,412	-	-	-	22,412	1,700	700	600	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	12,936	-	-	-	10,936	-	400	600	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	9,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	43,169	-	-	-	30,269	3,800	4,100	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,600	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	90,325	-	-	-	63,025	4,000	1,100	2,200	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary*

FY 2017 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**
Kosovo	53,440	-	-	-	38,470	9,500	720	750	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	13,708	-	-	-	6,908	1,600	500	1,100	3,600	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	59,131	-	-	-	41,121	3,510	600	1,150	12,750	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	3,795	-	-	-	-	1,695	500	600	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	8,500	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	2,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	6,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	4,400	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	23,418	-	-	-	16,258	2,250	2,060	1,050	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	600	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	294,857	-	6,100	25,515	192,392	15,000	10,950	2,900	42,000	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	83,576	-	1,000	-	66,776	-	800	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	19,000	-	-	-	19,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	7,334,550	-	9,000	-	2,002,676	70,000	90,414	17,960	5,060,000	84,500	-	-	-	-
Algeria	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	6,600	-	-	-	-	-	800	800	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,456,800	-	-	-	150,000	2,000	3,000	1,800	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	510,360	-	-	-	332,500	-	26,860	1,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1,000,000	-	-	-	632,400	-	13,600	4,000	350,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	233,510	-	-	-	110,000	10,000	5,760	2,750	105,000	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	20,500	-	-	-	15,000	1,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	33,500	-	-	-	20,000	5,000	1,500	2,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	238,470	-	-	-	175,000	1,000	12,470	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	140,400	-	-	-	74,000	13,000	6,100	2,300	45,000	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	363,576	-	-	-	327,576	35,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	55,884	-	9,000	-	40,000	1,000	5,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,200	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	34,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,500	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	7,940	-	-	-	-	2,000	5,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,596,762	110,392	180,950	34,294	1,639,826	242,090	67,650	12,860	272,700	-	-	36,000	-	-
Afghanistan	1,249,800	-	-	-	1,027,000	185,000	37,000	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	207,876	86,116	77,000	-	-	2,000	3,260	1,500	2,000	-	-	36,000	-	-
India	75,992	21,792	27,500	20,000	3,000	-	2,400	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	8,783	-	-	-	6,183	900	1,000	700	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary*

FY 2017 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**
Kyrgyz Republic	51,756	-	3,750	-	43,946	2,100	1,010	950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	3,340	2,000	-	-	-	-	640	300	400	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	109,320	-	39,700	-	64,000	2,230	790	900	1,700	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	742,200	-	22,500	-	400,000	40,000	9,900	4,800	265,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	39,797	-	-	-	31,017	1,000	6,880	500	400	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	41,570	-	6,500	-	28,555	3,720	2,270	525	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	4,815	-	-	-	4,100	200	230	285	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	11,608	-	3,000	-	6,828	940	540	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	45,576	-	1,000	14,294	21,782	4,000	1,300	-	3,200	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	3,845	-	-	-	3,415	-	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	484	484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,739,949	411,950	65,541	145,244	513,374	489,000	25,370	13,205	71,265	-	-	5,000	-	-
Argentina	550	-	-	-	-	-	200	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	1,165	-	-	300	-	-	240	625	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	700	-	-	-	-	-	200	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	391,253	-	-	-	187,328	143,000	21,000	1,400	38,525	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1,825	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	1,400	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	22,481	6,768	5,750	9,363	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	87,982	85,282	-	-	-	-	-	800	1,900	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	145,105	124,605	13,000	-	-	-	-	760	1,740	-	-	5,000	-	-
Guyana	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	218,050	-	25,200	104,013	79,882	7,500	-	255	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	105,655	100,405	-	-	-	-	-	750	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	5,600	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	134,664	-	-	-	49,004	80,000	1,160	1,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	14,800	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	500	700	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	6,261	5,801	-	-	-	-	-	460	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	81,060	9,000	-	-	36,960	33,500	-	600	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,500	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	32,874	6,117	6,950	18,967	-	-	-	840	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	381,770	-	-	-	139,700	225,000	2,070	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Caribbean Development Program	1,160	1,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	53,492	32,500	8,391	12,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	23,321	17,071	6,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	1,741	1,741	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	11,939	6,689	5,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary*

FY 2017 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**
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	330,200	330,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	181,000	-	-	-	65,000	-	116,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,246,247	63,147	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,104,000	1,957,000	107,600
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	254,266	244,766	-	-	9,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	17,000	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	474,169	-	474,169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	549,345	-	549,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	147,220	-	-	-	-	147,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	332,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332,900	-	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	201,566	-	-	-	-	-	201,566	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	-	-	-	-	20,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	170,000	165,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	632,294	-	-	-	632,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	4,031	-	-	-	4,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	189,141	-	-	-	-	-	18,000	5,500	70,000	95,641	-	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	25,500	25,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	2,808,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,808,600
S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	2,114,419	-	-	2,114,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	401,919	-	-	401,919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,395,000	-	-	1,395,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	197,500	-	-	197,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	120,000	-	-	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	16,000	-	-	-	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Management	1,682,385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,682,385
USAID Capital Investment Fund	199,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199,985
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	67,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,600
USAID Operating Expense	1,404,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,404,800
USAID Program Management Initiatives	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	800,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800,347
Peace Corps	410,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Inter-American Foundation	22,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,200
U.S. African Development Foundation	28,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,200
International Affairs Technical Assistance	33,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,500
Export-Import Bank	-433,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-433,400
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-340,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-340,853
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	80,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,700

Country/Account Summary*

FY 2017 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**
Multilateral Development Banks	6,855,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,855,063
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	5,963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,963
International Development Association (IDA)	1,384,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,384,072
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Bank	32,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,418
African Development Fund (AfDF)	214,332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,332
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Fund	99,233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,233
Inter-American Development Bank	21,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,940
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	146,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146,563
Clean Technology Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strategic Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green Climate Fund	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
North American Development Bank	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,000
Central American and Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500
Global Infrastructure Facility	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
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 Accounts, Independent Agencies, and Multilateral Investment Banks and Related Funds.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	681,500	885,472	668,450
Africa	41,876	*	49,300
Angola	5,300	*	4,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	5,300	*	4,000
Chad	-	*	1,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	500	*	2,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	500	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO	-	*	2,000
Ghana	200	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	200	*	-
Kenya	6,250	*	5,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	4,750	*	4,500
Counterterrorism Financing	1,000	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	*	500
Mali	-	*	1,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	1,000
Mauritania	-	*	1,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	1,000
Mozambique	1,000	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,000	*	-
Niger	-	*	1,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	1,000
Senegal	400	*	1,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	400	*	1,000
Somalia	4,300	*	3,750
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,500	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	*	2,750
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,800	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO	-	*	1,000
South Africa	300	*	300
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	*	300
South Sudan	2,000	*	2,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,000	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO	-	*	2,000
Tanzania	200	*	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	200	*	200
Uganda	-	*	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	*	200
Zimbabwe	1,000	*	2,500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,000	*	2,500

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
State Africa Regional (AF)	20,426	*	24,350
Antiterrorism Assistance	16,981	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	*	20,950
Conventional Weapons Destruction	500	*	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	*	500
Terrorist Interdiction Program	2,445	*	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program - OCO	-	*	2,400
East Asia and Pacific	59,005	*	42,480
Burma	2,000	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,000	*	-
Cambodia	5,690	*	6,190
Conventional Weapons Destruction	5,500	*	6,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	190	*	190
Indonesia	5,550	*	5,450
Antiterrorism Assistance	4,600	*	4,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	950	*	950
Laos	12,000	*	10,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	12,000	*	10,000
Malaysia	1,270	*	1,270
Antiterrorism Assistance	800	*	800
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	470	*	470
Mongolia	250	*	250
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	250	*	250
Philippines	6,100	*	3,590
Antiterrorism Assistance	5,510	*	3,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	590	*	590
Singapore	240	*	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	240	*	200
Thailand	1,320	*	1,270
Antiterrorism Assistance	650	*	600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	670	*	670
Vietnam	5,070	*	7,570
Conventional Weapons Destruction	4,500	*	7,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	570	*	570
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	19,515	*	6,690
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,050	*	2,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	17,085	*	4,320
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	380	*	370
Europe and Eurasia	19,649	*	25,070
Albania	2,070	*	2,040
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,500	*	1,500

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	570	*	540
Armenia	1,040	*	700
Conventional Weapons Destruction	300	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	740	*	700
Azerbaijan	735	*	400
Conventional Weapons Destruction	305	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	430	*	400
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,220	*	4,100
Conventional Weapons Destruction	3,600	*	3,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	620	*	600
Bulgaria	250	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	250	*	-
Croatia	850	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	850	*	-
Georgia	1,500	*	1,100
Conventional Weapons Destruction	500	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO	-	*	1,100
Kosovo	720	*	720
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	720	*	720
Macedonia	490	*	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	490	*	500
Moldova	380	*	600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	380	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO	-	*	600
Montenegro	490	*	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	490	*	500
Serbia	2,110	*	2,060
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,500	*	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	610	*	560
Turkey	1,534	*	600
Counterterrorism Financing	784	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	750	*	600
Ukraine	2,410	*	10,950
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,440	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO	-	*	6,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	970	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO	-	*	4,950
Europe and Eurasia Regional	850	*	800
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO	-	*	30

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	850	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO	-	*	770
Near East	74,550	*	90,414
Algeria	1,500	*	1,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,000	*	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	*	500
Bahrain	450	*	800
Antiterrorism Assistance	450	*	800
Egypt	3,100	*	3,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,100	*	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	*	1,500
Iraq	23,860	*	26,860
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	5,000	*	8,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	18,000	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO	-	*	18,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	860	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO	-	*	860
Jordan	7,200	*	13,600
Antiterrorism Assistance	3,000	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	2,000	*	10,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	500	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO	-	*	400
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,700	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO	-	*	3,200
Lebanon	4,960	*	5,760
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,000	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	*	1,800
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,000	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO	-	*	3,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	960	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO	-	*	960
Libya	3,500	*	4,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,000	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	*	2,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,500	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO	-	*	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO	-	*	1,000
Morocco	1,500	*	1,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	500	*	500

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	*	1,000
Oman	1,500	*	2,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	500	*	1,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	*	1,000
Syria	16,000	*	12,470
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	4,000	*	2,470
Conventional Weapons Destruction	8,000	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO	-	*	8,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	4,000	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO	-	*	2,000
Tunisia	2,230	*	6,100
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,750	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	*	5,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	480	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO	-	*	600
West Bank and Gaza	1,000	*	1,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,000	*	1,000
Yemen	5,250	*	5,884
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,250	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	*	3,500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,000	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO	-	*	2,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO	-	*	384
Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,500	*	5,940
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,000	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	*	5,940
Terrorist Interdiction Program	500	*	-
South and Central Asia	72,400	*	68,250
Afghanistan	43,450	*	37,600
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	19,000	*	16,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	22,700	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO	-	*	20,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,100	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO	-	*	1,000
Terrorist Interdiction Program	650	*	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program - OCO	-	*	600
Bangladesh	3,350	*	3,260
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,250	*	3,000

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Counterterrorism Financing	840	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	260	*	260
India	3,950	*	2,400
Antiterrorism Assistance	3,000	*	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	1,650	*	1,010
Antiterrorism Assistance	450	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	400	*	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	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	*	540
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	270	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO	-	*	250
Pakistan	10,000	*	9,900
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	9,200	*	9,100
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	800	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO	-	*	800
Sri Lanka	2,880	*	6,880
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,500	*	6,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	380	*	380
Tajikistan	2,985	*	2,270
Antiterrorism Assistance	675	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,500	*	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	810	*	770
Turkmenistan	250	*	230
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	250	*	230
Uzbekistan	540	*	540
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	540	*	540
Central Asia Regional	-	*	1,300
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	*	1,300
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	430	*	430
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	430	*	430

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Western Hemisphere	12,563	*	25,370
Argentina	240	*	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	240	*	200
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	*	21,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	800	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	3,500	*	21,000
Mexico	2,910	*	1,160
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,750	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,160	*	1,160
Panama	1,495	*	500
Counterterrorism Financing	995	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	*	500
Peru	150	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	150	*	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	2,938	*	2,070
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,518	*	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	420	*	570
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	32,000	*	32,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	32,000	*	32,000
CTBT International Monitoring System	30,300	*	29,000
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	1,700	*	3,000
CT - Counterterrorism	95,468	*	116,000
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	-	*	21,000
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	*	21,000
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	17,575	*	18,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	17,575	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	*	18,000
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	77,893	*	77,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	28,976	*	32,000
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	10,040	*	-
Counterterrorism Financing	11,381	*	10,000
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund - OCO	-	*	-
CT Engagement with Allies	6,000	*	5,000
Terrorist Interdiction Program	21,496	*	30,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	203,140	*	201,566

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	203,140	*	201,566
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	18,000	*	18,616
Global Threat Reduction	65,140	*	67,000
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	88,000	*	89,800
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	27,000	*	20,000
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	5,000	*	6,150
Other Funding	46,000	*	-
To Be Programmed	46,000	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	46,000	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	24,849	*	18,000
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	24,849	*	18,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	24,849	*	18,000

FY 2015 Emergency Funding, P.L. 113 235	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Ebola Response and Preparedness	5,300	*	-

¹ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4.0 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (NADR-EXBS)

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	56,990	*	60,000
OCO	-	*	18,474
Europe and Eurasia	-	*	7,420
Georgia	-	*	1,100
Moldova	-	*	600
Ukraine	-	*	4,950
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	770
Near East	-	*	9,004
Iraq	-	*	860
Jordan	-	*	3,200
Lebanon	-	*	960
Libya	-	*	1,000
Syria	-	*	2,000
Tunisia	-	*	600
Yemen	-	*	384
South and Central Asia	-	*	2,050
Afghanistan	-	*	1,000
Nepal	-	*	250
Pakistan	-	*	800
Non-OCO	56,990	*	41,526
Africa	1,700	*	1,700
Ghana	200	*	-
Kenya	500	*	500
South Africa	300	*	300
Tanzania	200	*	200
Uganda	-	*	200
State Africa Regional (AF)	500	*	500
East Asia and Pacific	4,310	*	4,260
Cambodia	190	*	190
Indonesia	950	*	950
Malaysia	470	*	470
Mongolia	250	*	250
Philippines	590	*	590
Singapore	240	*	200
Thailand	670	*	670
Vietnam	570	*	570
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	380	*	370
Europe and Eurasia	8,620	*	5,120
Albania	570	*	540
Armenia	740	*	700
Azerbaijan	430	*	400
Bosnia and Herzegovina	620	*	600
Georgia	1,000	*	-
Kosovo	720	*	720

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (NADR-EXBS)

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Macedonia	490	*	500
Moldova	380	*	-
Montenegro	490	*	500
Serbia	610	*	560
Turkey	750	*	600
Ukraine	970	*	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	850	*	-
Near East	13,500	*	4,000
Algeria	500	*	500
Egypt	1,000	*	1,500
Iraq	860	*	-
Jordan	1,700	*	-
Lebanon	960	*	-
Libya	1,000	*	-
Morocco	1,000	*	1,000
Oman	1,000	*	1,000
Syria	4,000	*	-
Tunisia	480	*	-
Yemen	1,000	*	-
South and Central Asia	7,860	*	4,960
Afghanistan	1,100	*	-
Bangladesh	260	*	260
India	950	*	400
Kazakhstan	1,080	*	1,000
Kyrgyz Republic	800	*	760
Maldives	190	*	190
Nepal	270	*	-
Pakistan	800	*	-
Sri Lanka	380	*	380
Tajikistan	810	*	770
Turkmenistan	250	*	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	500	*	500
Peru	150	*	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	420	*	570
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	18,000	*	18,616

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Antiterrorism Assistance (NADR-ATA)

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	209,000	*	187,500
OCO	95,240	*	128,850
Africa	-	*	23,700
Somalia	-	*	2,750
State Africa Regional (AF)	-	*	20,950
Near East	11,000	*	39,210
Iraq	5,000	*	8,000
Jordan	2,000	*	10,000
Lebanon	-	*	1,800
Libya	-	*	2,000
Syria	4,000	*	2,470
Tunisia	-	*	5,500
Yemen	-	*	3,500
Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	*	5,940
South and Central Asia	28,200	*	26,940
Afghanistan	19,000	*	16,000
Nepal	-	*	540
Pakistan	9,200	*	9,100
Central Asia Regional	-	*	1,300
CT - Counterterrorism	10,040	*	39,000
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	-	*	21,000
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	-	*	18,000
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	10,040	*	-
Other Funding	46,000	*	-
To Be Programmed	46,000	*	-
Non-OCO	113,760	*	58,650
Africa	24,231	*	4,500
Kenya	4,750	*	4,500
Somalia	2,500	*	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	16,981	*	-
East Asia and Pacific	13,610	*	10,900
Indonesia	4,600	*	4,500
Malaysia	800	*	800
Philippines	5,510	*	3,000
Thailand	650	*	600
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,050	*	2,000
Near East	16,550	*	4,300
Algeria	1,000	*	500
Bahrain	450	*	800
Egypt	2,100	*	1,500
Iraq	-	*	-
Jordan	3,000	*	-
Lebanon	2,000	*	-
Libya	1,000	*	-

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Antiterrorism Assistance (NADR-ATA)

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual ¹	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Morocco	500	*	500
Oman	500	*	1,000
Syria	-	*	-
Tunisia	1,750	*	-
Yemen	2,250	*	-
Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,000	*	-
South and Central Asia	7,750	*	5,450
Afghanistan	-	*	-
Bangladesh	2,250	*	3,000
India	3,000	*	2,000
Kazakhstan	350	*	-
Kyrgyz Republic	450	*	-
Maldives	450	*	450
Nepal	575	*	-
Pakistan	-	*	-
Tajikistan	675	*	-
Central Asia Regional	-	*	-
Western Hemisphere	5,068	*	1,500
Colombia	800	*	-
Mexico	1,750	*	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	2,518	*	1,500
CT - Counterterrorism	46,551	*	32,000
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	17,575	*	-
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	28,976	*	32,000

¹ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4.0 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Counterterrorism Financing (NADR-CTF)

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	15,000	*	10,000
OCO	-	*	-
CT - Counterterrorism	-	*	-
Non-OCO	15,000	*	10,000
Africa	1,000	*	-
Kenya	1,000	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	784	*	-
Turkey	784	*	-
South and Central Asia	840	*	-
Bangladesh	840	*	-
Western Hemisphere	995	*	-
Panama	995	*	-
CT - Counterterrorism	11,381	*	10,000

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in Thousands)

Terrorist Interdiction Program (NADR-TIP)

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	25,091	*	33,000
OCO	-	*	3,000
Africa	-	*	2,400
State Africa Regional (AF)	-	*	2,400
South and Central Asia	-	*	600
Afghanistan	-	*	600
Non-OCO	25,091	*	30,000
Africa	2,445	*	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,445	*	-
Near East	500	*	-
Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	500	*	-
South and Central Asia	650	*	-
Afghanistan	650	*	-
CT - Counterterrorism	21,496	*	30,000

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Conventional Weapons Destruction (NADR-CWD)

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	152,279	*	158,000
OCO	-	*	63,930
Africa	-	*	5,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	*	2,000
Somalia	-	*	1,000
South Sudan	-	*	2,000
Europe and Eurasia	-	*	6,030
Ukraine	-	*	6,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	30
Near East	-	*	32,900
Iraq	-	*	18,000
Jordan	-	*	400
Lebanon	-	*	3,000
Libya	-	*	1,500
Syria	-	*	8,000
Yemen	-	*	2,000
South and Central Asia	-	*	20,000
Afghanistan	-	*	20,000
Non-OCO	152,279	*	94,070
Africa	12,500	*	12,000
Angola	5,300	*	4,000
Chad	-	*	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	500	*	-
Mali	-	*	1,000
Mauritania	-	*	1,000
Mozambique	1,000	*	-
Niger	-	*	1,000
Senegal	400	*	1,000
Somalia	1,800	*	-
South Sudan	2,000	*	-
Zimbabwe	1,000	*	2,500
State Africa Regional (AF)	500	*	500
East Asia and Pacific	41,085	*	27,320
Burma	2,000	*	-
Cambodia	5,500	*	6,000
Laos	12,000	*	10,000
Vietnam	4,500	*	7,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	17,085	*	4,320
Europe and Eurasia	10,245	*	6,500
Albania	1,500	*	1,500
Armenia	300	*	-
Azerbaijan	305	*	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,600	*	3,500
Bulgaria	250	*	-

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Conventional Weapons Destruction (NADR-CWD)

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Croatia	850	*	-
Georgia	500	*	-
Serbia	1,500	*	1,500
Ukraine	1,440	*	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	-
Near East	33,000	*	1,000
Iraq	18,000	*	-
Jordan	500	*	-
Lebanon	2,000	*	-
Libya	1,500	*	-
Syria	8,000	*	-
West Bank and Gaza	1,000	*	1,000
Yemen	2,000	*	-
South and Central Asia	27,100	*	8,250
Afghanistan	22,700	*	-
Kyrgyz Republic	400	*	250
Sri Lanka	2,500	*	6,500
Tajikistan	1,500	*	1,500
Western Hemisphere	3,500	*	21,000
Colombia	3,500	*	21,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	24,849	*	18,000
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	24,849	*	18,000

Congressional Budget Justification

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

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Tables 14a-14w Key Interest Areas by Country/Account – FY 2017

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Tables 15a-15i USAID Operating Expenses - FYs 2015 – FY 2017

The summary tables show USAID Operating Expenses by Washington offices, overseas operations, and centrally-funded costs. The individual regional bureau tables show overseas Operating Expenses by mission. Includes supplementals, carryover, transfers, and trust funds.

Tables 16a-16i USAID Workforce - FY 2015 – FY 2017

The summary table shows USAID workforce by location and funding source. The individual regional bureau tables show workforce by mission and funding source.

Table 17 USAID Overseas Administrative Support Trust Fund Obligations - FY 2015 – FY 2017

This table shows administrative support Trust Fund obligations by bureau and mission.

Table 18 USAID Operating Expenses by Object Class Code - FY 2015 – FY 2017

This table shows the actual or proposed USAID Operating Expenses by Object Class code.

Table 19 Transition Initiatives FY 2015 Assistance Levels by Country

This table breaks out actual Transition Initiative assistance funding levels by country.

Table 20 Food For Peace Title II, FY 2015 - FY 2017

USAID is responsible for the administration and implementation of Food For Peace Title II resources. Table 20 shows actual program levels for FY 2015, estimate totals for FY 2015, and the FY 2017 Request, including transport, voluntary agencies, the World Food Program, and the International Emergency Food Reserve.

ACRONYMS

AEECA	Assistance to Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia
DA	Development Assistance
ESF	Economic Support Fund
FFP	Food for Peace, Title II
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 2015 - FY 2017
(\$000)

	FY 2015 Enduring Actual	FY 2015 OCO Actual	FY 2015 Actual Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Estimate Enduring	FY 2016 Estimate OCO	FY 2016 Estimate Total	FY 2017 Request Enduring	FY 2017 Request OCO	FY 2017 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	42,622,529	9,365,240	51,987,769	2,526,381	39,818,148	14,895,000	54,713,148	39,373,354	14,894,989	54,268,343	(444,805)
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150 Account) Only	42,499,580	9,365,240	51,864,820	2,526,381	39,695,430	14,895,000	54,590,430	39,252,060	14,894,989	54,147,049	(443,381)
Total - State Department and USAID (including 300)	38,417,053	9,355,987	47,773,040	2,526,381	35,770,612	14,884,300	50,654,912	35,179,939	14,894,989	50,074,928	(579,984)
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT & RELATED ACCOUNTS	14,047,714	1,767,156	15,814,870	36,420	11,016,281	5,282,775	16,299,056	11,629,184	5,260,189	16,889,373	590,317
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT	13,277,759	1,757,903	15,035,662	36,420	10,242,094	5,272,075	15,514,169	10,813,457	5,260,189	16,073,646	559,477
Administration of Foreign Affairs	9,444,232	1,683,503	11,127,735	36,420	7,903,332	3,376,259	11,279,591	8,477,003	3,425,949	11,902,952	623,361
State Programs	6,612,469	1,350,803	7,963,272	36,420	5,688,570	2,561,808	8,250,378	6,552,532	2,132,249	8,684,781	434,403
Diplomatic and Consular Programs¹	6,556,069	1,350,803	7,906,872	36,420	5,622,170	2,561,808	8,183,978	6,539,932	2,132,249	8,672,181	488,203
Ongoing Operations	4,427,954	361,097	4,789,051	36,420	4,193,702	595,176	4,788,878	4,640,453	317,039	4,957,492	168,614
Worldwide Security Protection	2,128,115	989,706	3,117,821	-	1,428,468	1,966,632	3,395,100	1,899,479	1,815,210	3,714,689	319,589
Capital Investment Fund	56,400	-	56,400	-	66,400	-	66,400	12,600	-	12,600	(53,800)
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance²	2,063,450	260,800	2,324,250	-	1,473,896	747,851	2,221,747	1,117,859	1,238,800	2,356,659	134,912
Ongoing Operations	822,950	10,800	833,750	-	785,097	12,650	797,747	759,208	10,800	770,008	(27,739)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,240,500	250,000	1,490,500	-	688,799	735,201	1,424,000	358,651	1,228,000	1,586,651	162,651
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	768,313	71,900	840,213	-	740,866	66,600	807,466	806,612	54,900	861,512	54,046
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) ³	22,732	15,000	37,732	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Inspector General	73,400	56,900	130,300	-	72,700	66,600	139,300	87,069	54,900	141,969	2,669
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs ^{4, 5, 6, 7}	594,915	-	594,915	-	590,900	-	590,900	639,773	-	639,773	48,873
Representation Expenses	8,030	-	8,030	-	8,030	-	8,030	8,263	-	8,263	233
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30,036	-	30,036	-	30,036	-	30,036	30,344	-	30,344	308
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	7,900	-	7,900	-	7,900	-	7,900	7,900	-	7,900	-
Buying Power Maintenance Account ⁸	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,300	-	1,300	-	1,300	-	1,300	1,300	-	1,300	-
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	31,963	-	31,963	1,963
International Organizations	3,540,950	74,400	3,615,350	-	2,011,032	1,895,816	3,906,848	2,097,821	1,834,240	3,932,061	25,213
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) ⁹	1,422,159	74,400	1,496,559	-	1,344,458	101,728	1,446,186	1,290,891	96,240	1,387,131	(59,055)
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	2,118,791	-	2,118,791	-	666,574	1,794,088	2,460,662	806,930	1,588,000	2,394,930	(65,732)
Mechanism for Peace Operations Response (MPOR) ¹⁰	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	150,000	150,000
Related Programs	168,700	-	168,700	-	203,700	-	203,700	115,500	-	115,500	(88,200)
The Asia Foundation	17,000	-	17,000	-	17,000	-	17,000	12,000	-	12,000	(5,000)
National Endowment for Democracy	135,000	-	135,000	-	170,000	-	170,000	103,500	-	103,500	(66,500)
East-West Center ²¹	16,700	-	16,700	-	16,700	-	16,700	-	-	-	(16,700)
Trust Funds	928	-	928	-	1,312	-	1,312	1,839	-	1,839	527
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	106	-	106	-	122	-	122	122	-	122	-
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	265	-	265	-	400	-	400	350	-	350	(50)
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	24	-	24	-	47	-	47	47	-	47	-
International Chancery Center	533	-	533	-	743	-	743	1,320	-	1,320	577
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)	158,900	-	158,900	-	158,900	-	158,900	158,900	-	158,900	-

Table 1: DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2015 - FY 2017
(\$000)

	FY 2015 Enduring Actual	FY 2015 OCO Actual	FY 2015 Actual Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Estimate Enduring	FY 2016 Estimate OCO	FY 2016 Estimate Total	FY 2017 Request Enduring	FY 2017 Request OCO	FY 2017 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
International Commissions (Function 300)	122,949	-	122,949	-	122,718	-	122,718	121,294	-	121,294	(1,424)
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	44,707	-	44,707	-	45,307	-	45,307	48,134	-	48,134	2,827
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	29,000	-	29,000	-	28,400	-	28,400	28,400	-	28,400	-
American Sections	12,561	-	12,561	-	12,330	-	12,330	12,258	-	12,258	(72)
International Joint Commission	7,663	-	7,663	-	7,508	-	7,508	7,552	-	7,552	44
International Boundary Commission	2,525	-	2,525	-	2,422	-	2,422	2,304	-	2,304	(118)
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,373	-	2,373	-	2,400	-	2,400	2,402	-	2,402	2
International Fisheries Commissions	36,681	-	36,681	-	36,681	-	36,681	32,502	-	32,502	(4,179)
Broadcasting Board of Governors	734,655	9,253	743,908	-	738,887	10,700	749,587	777,843	-	777,843	28,256
International Broadcasting Operations	726,655	9,253	735,908	-	734,087	10,700	744,787	768,143	-	768,143	23,356
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	8,000	-	8,000	-	4,800	-	4,800	9,700	-	9,700	4,900
Other Programs	35,300	-	35,300	-	35,300	-	35,300	37,884	-	37,884	2,584
United States Institute of Peace	35,300	-	35,300	-	35,300	-	35,300	37,884	-	37,884	2,584
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	26,829,815	7,598,084	34,457,899	2,489,961	26,793,025	9,612,225	36,405,250	26,101,850	9,634,800	35,736,650	(669,490)
U.S Agency for International Development	1,275,936	125,464	1,401,400	24,663	1,377,914	139,262	1,517,176	1,440,085	232,300	1,672,385	155,209
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,099,836	125,464	1,216,300	19,037	1,143,614	139,262	1,282,876	1,306,340	98,460	1,404,800	121,924
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	130,815	-	130,815	-	168,300	-	168,300	66,145	133,840	199,985	31,685
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	54,285	-	54,285	5,626	66,000	-	66,000	67,600	-	67,600	1,600
Bilateral Economic Assistance	15,352,857	5,757,650	21,110,507	2,459,998	15,772,379	6,964,777	22,737,156	15,037,124	7,502,756	22,539,880	(197,276)
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	8,458,110	-	8,458,110	-	8,503,450	-	8,503,450	8,576,500	-	8,576,500	73,050
Global Health Programs - USAID ¹⁶	[2,788,110]	-	[2,788,110]	312,000	[2,833,450]	-	[2,833,450]	[2,906,500]	-	[2,906,500]	[73,050]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-
Development Assistance (DA)	2,507,001	-	2,507,001	-	2,780,971	-	2,780,971	2,959,573	-	2,959,573	178,602
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	560,000	1,335,000	1,895,000	1,436,273	874,763	1,919,421	2,794,184	125,000	1,832,000	1,957,000	(837,184)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	47,000	20,000	67,000	-	30,000	37,000	67,000	15,000	62,600	77,600	10,600
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	20,000	30,000	50,000	-	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	-
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[60,000]	-	[60,000]	[20,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,120	-	8,120	-	8,120	-	8,120	10,000	-	10,000	1,880
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20}	2,640,240	2,245,536	4,885,776	711,725	1,879,595	2,422,673	4,302,268	2,408,454	3,672,153	6,080,607	1,778,339
Democracy Fund	130,500	-	130,500	-	150,500	-	150,500	-	-	-	(150,500)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA) ¹⁸	-	-	-	-	546,094	438,569	984,663	-	-	-	(984,663)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) ¹⁹	931,886	2,127,114	3,059,000	-	938,886	2,127,114	3,066,000	922,597	1,876,003	2,798,600	(267,400)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	10,000	40,000	50,000	-
Independent Agencies	1,331,500	-	1,331,500	-	1,363,500	-	1,363,500	1,460,400	-	1,460,400	96,900
Peace Corps	379,500	-	379,500	-	410,000	-	410,000	410,000	-	410,000	-
Millennium Challenge Corporation	899,500	-	899,500	-	901,000	-	901,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	99,000
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	22,500	-	22,500	-	22,500	22,200	-	22,200	(300)
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	28,200	-	28,200	(1,800)
Department of Treasury	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	33,500	-	33,500	10,000
International Affairs Technical Assistance	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	33,500	-	33,500	10,000

Table 1: DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2015 - FY 2017
(\$000)

	FY 2015 Enduring Actual	FY 2015 OCO Actual	FY 2015 Actual Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Estimate Enduring	FY 2016 Estimate OCO	FY 2016 Estimate Total	FY 2017 Request Enduring	FY 2017 Request OCO	FY 2017 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
International Security Assistance	6,704,491	1,714,970	8,419,461	5,300	6,323,225	2,508,186	8,831,411	6,206,373	1,899,744	8,106,117	(725,294)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ^{13, 18}	853,055	439,195	1,292,250	-	839,846	371,650	1,211,496	813,773	324,240	1,138,013	(73,483)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) ¹⁴	586,260	95,240	681,500	5,300	506,381	379,091	885,472	454,196	214,254	668,450	(217,022)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	144,993	328,698	473,691	-	131,361	469,269	600,630	126,291	349,100	475,391	(125,239)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	106,074	-	106,074	-	108,115	-	108,115	110,300	-	110,300	2,185
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ¹²	5,014,109	851,837	5,865,946	-	4,737,522	1,288,176	6,025,698	4,701,813	1,012,150	5,713,963	(311,735)
Multilateral Assistance	2,770,814	-	2,770,814	-	2,628,970	-	2,628,970	2,617,921	-	2,617,921	(11,049)
International Organizations and Programs ¹⁶	340,010	-	340,010	-	339,000	-	339,000	332,900	-	332,900	(6,100)
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	2,430,804	-	2,430,804	-	2,289,970	-	2,289,970	2,285,021	-	2,285,021	(4,949)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	186,957	-	186,957	-	186,957	5,963	-	5,963	(180,994)
International Development Association (IDA)	1,287,800	-	1,287,800	-	1,197,128	-	1,197,128	1,384,072	-	1,384,072	186,944
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Bank	32,418	-	32,418	-	34,118	-	34,118	32,418	-	32,418	(1,700)
African Development Fund (AIDF)	175,668	-	175,668	-	175,668	-	175,668	214,332	-	214,332	38,664
AIDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	106,586	-	5,608	-	5,608	-	-	-	(5,608)
Asian Development Fund	104,977	-	104,977	-	104,977	-	104,977	99,233	-	99,233	(5,744)
Inter-American Development Bank	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	21,940	-	21,940	(80,080)
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	3,378	-	3,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	136,563	-	136,563	-	168,263	-	168,263	146,563	-	146,563	(21,700)
Clean Technology Fund ¹⁷	201,237	-	201,237	-	170,680	-	170,680	-	-	-	(170,680)
Strategic Climate Fund ^{17, 20}	63,200	-	63,200	-	59,620	-	59,620	-	-	-	(59,620)
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	250,000	250,000
North American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	45,000	-	45,000	35,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	-	31,930	-	31,930	30,000	-	30,000	(1,930)
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	43,000	-	43,000	23,000	-	23,000	(20,000)
Central American and Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	-	12,500	12,500
Global Infrastructure Facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
International Monetary Fund²²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export & Investment Assistance	(599,283)	-	(599,283)	-	(696,463)	-	(696,463)	(693,553)	-	(693,553)	2,910
Export-Import Bank	(425,870)	-	(425,870)	-	(473,250)	-	(473,250)	(433,400)	-	(433,400)	39,850
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(233,413)	-	(233,413)	-	(283,213)	-	(283,213)	(340,853)	-	(340,853)	(57,640)
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	60,000	-	60,000	-	60,000	-	60,000	80,700	-	80,700	20,700
Related International Affairs Accounts	87,374	-	87,374	-	91,216	-	91,216	95,275	-	95,275	4,059
International Trade Commission ²³	85,381	-	85,381	-	88,842	-	88,842	92,866	-	92,866	4,024
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,993	-	1,993	-	2,374	-	2,374	2,409	-	2,409	35
Department of Agriculture	1,657,626	-	1,657,626	-	1,917,626	-	1,917,626	1,547,045	-	1,547,045	(370,581)
P.L. 480, Title II	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	-	1,716,000	-	1,716,000	1,350,000	-	1,350,000	(366,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	191,626	-	191,626	-	201,626	-	201,626	182,045	-	182,045	(19,581)
Local and Regional Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	15,000	15,000
Rescissions											

Table 1: DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2015 - FY 2017
(\$000)

	FY 2015 Enduring Actual	FY 2015 OCO Actual	FY 2015 Actual Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Estimate Enduring	FY 2016 Estimate OCO	FY 2016 Estimate Total	FY 2017 Request Enduring	FY 2017 Request OCO	FY 2017 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
Export & Investment Assistance	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export-Import Bank	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2015 level reflects the following transfers: \$1,500,000 transferred to the International Litigation Fund; \$195,000 transferred to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance to ameliorate an asbestos problem in an Abu Dhabi residence and commence plans to redesign a medical unit in Jerusalem; \$767,580 transferred from Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) for transition of CSO's Syria programs; \$4,000,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Young African Leadership Initiative (YALI); \$500,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Dole-Harkin Partnership Program; \$515,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Kennedy-Lugar Youth Exchange and Study Program; \$88,352,000 transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; \$100,000 transferred from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities for mission monitoring activities. The FY 2015 level also includes \$36,420,000 in Ebola Emergency funding, but is depicted in the separate column for display purposes.

2/ The FY 2015 level includes \$195,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs (Near Eastern Affairs) to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance to ameliorate an asbestos problem in an Abu Dhabi residence and commence plans to redesign a medical unit in Jerusalem.

3/ The FY 2015 level includes \$767,580 transferred from Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) to Diplomatic and Consular Programs for transition of CSO's Syria programs.

4/ The FY 2015 level includes \$4,000,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs (Public Diplomacy) to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Young African Leadership Initiative (YALI).

5/ The FY 2015 level includes \$500,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Dole-Harkin Partnership Program.

6/ The FY 2015 level includes \$515,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs (Public Diplomacy) to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs to support the Kennedy-Lugar Youth Exchange and Study (YES) Program.

7/ The FY 2015 level does not include the \$4,520,903 in mandatory funds transferred from the Vietnam Debt Repayment Fund to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs.

8/ The FY 2015 level includes \$88,352,000 transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account to Diplomatic and Consular Programs.

9/ The FY 2015 level includes \$23,000,008 transferred from the International Development Administration to Contributions to International Organizations.

10/ The FY 2015 level includes \$100,000 transferred from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities to Diplomatic and Consular Programs for mission monitoring activities.

11/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement-OCO account (\$66.011 million), Foreign Military Financing-OCO (\$10.5 million), and Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$32.176 million).

12/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$14.583 million from the FY 2015 Foreign Military Financing-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO.

13/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

14/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund account-OCO.

15/ The FY 2015 enduring level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs account (\$12.15 million), FY 2010 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account (\$12.468 million), and FY 2011 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account (\$13 million).

16/ The FY 2015 level includes the transfer of \$4.16 million from the FY 2015 International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.

17/ The FY 2015 enduring level includes the transfer of \$29.907 million from the Economic Support Fund to the Department of Treasury Clean Technology Fund (\$16.607 million) and the Strategic Climate Fund (\$13.3 million) in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriation Act, 2015.

18/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$54.975 million from the FY 2016 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia account.

19/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$7 million from the FY 2016 Economic Support Fund to the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.

20/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of \$9.72 million from the Economic Support Fund to the Department of Treasury Strategic Climate Fund in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(5) of the Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2016.

21/ The FY 2017 budget requests \$10.8 million for the East-West Center under the Educational and Cultural Exchange programs heading.

22/ The FY 2016 level does not reflect the \$86 million in emergency funding that was appropriated to the International Monetary Fund.

23/ FY 2016 estimate total includes the enacted level of \$88.500 million plus \$0.342 million in carryover.

Table 2: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) FY 2015 - FY 2017
(\$000)

	FY 2015 OCO Actual	FY 2016 Estimate OCO	FY 2017 Request OCO	Increase / Decrease
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) TOTAL - STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	9,365,240	14,895,000	14,894,989	(11)
STATE OPERATIONS & RELATED AGENCIES - OCO (With Rescissions)	1,767,156	5,282,775	5,260,189	(22,586)
Administration of Foreign Affairs	1,683,503	3,376,259	3,425,949	49,690
State Programs	1,350,803	2,561,808	2,132,249	(429,559)
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	1,350,803	2,561,808	2,132,249	(429,559)
Ongoing Operations	361,097	595,176	317,039	(278,137)
Worldwide Security Protection	989,706	1,966,632	1,815,210	(151,422)
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	260,800	747,851	1,238,800	490,949
Ongoing Operations	10,800	12,650	10,800	(1,850)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	250,000	735,201	1,228,000	492,799
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	71,900	66,600	54,900	(11,700)
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)1	15,000	-	-	0
Office of the Inspector General	56,900	66,600	54,900	(11,700)
International Organizations	74,400	1,895,816	1,834,240	(61,576)
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	74,400	101,728	96,240	(5,488)
Contributions for Peacekeeping Activities	-	1,794,088	1,588,000	(206,088)
Mechanism for Peacekeeping Response	-	-	150,000	150,000
Broadcasting Board of Governors	9,253	10,700	0	(10,700)
International Broadcasting Operations	9,253	10,700	-	(10,700)
FOREIGN OPERATIONS - OCO	7,598,084	9,612,225	9,634,800	22,575
U.S Agency for International Development - OCO	125,464	139,262	232,300	93,038
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	125,464	139,262	98,460	(40,802)
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	-	-	133,840	133,840

**Table 2: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) FY 2015 - FY 2017**
(\$000)

	FY 2015 OCO Actual	FY 2016 Estimate OCO	FY 2017 Request OCO	Increase / Decrease
Bilateral Economic Assistance - OCO	5,757,650	6,964,777	7,502,756	537,979
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	1,335,000	1,919,421	1,832,000	(87,421)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	20,000	37,000	62,600	25,600
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	30,000	20,000	20,000	0
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{1, 2, 3, 4}	2,245,536	2,422,673	3,672,153	1,249,480
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)	-	438,569	-	(438,569)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	2,127,114	2,127,114	1,876,003	(251,111)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	-	-	40,000	40,000
International Security Assistance - OCO	1,714,970	2,508,186	1,899,744	(608,442)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ³	439,195	371,650	324,240	(47,410)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) ⁴	95,240	379,091	214,254	(164,837)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	328,698	469,269	349,100	(120,169)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ²	851,837	1,288,176	1,012,150	(276,026)

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement-OCO account (\$66.011 million), Foreign Military Financing-OCO (\$10.5 million), and Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$32.176 million).

2/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$14.583 million from the the FY 2015 Foreign Military Financing-OCO account to the Economic Support-OCO Fund.

3/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

4/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund account-OCO.

Table 3a: Country/Account Summary*

FY 2015 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	AID Admin	Other**
TOTAL	36,390,725	2,507,001	2,788,110	5,670,000	4,885,776	1,292,250	681,500	106,074	5,865,946	473,691	340,010	1,466,000	1,895,000	130,500	1,409,520	6,879,347
Africa	8,265,415	1,160,964	1,472,245	3,346,699	457,059	78,771	41,876	16,656	68,833	347,171	-	1,275,141	-	-	-	-
Angola	54,847	-	37,400	11,429	-	-	5,300	718	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,310	-	23,100	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	37,291	-	-	36,767	-	-	-	524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	23,368	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	242	-	-	-	11,126	-	-	-	-
Burundi	57,631	-	20,500	12,960	-	-	-	411	-	-	-	23,760	-	-	-	-
Cabo Verde	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	49,065	-	1,500	28,844	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	18,301	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	41,264	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	29,264	-	-	-	-
Chad	61,970	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	-	-	-	61,554	-	-	-	-
Comoros	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	138,809	-	-	135,264	2,559	-	-	481	-	-	-	505	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	320,434	-	125,650	41,499	67,440	2,000	500	496	-	10,000	-	72,849	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	16,053	-	1,500	300	10,000	-	-	398	700	-	-	3,155	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	650,926	97,323	137,365	172,213	1,250	-	-	559	700	-	-	241,516	-	-	-	-
Gabon	351	-	-	-	-	-	-	351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	137,646	68,850	63,500	4,137	-	-	200	659	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	24,039	6,000	17,850	-	-	-	-	189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	741,827	88,500	83,700	485,917	3,400	1,000	6,250	747	1,200	-	-	71,113	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	38,421	-	6,400	32,013	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	112,086	-	33,150	350	47,404	11,500	-	360	2,500	3,000	-	13,822	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	70,151	12,700	49,000	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	8,378	-	-	-	-
Malawi	222,400	45,000	71,200	77,613	-	-	-	335	-	-	-	28,252	-	-	-	-
Mali	147,663	52,000	57,650	1,500	-	-	-	409	-	6,000	-	30,104	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	8,699	1,615	-	-	-	-	-	449	-	-	-	6,635	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	450,168	52,500	68,700	327,449	-	-	1,000	519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	16,834	-	-	16,639	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	58,853	5,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	438	-	-	-	51,415	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	642,753	57,800	173,500	403,236	4,600	-	-	817	600	-	-	2,200	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	169,164	54,700	44,000	69,845	-	-	-	619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	113,934	53,053	55,935	600	-	-	400	977	300	-	-	2,669	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	11,699	6,000	-	500	-	-	-	299	-	-	-	4,900	-	-	-	-
Somalia	373,554	-	-	-	43,594	1,700	4,300	179	-	250,000	-	73,781	-	-	-	-
South Africa	323,692	12,650	12,000	296,646	-	1,000	300	646	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	576,134	-	35,510	19,318	165,496	14,621	2,000	-	-	21,000	-	318,189	-	-	-	-
Sudan	130,600	-	-	-	6,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,413	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	46,775	-	6,900	39,725	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	634,147	122,000	98,335	409,431	-	450	200	610	-	-	-	3,121	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	437	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	384	-	-	-	-
Togo	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	505,474	57,350	90,500	334,369	-	-	-	602	200	-	-	22,453	-	-	-	-
Zambia	414,073	44,000	58,800	310,885	-	-	-	388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	171,646	-	42,500	77,250	12,403	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	38,493	-	-	-	-
African Union	521	-	-	-	521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	206,617	-	-	-	30,637	46,500	20,426	-	61,883	47,171	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3a: Country/Account Summary*

FY 2015 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	AID Admin	Other**
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	150,193	101,125	13,500	-	35,568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	57,800	47,800	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	70,715	50,248	9,800	-	10,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	18,400	15,600	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	45,350	41,083	3,600	-	667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	95,922	68,067	14,400	-	666	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,789	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	780,187	231,186	140,020	57,059	140,084	36,000	59,005	10,783	106,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	96,700	-	21,000	9,000	61,700	3,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	76,526	31,250	30,500	5,122	3,500	-	5,690	464	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	12,225	-	-	-	11,400	825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	136,914	60,756	41,020	300	2,750	10,025	5,550	2,513	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	18,297	2,750	2,000	-	-	1,000	12,000	347	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,252	-	-	-	-	-	1,270	982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	7,134	1,000	-	-	2,500	-	250	1,384	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	6,498	-	2,500	3,700	-	-	-	298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	176,123	75,730	32,000	-	1,000	9,000	6,100	2,293	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	240	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	6,220	3,000	-	-	-	1,900	1,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	11,794	-	2,000	-	8,200	800	-	494	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	89,090	18,250	-	31,605	21,500	450	5,070	1,465	10,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	79,249	-	-	-	21,934	9,000	19,515	-	28,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	59,382	37,450	9,000	7,332	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	755,772	-	7,700	21,024	479,676	40,700	19,649	30,073	156,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	14,183	-	-	-	5,976	2,650	2,070	1,087	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	16,512	-	-	-	11,482	1,700	1,040	590	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	10,080	-	-	-	6,252	800	735	593	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32,186	-	-	-	19,175	3,800	4,220	991	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	7,250	-	-	-	-	-	250	2,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,481	-	-	-	-	-	850	1,131	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	2,748	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,748	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,227	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	75,431	-	-	-	38,266	3,500	1,500	2,165	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	993	-	-	-	-	-	-	993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	44,907	-	-	-	28,450	10,600	720	737	4,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	2,727	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,227	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2,698	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,198	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	10,912	-	-	-	3,665	1,600	490	1,157	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	30,619	-	-	-	15,050	2,800	380	1,139	11,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	3,933	-	-	-	130	1,500	490	613	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	13,996	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	1,996	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	7,096	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,696	5,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3a: Country/Account Summary*
FY 2015 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	AID Admin	Other**
Serbia	14,277	-	-	-	7,250	2,250	2,110	867	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	942	-	-	-	-	-	-	942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	602	-	-	-	-	-	-	602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4,630	-	-	-	-	-	1,534	3,096	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	361,872	-	6,500	21,024	274,349	8,700	2,410	1,889	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	59,600	-	1,200	-	36,750	800	850	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	750	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	22,131	-	-	-	22,131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,726,788	-	9,000	-	1,366,678	97,000	74,550	16,323	5,072,617	28,000	-	62,620	-	-	-	-
Algeria	2,745	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	8,527	-	-	-	-	-	450	577	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,455,800	-	-	-	150,000	1,000	3,100	1,700	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	229,762	-	-	-	54,000	1,000	23,860	902	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1,010,987	-	-	-	615,000	-	7,200	3,787	385,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	166,295	-	-	-	65,000	10,000	4,960	2,218	84,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	4,500	-	-	-	-	1,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	38,467	-	-	-	20,000	3,000	1,500	1,967	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	7,105	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,605	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	46,942	-	-	-	28,000	1,000	16,000	-	-	-	-	1,942	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	61,416	-	-	-	20,000	7,000	2,230	2,186	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	367,002	-	-	-	290,334	70,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	5,668	-	-	-	-
Yemen	89,587	-	9,000	-	19,200	1,000	5,250	127	-	-	-	55,010	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,200	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	40,800	-	-	-	40,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	31,000	-	-	-	31,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	11,144	-	-	-	6,644	2,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	20,500	-	-	-	20,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,487,873	81,269	174,200	31,249	1,435,301	305,040	72,400	13,000	275,359	-	-	100,055	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	1,180,130	-	-	-	831,900	250,000	43,450	1,049	-	-	-	53,731	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	194,391	72,000	79,500	-	3,500	1,250	3,350	1,467	2,000	-	-	31,324	-	-	-	-
India	87,734	5,969	37,500	16,955	22,100	-	3,950	1,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	8,393	-	-	-	4,538	900	1,430	725	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	37,287	-	4,300	-	28,558	2,000	1,650	779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	3,354	2,000	-	-	-	-	640	314	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	101,002	-	40,900	-	52,383	2,230	845	885	3,759	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	802,791	-	-	-	468,000	40,000	10,000	4,791	265,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	3,927	500	-	-	-	-	2,880	547	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	28,941	-	7,000	-	14,000	3,720	2,985	536	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	3,360	-	-	-	2,670	200	250	140	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	10,678	-	4,000	-	4,191	740	540	507	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	22,201	-	1,000	14,294	1,007	4,000	-	-	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	2,884	-	-	-	2,454	-	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,584,840	214,113	66,128	142,475	583,106	483,195	12,563	13,510	48,775	-	-	20,975	-	-	-	-
Argentina	576	-	-	-	-	-	240	336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	1,058	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3a: Country/Account Summary*

FY 2015 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	AID Admin	Other**
Brazil	11,586	10,500	-	300	-	-	240	546	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,032	-	-	-	-	-	290	742	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	307,776	-	-	-	133,000	135,195	4,300	1,446	27,000	-	-	6,835	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1,673	-	-	-	-	-	-	473	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	22,350	7,000	5,750	8,847	-	-	-	753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	46,549	25,000	-	-	19,000	-	-	949	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	113,099	57,387	14,000	-	34,000	-	-	798	1,000	-	-	5,914	-	-	-	-
Guyana	4,692	-	-	4,392	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	242,922	-	25,200	104,013	100,000	6,000	-	272	800	-	-	6,637	-	-	-	-
Honduras	71,191	44,326	-	-	23,000	-	-	765	3,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	5,573	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	165,168	-	-	-	46,100	110,000	2,910	1,483	4,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	12,054	3,000	-	-	9,000	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	4,077	-	-	-	-	-	1,495	782	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	7,980	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	84,079	8,500	-	-	36,000	37,000	150	629	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	4,256	-	-	-	4,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	24,692	5,200	6,537	12,341	-	-	-	614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	341,938	-	-	-	139,000	195,000	2,938	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Caribbean Development Program	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	50,762	9,200	8,391	12,582	19,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,589	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	22,500	15,500	6,250	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	11,796	7,046	4,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	342,660	342,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	127,618	-	-	-	32,150	-	95,468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,195,103	109,494	19,500	-	21,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,209	1,895,000	55,000	-	87,000
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	78,500	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,500	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	241,336	203,520	-	-	37,816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	8,685	-	-	-	8,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	391,822	-	391,822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	496,745	-	496,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	155,821	-	-	-	-	155,821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	340,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340,010	-	-	-	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	203,140	-	-	-	-	-	203,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	20,723	-	-	-	-	20,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	126,000	120,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	140,422	-	-	-	140,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	31,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Other Funding	363,554	17,249	-	-	164,299	75,000	46,000	219	60,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	205,454	-	-	-	-	-	24,849	5,510	76,575	98,520	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	19,500	19,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,109,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,109,000
S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	2,071,494	-	-	2,071,494	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3a: Country/Account Summary*

FY 2015 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	AID Admin	Other**
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	391,678	-	-	391,678	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,395,000	-	-	1,395,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	161,631	-	-	161,631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation	123,185	-	-	123,185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	14,100	-	-	-	14,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	12,000	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Management	1,409,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,409,520	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund	130,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,815	-
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,120	-
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	54,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,285	-
USAID Operating Expense	1,216,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,216,300	-
Independent Agencies	1,222,543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,222,543
Peace Corps	379,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379,500
Millennium Challenge Corporation	899,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	899,500
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	-425,870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-425,870
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	233,413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233,413
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Multilateral Development Banks	2,430,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,430,804
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,957
International Development Association (IDA)	1,287,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,287,800
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Bank	32,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,418
African Development Fund (AfDF)	175,668	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175,668
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,586
Asian Development Fund	104,977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,977
Inter-American Development Bank	102,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,020
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	3,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,378
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	136,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,563
Clean Technology Fund	201,237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,237
Strategic Climate Fund	63,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,200
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American and Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Infrastructure Facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 Accounts, Independent Agencies, and Multilateral Investment Banks and Related Funds.

Table 3b: Country/Account Summary*

FY 2017 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	41,613,692	2,959,573	2,906,500	5,670,000	6,080,607	1,138,013	665,450	110,300	5,713,963	475,391	332,900	1,350,000	1,957,000	12,253,995
Africa	7,103,969	1,241,689	1,463,895	3,274,901	446,811	85,300	46,900	17,875	26,348	295,250	-	205,000	-	-
Angola	45,824	-	28,400	12,899	-	-	4,000	525	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,300	-	23,000	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	41,529	-	-	40,804	-	-	-	725	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	19,345	2,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	345	-	-	-	8,000	-	-
Burundi	48,371	-	17,500	15,360	3,011	-	-	500	-	-	-	12,000	-	-
Cabo Verde	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	45,975	-	1,500	43,975	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	18,069	-	-	-	4,269	5,650	-	150	-	8,000	-	-	-	-
Chad	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	145,745	-	-	138,405	7,000	-	-	340	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	313,148	-	132,550	60,975	75,188	2,000	2,000	435	-	10,000	-	30,000	-	-
Djibouti	10,500	-	1,500	300	7,700	-	-	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	513,667	93,334	132,050	187,213	-	-	-	570	500	-	-	100,000	-	-
Gabon	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	146,504	73,057	65,500	6,797	-	-	-	850	300	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	26,160	8,320	17,500	-	-	-	-	340	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	626,367	76,837	85,000	456,680	-	1,000	5,000	850	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	47,563	-	6,400	41,038	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	110,889	-	30,150	350	65,429	11,100	-	360	2,500	1,000	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	74,360	5,110	51,000	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	18,000	-	-
Malawi	195,649	29,961	70,400	87,988	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	7,000	-	-
Mali	117,215	44,615	59,700	1,500	-	-	1,000	400	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Mauritania	3,084	1,584	-	-	-	-	1,000	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	401,710	32,709	70,300	298,301	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	38,663	-	-	38,513	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	5,500	4,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	606,110	72,658	175,500	356,652	-	-	-	800	500	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	137,680	35,621	44,000	57,559	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	103,093	44,758	55,435	600	-	-	1,000	1,000	300	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	9,461	7,000	-	500	1,561	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	196,270	-	-	-	79,405	2,750	3,750	365	-	110,000	-	-	-	-
South Africa	268,912	10,512	9,500	246,550	-	1,000	300	750	300	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	225,166	-	35,510	19,790	131,866	6,000	2,000	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-
Sudan	9,412	-	-	-	9,412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	43,438	-	6,900	36,413	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	575,331	80,650	100,400	393,581	-	-	200	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3b: Country/Account Summary*

FY 2017 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**
Togo	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	457,955	47,359	89,500	320,176	-	-	200	720	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	418,065	25,083	57,900	334,732	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	159,960	-	40,500	77,250	19,710	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
African Union	2,400	-	-	-	1,600	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	274,308	-	-	-	40,660	55,000	21,950	-	20,448	136,250	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	350,619	336,619	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	26,243	26,243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	60,100	51,500	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	31,545	24,845	6,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	40,100	36,500	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	85,214	70,814	14,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	873,000	358,540	131,750	75,627	128,528	37,975	42,480	11,500	86,600	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	114,700	-	20,000	9,000	82,700	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	78,312	36,250	28,500	5,122	1,500	-	6,190	750	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	6,800	-	-	1,500	4,500	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	179,125	109,400	38,750	2,250	-	10,625	5,450	2,650	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	29,550	18,100	-	-	-	1,000	10,000	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,270	-	-	-	-	-	1,270	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	4,350	-	-	-	-	500	250	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	6,400	-	2,500	3,700	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	188,020	102,430	31,000	-	-	9,000	3,590	2,000	40,000	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	8,170	5,000	-	-	-	1,900	1,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	16,900	13,700	2,000	-	-	800	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	131,912	50,250	-	48,142	10,000	4,450	7,570	1,500	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	62,418	-	-	-	24,828	5,900	6,690	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	42,323	22,410	9,000	5,913	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	787,407	-	7,100	25,515	525,567	45,705	25,070	31,400	127,050	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	14,090	-	-	-	6,000	2,650	2,040	1,000	2,400	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	26,412	-	-	-	22,412	1,700	700	600	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	12,936	-	-	-	10,936	-	400	600	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	9,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	43,169	-	-	-	30,269	3,800	4,100	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,600	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	90,325	-	-	-	63,025	4,000	1,100	2,200	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3b: Country/Account Summary*

FY 2017 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**
Hungary	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	53,440	-	-	-	38,470	9,500	720	750	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	13,708	-	-	-	6,908	1,600	500	1,100	3,600	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	59,131	-	-	-	41,121	3,510	600	1,150	12,750	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	3,795	-	-	-	-	1,695	500	600	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	8,500	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	2,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	6,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	4,400	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	23,418	-	-	-	16,258	2,250	2,060	1,050	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	600	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	294,857	-	6,100	25,515	192,392	15,000	10,950	2,900	42,000	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	83,576	-	1,000	-	66,776	-	800	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	19,000	-	-	-	19,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	7,334,550	-	9,000	-	2,002,676	70,000	90,414	17,960	5,060,000	84,500	-	-	-	-
Algeria	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	6,600	-	-	-	-	-	800	800	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,456,800	-	-	-	150,000	2,000	3,000	1,800	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	510,360	-	-	-	332,500	-	26,860	1,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1,000,000	-	-	-	632,400	-	13,600	4,000	350,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	233,510	-	-	-	110,000	10,000	5,760	2,750	105,000	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	20,500	-	-	-	15,000	1,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	33,500	-	-	-	20,000	5,000	1,500	2,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	238,470	-	-	-	175,000	1,000	12,470	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	140,400	-	-	-	74,000	13,000	6,100	2,300	45,000	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	363,576	-	-	-	327,576	35,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	55,884	-	9,000	-	40,000	1,000	5,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,200	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	34,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,500	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	7,940	-	-	-	-	2,000	5,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,596,762	110,392	180,950	34,294	1,639,826	242,090	67,650	12,860	272,700	-	-	36,000	-	-
Afghanistan	1,249,800	-	-	-	1,027,000	185,000	37,000	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	207,876	86,116	77,000	-	-	2,000	3,260	1,500	2,000	-	-	36,000	-	-
India	75,992	21,792	27,500	20,000	3,000	-	2,400	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3b: Country/Account Summary*

FY 2017 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**
Kazakhstan	8,783	-	-	-	6,183	900	1,000	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	51,756	-	3,750	-	43,946	2,100	1,010	950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	3,340	2,000	-	-	-	-	640	300	400	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	109,320	-	39,700	-	64,000	2,230	790	900	1,700	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	742,200	-	22,500	-	400,000	40,000	9,900	4,800	265,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	39,797	-	-	-	31,017	1,000	6,880	500	400	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	41,570	-	6,500	-	28,555	3,720	2,270	525	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	4,815	-	-	-	4,100	200	230	285	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	11,608	-	3,000	-	6,828	940	540	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	45,576	-	1,000	14,294	21,782	4,000	1,300	-	3,200	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	3,845	-	-	-	3,415	-	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	484	484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,739,949	411,950	65,541	145,244	513,374	489,000	25,370	13,205	71,265	-	-	5,000	-	-
Argentina	550	-	-	-	-	-	200	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	1,165	-	-	300	-	-	240	625	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	700	-	-	-	-	-	200	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	391,253	-	-	-	187,328	143,000	21,000	1,400	38,525	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1,825	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	1,400	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	22,481	6,768	5,750	9,363	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	87,982	85,282	-	-	-	-	-	800	1,900	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	145,105	124,605	13,000	-	-	-	-	760	1,740	-	-	5,000	-	-
Guyana	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	218,050	-	25,200	104,013	79,882	7,500	-	255	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	105,655	100,405	-	-	-	-	-	750	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	5,600	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	134,664	-	-	-	49,004	80,000	1,160	1,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	14,800	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	500	700	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	6,261	5,801	-	-	-	-	-	460	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	81,060	9,000	-	-	36,960	33,500	-	600	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,500	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	32,874	6,117	6,950	18,967	-	-	-	840	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	381,770	-	-	-	139,700	225,000	2,070	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Caribbean Development Program	1,160	1,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	53,492	32,500	8,391	12,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	23,321	17,071	6,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	1,741	1,741	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	11,939	6,689	5,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3b: Country/Account Summary*

FY 2017 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**
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	330,200	330,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	181,000	-	-	-	65,000	-	116,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,246,247	63,147	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,104,000	1,957,000	107,600
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	254,266	244,766	-	-	9,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	17,000	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	474,169	-	474,169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	549,345	-	549,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	147,220	-	-	-	-	147,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	332,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332,900	-	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	201,566	-	-	-	-	-	201,566	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	-	-	-	-	20,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	170,000	165,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	632,294	-	-	-	632,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	4,031	-	-	-	4,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	189,141	-	-	-	-	-	18,000	5,500	70,000	95,641	-	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	25,500	25,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	2,808,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,808,600
S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	2,114,419	-	-	2,114,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	401,919	-	-	401,919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,395,000	-	-	1,395,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	197,500	-	-	197,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	120,000	-	-	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	16,000	-	-	-	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Management	1,682,385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,682,385
USAID Capital Investment Fund	199,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199,985
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	67,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,600
USAID Operating Expense	1,404,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,404,800
USAID Program Management Initiatives	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	800,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800,347
Peace Corps	410,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Inter-American Foundation	22,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,200
U.S. African Development Foundation	28,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,200
International Affairs Technical Assistance	33,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,500
Export-Import Bank	-433,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-433,400
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-340,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-340,853

Table 3b: Country/Account Summary*

FY 2017 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**
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	80,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,700
Multilateral Development Banks	6,855,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,855,063
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	5,963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,963
International Development Association (IDA)	1,384,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,384,072
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Bank	32,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,418
African Development Fund (AfDF)	214,332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,332
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Fund	99,233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,233
Inter-American Development Bank	21,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,940
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	146,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146,563
Clean Technology Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strategic Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green Climate Fund	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
North American Development Bank	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,000
Central American and Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500
Global Infrastructure Facility	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
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 Accounts, Independent Agencies, and Multilateral Investment Banks and Related Funds.

Table 4: Country/Account Summary
FY 2015 & FY 2017 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Initial Actual	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	7,598,084	9,634,800
Complex Crises Fund	30,000	20,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	-	20,000
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	30,000	-
Economic Support Fund	2,245,536	3,672,153
Africa	275,100	365,157
Central African Republic	2,000	4,269
Democratic Republic of the Congo	67,440	75,188
Liberia	-	65,429
Somalia	41,594	79,405
South Sudan	164,066	131,866
State Africa Regional (AF)	-	9,000
Europe and Eurasia	32,176	363,314
Georgia	-	63,025
Moldova	-	41,121
Ukraine	32,176	192,392
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	66,776
Near East	506,117	1,378,900
Iraq	54,000	332,500
Jordan	270,000	632,400
Lebanon	65,000	110,000
Libya	-	15,000
Syria	28,000	175,000
Tunisia	-	74,000
Yemen	19,200	40,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	40,800	-
Near East Regional Democracy	22,473	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	6,644	-
South and Central Asia	1,277,692	1,505,782
Afghanistan	810,506	1,027,000
Nepal	14,583	64,000

Table 4: Country/Account Summary
FY 2015 & FY 2017 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Initial Actual	FY 2017 Request
Pakistan	452,603	400,000
Central Asia Regional	-	14,782
CT - Counterterrorism	20,000	59,000
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	-	59,000
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	20,000	-
Other Funding	134,451	-
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	-	40,000
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	-	40,000
PRM, Emergency Funds	-	40,000
Foreign Military Financing	851,837	1,012,150
Africa	57,883	2,500
Liberia	-	2,500
State Africa Regional (AF)	57,883	-
East Asia and Pacific	28,800	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	28,800	-
Europe and Eurasia	103,250	89,750
Georgia	30,000	20,000
Moldova	11,250	12,750
Ukraine	47,000	42,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	15,000	15,000
Near East	329,117	650,000
Iraq	150,000	150,000
Jordan	85,000	350,000
Lebanon	84,117	105,000
Morocco	5,000	-
Tunisia	5,000	45,000
South and Central Asia	265,000	269,900
Nepal	-	1,700
Pakistan	265,000	265,000
Central Asia Regional	-	3,200
Other Funding	60,787	-

Table 4: Country/Account Summary
FY 2015 & FY 2017 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Initial Actual	FY 2017 Request
Global Security Contingency Fund	25,000	-
To Be Programmed	35,787	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	7,000	-
PM - Peacekeeping Response	7,000	-
International Disaster Assistance	1,335,000	1,832,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,335,000	1,832,000
DCHA/FFP - Contingency	672,100	831,000
DCHA/OFDA	652,039	1,001,000
USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	10,861	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	439,195	324,240
Africa	49,695	42,500
Central African Republic	-	5,650
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	2,000
Liberia	-	11,100
Somalia	1,700	2,750
South Sudan	14,621	6,000
State Africa Regional (AF)	33,374	15,000
Europe and Eurasia	15,000	22,510
Georgia	3,500	4,000
Moldova	2,800	3,510
Ukraine	8,700	15,000
Near East	2,000	28,000
Iraq	1,000	-
Lebanon	-	10,000
Libya	-	1,000
Syria	1,000	1,000
Tunisia	-	13,000
Yemen	-	1,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	2,000
South and Central Asia	290,000	231,230
Afghanistan	250,000	185,000

Table 4: Country/Account Summary
FY 2015 & FY 2017 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Initial Actual	FY 2017 Request
Nepal	-	2,230
Pakistan	40,000	40,000
Central Asia Regional	-	4,000
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	7,500	-
INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs	500	-
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	250	-
INL - Fighting Corruption	2,000	-
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	2,500	-
INL - International Organized Crime	250	-
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	2,000	-
Other Funding	75,000	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance	2,127,114	1,876,003
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	2,127,114	1,876,003
PRM, OA - Africa	760,520	500,000
PRM, OA - Europe	-	32,900
PRM, OA - Near East	914,220	1,270,203
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	296,002	-
PRM, OA - South Asia	156,372	72,900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	95,240	214,254
Africa	-	31,100
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	2,000
Somalia	-	3,750
South Sudan	-	2,000
State Africa Regional (AF)	-	23,350
Europe and Eurasia	-	13,450
Georgia	-	1,100
Moldova	-	600
Ukraine	-	10,950
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	800
Near East	11,000	81,114
Iraq	5,000	26,860

Table 4: Country/Account Summary
FY 2015 & FY 2017 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Initial Actual	FY 2017 Request
Jordan	2,000	13,600
Lebanon	-	5,760
Libya	-	4,500
Syria	4,000	12,470
Tunisia	-	6,100
Yemen	-	5,884
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	5,940
South and Central Asia	28,200	49,590
Afghanistan	19,000	37,600
Nepal	-	790
Pakistan	9,200	9,900
Central Asia Regional	-	1,300
CT - Counterterrorism	10,040	39,000
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	-	21,000
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	-	18,000
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	10,040	-
Other Funding	46,000	-
Peacekeeping Operations	328,698	349,100
Africa	296,533	279,000
Central African Republic	10,000	8,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	10,000
Liberia	-	1,000
Somalia	250,000	110,000
South Sudan	21,000	30,000
State Africa Regional (AF)	15,533	120,000
Near East	-	50,000
Syria	-	50,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	32,165	20,100
PM - Peacekeeping Response	10,000	-
PM - Security Governance Initiative	1,497	-
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	20,668	20,100

Table 4: Country/Account Summary
FY 2015 & FY 2017 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Initial Actual	FY 2017 Request
Transition Initiatives	20,000	62,600
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	20,000	62,600
DCHA/OTI	20,000	62,600
USAID Administrative Expense	125,464	232,300
USAID Management	125,464	232,300
USAID Capital Investment Fund	-	133,840
USAID Operating Expense	125,464	98,460

Table 5: Objectives, Program Areas: Summary - FY 2015 & FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL	32,737,378	34,001,282
1 Peace and Security	8,675,637	8,395,594
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	325,949	327,798
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	298,845	299,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,969,980	6,748,170
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	541,563	514,293
1.5 Transnational Crime	119,605	95,082
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	419,695	410,551
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,934,082	2,720,315
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	658,771	765,230
2.2 Good Governance	716,114	1,130,297
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	162,959	172,653
2.4 Civil Society	396,238	652,135
3 Investing in People	10,471,888	10,396,307
3.1 Health	9,294,921	9,269,890
3.2 Education	905,674	788,134
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	271,293	338,283
4 Economic Growth	3,911,779	4,838,104
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	473,891	695,973
4.2 Trade and Investment	156,938	263,747
4.3 Financial Sector	258,437	58,748
4.4 Infrastructure	459,648	579,637
4.5 Agriculture	1,082,679	1,130,446
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	349,613	583,905
4.7 Economic Opportunity	270,847	249,778
4.8 Environment	859,726	1,275,870
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,332,972	5,964,396
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,205,470	5,779,729
5.2 Disaster Readiness	89,096	154,857
5.3 Migration Management	38,406	29,810
6 Program Support	1,411,020	1,686,566
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,500	1,281
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,409,520	1,685,285

* Includes Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

Table 6: Objectives, Program Areas by Account - FY 2015 Actual*

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Selected Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	ERMA	IO&P	FFP	IDA	DF	Other**
TOTAL	32,737,378	2,507,001	2,788,110	5,670,000	4,885,776	1,292,250	681,500	106,074	5,865,946	473,691	50,000	340,010	1,466,000	1,895,000	130,500	4,585,520
1 Peace and Security	8,675,637	39,165	-	-	505,619	897,146	681,500	106,074	5,865,946	473,691	-	1,210	-	-	-	105,286
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	325,949	10,365	-	-	55,116	450	252,991	-	-	-	-	1,160	-	-	-	5,867
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	298,845	-	-	-	22,310	-	276,535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,969,980	-	-	-	18,513	353,782	151,974	106,074	5,865,946	473,691	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	541,563	-	-	-	95,502	446,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	119,605	7,750	-	-	15,002	96,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	419,695	21,050	-	-	299,176	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	99,419
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,934,082	151,528	-	-	1,223,286	395,104	-	-	-	-	-	21,950	-	-	130,500	11,714
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	658,771	23,130	-	-	195,533	367,008	-	-	-	-	-	21,950	-	-	51,150	-
2.2 Good Governance	716,114	42,915	-	-	641,653	28,096	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,450	-
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	162,959	11,302	-	-	102,843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,100	11,714
2.4 Civil Society	396,238	74,181	-	-	283,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,800	-
3 Investing in People	10,471,888	624,035	2,788,110	5,670,000	1,023,430	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,840	203,473	-	-	-
3.1 Health	9,294,921	175,831	2,766,110	5,670,000	363,912	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,840	156,228	-	-	-
3.2 Education	905,674	412,408	-	-	491,396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,870	-	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	271,293	35,796	22,000	-	168,122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,375	-	-	-
4 Economic Growth	3,911,779	1,671,979	-	-	2,031,059	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,010	57,731	-	-	-
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	473,891	8,039	-	-	465,852	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	156,938	60,015	-	-	91,923	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	258,437	1,000	-	-	256,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	459,648	71,475	-	-	388,173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,082,679	900,260	-	-	163,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,169	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	349,613	26,059	-	-	243,554	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	270,847	118,071	-	-	143,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,200	1,362	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	859,726	487,060	-	-	278,556	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,910	37,200	-	-	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,332,972	20,294	-	-	100,882	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	3,000	1,204,796	1,895,000	-	3,059,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,205,470	-	-	-	98,067	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	1,196,467	1,840,342	-	3,020,594
5.2 Disaster Readiness	89,096	20,294	-	-	2,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	8,329	54,658	-	-
5.3 Migration Management	38,406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,406
6 Program Support	1,411,020	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,409,520
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,409,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,409,520

* 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 Accounts.

Table 7: Objectives, Program Areas by Account - FY2017 Request*

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other**
TOTAL	34,001,282	2,959,573	2,906,500	5,670,000	6,080,607	1,138,013	668,450	110,300	5,713,963	475,391	332,900	1,350,000	1,957,000	4,638,585
1 Peace and Security	8,392,594	36,260	-	-	574,445	722,635	668,450	110,300	5,713,963	475,391	1,550	-	-	92,600
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	324,798	15,634	-	-	75,514	-	235,500	-	-	-	1,150	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	299,700	-	-	-	24,750	-	274,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,748,170	-	-	-	23,605	266,611	158,000	110,300	5,713,963	475,391	300	-	-	-
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	514,293	1,000	-	-	130,920	382,373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	95,082	4,060	-	-	17,371	73,651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	410,551	15,566	-	-	302,285	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	92,600
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,720,315	446,843	-	-	1,824,594	415,378	-	-	-	-	18,500	-	-	15,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	765,230	72,916	-	-	282,728	392,086	-	-	-	-	17,500	-	-	-
2.2 Good Governance	1,130,297	193,284	-	-	913,721	23,292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	172,653	28,211	-	-	143,442	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	652,135	152,432	-	-	484,703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
3 Investing in People	10,396,307	435,085	2,906,500	5,670,000	1,077,664	-	-	-	-	-	167,000	140,058	-	-
3.1 Health	9,269,890	88,187	2,892,000	5,670,000	360,795	-	-	-	-	-	167,000	91,908	-	-
3.2 Education	788,134	336,726	-	-	450,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	338,283	10,172	14,500	-	266,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,150	-	-
4 Economic Growth	4,838,104	2,025,785	-	-	2,551,534	-	-	-	-	-	143,200	117,585	-	-
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	695,973	13,868	-	-	682,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	263,747	131,398	-	-	128,349	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	58,748	8,421	-	-	49,827	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	579,637	297,084	-	-	282,553	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,130,446	870,800	-	-	178,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,446	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	583,905	132,384	-	-	391,521	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	249,778	134,177	-	-	95,229	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	5,372	-	-
4.8 Environment	1,275,870	437,653	-	-	743,750	-	-	-	-	-	63,700	30,767	-	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,924,396	15,600	-	-	48,339	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	1,092,357	1,957,000	2,848,600
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,739,729	-	-	-	37,939	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,076,000	1,847,000	2,818,790
5.2 Disaster Readiness	154,857	15,600	-	-	10,400	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	16,357	110,000	-
5.3 Migration Management	29,810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,810
6 Program Support	1,686,566	-	-	-	4,031	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	1,682,385
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,281	-	-	-	1,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,685,285	-	-	-	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	1,682,385

* 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 Accounts.

Table 8: Global Climate Change Initiative - FY 2017
by Account and Operating Unit

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	ESF OCO	IO&P
TOTAL	983,900	310,300	612,100	16,000	45,500
Africa	70,500	70,500	-	-	-
Ethiopia	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Kenya	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Malawi	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Senegal	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
South Africa	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Uganda	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Zambia	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	4,500	4,500	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	71,000	71,000	-	-	-
Cambodia	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	22,000	22,000	-	-	-
Philippines	22,000	22,000	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Vietnam	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	13,000	-	-	13,000	-
Georgia	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Ukraine	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
South and Central Asia	39,200	33,700	2,500	3,000	-
Bangladesh	13,700	13,700	-	-	-

Table 8: Global Climate Change Initiative - FY 2017
by Account and Operating Unit

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	ESF - OCO	IO&P
India	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,500	-	2,500	-	-
Maldives	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Nepal	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Western Hemisphere	70,704	47,300	23,404	-	-
Colombia	11,500	-	11,500	-	-
Dominican Republic	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Honduras	3,800	3,800	-	-	-
Jamaica	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Mexico	11,904	-	11,904	-	-
Peru	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	55,300	55,300	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	4,000	-	4,000	-	-
IO - International Organizations	45,500	-	-	-	45,500
LAB - Global Development Lab	25,000	25,000	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	582,196	-	582,196	-	-

Table 9: Global Climate Change: Adaptation by Account - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	ESF - OCO	IO&P
TOTAL	431,323	141,800	282,023	3,000	4,500
Africa	39,500	39,500	-	-	-
Ethiopia	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Malawi	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Senegal	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Uganda	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	33,000	33,000	-	-	-
Cambodia	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Philippines	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Vietnam	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	14,000	11,000	-	3,000	-
Bangladesh	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
India	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Maldives	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Nepal	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Western Hemisphere	28,300	25,800	2,500	-	-
Colombia	2,500	-	2,500	-	-
Dominican Republic	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Honduras	3,800	3,800	-	-	-
Jamaica	3,000	3,000	-	-	-

Table 9: Global Climate Change: Adaptation by Account - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	ESF - OCO	IO&P
Peru	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	25,000	25,000	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	4,500	-	-	-	4,500
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	279,523	-	279,523	-	-

Table 10: Global Climate Change: Clean Energy by Account - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	ESF - OCO	IO&P
TOTAL	346,631	93,000	203,631	13,000	37,000
Africa	13,500	13,500	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Kenya	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
South Africa	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	4,500	4,500	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	13,000	-	-	13,000	-
Georgia	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Ukraine	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
South and Central Asia	17,500	15,000	2,500	-	-
Bangladesh	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
India	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,500	-	2,500	-	-
Western Hemisphere	15,500	5,500	10,000	-	-
Colombia	4,000	-	4,000	-	-
Jamaica	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Mexico	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	500	500	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	4,000	-	4,000	-	-
IO - International Organizations	37,000	-	-	-	37,000
LAB - Global Development Lab	25,000	25,000	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	187,131	-	187,131	-	-

Table 11: Global Climate Change: Sustainable Landscape by Account - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	205,946	75,500	126,446	4,000
Africa	17,500	17,500	-	-
Malawi	4,000	4,000	-	-
Zambia	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	500	500	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	6,000	6,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	20,000	20,000	-	-
Cambodia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Indonesia	10,000	10,000	-	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	7,700	7,700	-	-
Bangladesh	4,700	4,700	-	-
India	3,000	3,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	26,904	16,000	10,904	-
Colombia	5,000	-	5,000	-
Guatemala	6,000	6,000	-	-
Mexico	5,904	-	5,904	-
Peru	6,000	6,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-
USAID South America Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	14,300	14,300	-	-
IO - International Organizations	4,000	-	-	4,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	115,542	-	115,542	-

Table 12: Feed the Future - Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative - FY 2017

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	1,086,500	870,800	107,200
Nutrition (GHP Account)	108,500	-	-
State/USAID - Agriculture and Rural Development	978,000	870,800	107,200
Focus Countries	475,500	441,500	34,000
Bangladesh	55,000	55,000	-
Cambodia	8,000	8,000	-
Ethiopia	60,000	60,000	-
Ghana	38,000	38,000	-
Guatemala	17,000	17,000	-
Haiti	9,000	-	9,000
Honduras	15,000	15,000	-
Kenya	40,000	40,000	-
Liberia	7,000	-	7,000
Malawi	16,000	16,000	-
Mali	24,500	24,500	-
Mozambique	19,500	19,500	-
Nepal	11,000	-	11,000
Rwanda	24,500	24,500	-
Senegal	28,000	28,000	-
Tajikistan	7,000	-	7,000
Tanzania	54,000	54,000	-
Uganda	30,000	30,000	-
Zambia	12,000	12,000	-
Strategic Partners	3,000	-	3,000
India	3,000	-	3,000
Regional Programs	116,760	88,360	28,400
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	900	900	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,500	1,500	-
USAID Country Support (BFS)	24,260	24,260	-
USAID East Africa Regional	20,000	20,000	-

Table 12: Feed the Future - Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative - FY 2017

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF
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	19,000	19,000	-
Office of Global Food Security	28,000	-	28,000
Research and Development	144,400	144,400	-
BFS - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD)	400	400	-
BFS - Research and Development	144,000	144,000	-
Monitoring and Evaluation	18,000	18,000	-
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	18,000	18,000	-
Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	37,540	37,540	-
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	37,540	37,540	-
Economic Resilience	106,000	106,000	-
BFS - Community Development	80,000	80,000	-
BFS - Disaster Risk Reduction	5,000	5,000	-
BFS - Market Access for Vulnerable Populations	21,000	21,000	-
Aligned Agricultural Programs	76,800	35,000	41,800
Burma	14,000	-	14,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	-	4,000
Egypt	4,000	-	4,000
Georgia	3,500	-	3,500
Guinea	6,000	6,000	-
Nigeria	23,000	23,000	-
Sierra Leone	6,000	6,000	-
South Sudan	8,000	-	8,000
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 2017 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	8,576,500	6,000,000	745,000	814,500	544,000	108,500	191,000	86,500	72,500	14,500
Africa	4,738,796	3,368,096	576,000	332,800	321,900	68,000	72,000	-	-	-
Angola	41,299	17,299	22,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,000	-	16,500	3,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	40,804	40,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	193,525	70,175	50,000	40,000	20,350	2,000	11,000	-	-	-
Djibouti	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	319,263	187,213	38,000	42,000	31,550	9,500	11,000	-	-	-
Ghana	72,297	12,297	28,000	12,000	13,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Guinea	17,500	-	12,000	2,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	541,680	456,680	35,000	16,000	26,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Lesotho	47,438	47,438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	30,500	3,500	12,000	8,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	51,000	-	26,000	11,000	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	158,388	103,488	22,000	14,500	12,700	4,200	1,500	-	-	-
Mali	61,200	4,500	25,000	16,500	11,000	4,200	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	368,601	298,301	29,000	17,000	13,000	6,300	5,000	-	-	-
Namibia	38,513	38,513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	532,152	356,652	75,000	50,000	37,000	2,500	11,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	101,559	57,559	18,000	10,000	13,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	56,035	4,535	22,000	10,000	15,000	4,500	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	256,050	246,550	-	-	-	-	9,500	-	-	-
South Sudan	55,300	21,800	6,000	18,000	8,000	-	1,500	-	-	-
Swaziland	43,313	43,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	493,981	393,581	46,000	16,000	26,400	8,000	4,000	-	-	-

Table 13: Global Health Initiative - FY 2017 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
Uganda	409,676	320,176	34,000	16,000	27,500	8,000	4,000	-	-	-
Zambia	392,632	334,732	24,000	13,300	13,000	3,600	4,000	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	117,750	93,750	15,000	3,000	2,000	-	4,000	-	-	-
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	6,700	-	-	1,500	4,000	1,200	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,600	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	14,400	3,000	-	1,000	10,400	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	207,377	98,877	15,500	33,500	24,000	1,500	34,000	-	-	-
Burma	29,000	10,000	8,000	5,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	-
Cambodia	33,622	12,122	4,500	5,500	5,000	1,500	5,000	-	-	-
China	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	41,000	10,000	-	20,000	-	-	11,000	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	6,200	6,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	31,000	-	-	2,000	18,000	-	11,000	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	48,142	48,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	9,000	-	-	5,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	9,000	-	-	5,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	215,244	38,294	-	61,500	71,400	16,800	27,250	-	-	-
Bangladesh	77,000	-	-	30,000	27,000	9,000	11,000	-	-	-
India	47,500	20,000	-	11,500	10,000	-	6,000	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	3,750	-	-	-
Nepal	39,700	3,000	-	15,500	14,400	6,800	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	22,500	-	-	2,500	20,000	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13: Global Health Initiative - FY 2017 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	6,500	-	-	2,000	-	1,000	3,500	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	15,294	15,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	210,785	166,335	3,500	18,750	16,500	5,700	-	-	-	-
Brazil	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	15,113	15,113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	13,000	-	-	3,000	6,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
Haiti	129,213	104,013	-	14,000	9,000	2,200	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	25,917	25,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	20,992	20,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	6,250	-	3,500	1,750	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	5,250	-	-	2,250	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
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	474,169	91,919	150,000	81,200	99,900	14,500	36,650	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	549,345	94,045	-	275,000	2,800	2,000	16,500	86,500	72,500	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	275,000	-	-	275,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health Security in Development	72,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,500	-
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	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13: Global Health Initiative - FY 2017 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
Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Innovation Center (DI)	2,000	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	2,114,419	2,114,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional Funding for Country Programs	401,919	401,919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	1,395,000	1,395,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oversight/Management	197,500	197,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	120,000	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14a: Country/Key Interest: Biodiversity - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	148,513	116,085	32,428
Africa	68,712	57,784	10,928
Ghana	1,496	1,496	-
Kenya	3,961	3,961	-
Liberia	4,000	-	4,000
Madagascar	4,000	4,000	-
Mozambique	1,366	1,366	-
Somalia	1,428	-	1,428
South Sudan	5,500	-	5,500
Tanzania	5,000	5,000	-
Uganda	2,859	2,859	-
Zambia	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Africa Regional	5,525	5,525	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	20,243	20,243	-
USAID East Africa Regional	6,500	6,500	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	1,084	1,084	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,250	1,250	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-
East Asia and Pacific	32,610	27,610	5,000
Indonesia	15,700	15,700	-
Philippines	5,000	5,000	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	11,910	6,910	5,000
South and Central Asia	10,000	4,000	6,000
Bangladesh	4,000	4,000	-
Nepal	6,000	-	6,000
Western Hemisphere	19,641	9,141	10,500
Colombia	4,000	-	4,000
Dominican Republic	200	200	-
Guatemala	5,000	5,000	-
Honduras	1,700	1,700	-
Peru	6,500	-	6,500

Table 14a: Country/Key Interest: Biodiversity - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,500	1,500	-
USAID South America Regional	741	741	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	17,550	17,550	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment	17,550	17,550	-

Table 14b: Country/Key Interest: Combating Wildlife Trafficking - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE
TOTAL	40,838	25,838	4,500	10,500
Africa	18,613	13,613	3,000	2,000
Kenya	1,188	1,188	-	-
South Sudan	3,000	-	3,000	-
Tanzania	2,700	2,700	-	-
Uganda	2,000	2,000	-	-
State Africa Regional	2,000	-	-	2,000
USAID Africa Regional	350	350	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	4,500	4,500	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,250	1,250	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	625	625	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	8,125	8,125	-	-
Indonesia	2,625	2,625	-	-
Philippines	1,000	1,000	-	-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,000	2,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	200	-	-	200
Bangladesh	200	-	-	200
Western Hemisphere	100	100	-	-
Dominican Republic	100	100	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	4,000	4,000	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	8,300	-	-	8,300
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,500	-	1,500	-

Table 14c: Country/Key Interest: Combating Violent Extremism - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR
TOTAL	186,703	29,419	145,284	10,000	2,000
Africa	43,165	29,125	12,040	2,000	-
Mali	3,041	3,041	-	-	-
Mauritania	1,584	1,584	-	-	-
Nigeria	12,500	12,500	-	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Somalia	2,540	-	2,540	-	-
State Africa Regional	11,500	-	9,500	2,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	3,150	-	3,150	-	-
Kosovo	150	-	150	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Near East	23,680	-	23,480	100	100
Lebanon	21,480	-	21,480	-	-
Morocco	700	-	500	100	100
West Bank and Gaza	500	-	500	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	38,614	-	36,614	2,000	-
Afghanistan	24,000	-	24,000	-	-
Bangladesh	500	-	-	500	-
Kazakhstan	114	-	114	-	-
Pakistan	14,000	-	12,500	1,500	-
Western Hemisphere	2,800	-	-	2,800	-
Colombia	2,800	-	-	2,800	-
CT - Counterterrorism	66,900	-	65,000	-	1,900
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	294	294	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	3,100	-	-	3,100	-

Table 14d: Country/Key Issue: Basic Education - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	FFP
TOTAL	560,782	561,782	246,961	313,821	1,000
Africa	199,971	200,971	114,636	85,335	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-
Djibouti	1,750	1,750	-	1,750	-
Ethiopia	18,000	19,000	18,000	-	1,000
Ghana	16,171	16,171	16,171	-	-
Kenya	9,772	9,772	9,772	-	-
Liberia	17,559	17,559	-	17,559	-
Malawi	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-
Mali	8,941	8,941	8,941	-	-
Mozambique	5,339	5,339	5,339	-	-
Nigeria	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-
Rwanda	5,121	5,121	5,121	-	-
Senegal	5,542	5,542	5,542	-	-
Somalia	14,000	14,000	-	14,000	-
South Africa	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-
South Sudan	22,026	22,026	-	22,026	-
Tanzania	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-
Uganda	8,500	8,500	8,500	-	-
Zambia	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	3,750	3,750	3,750	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	14,456	14,456	12,600	1,856	-
Burma	1,856	1,856	-	1,856	-
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
Laos	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-
Philippines	7,600	7,600	7,600	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-
Ukraine	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-
Near East	101,020	101,020	-	101,020	-
Egypt	13,000	13,000	-	13,000	-
Jordan	45,000	45,000	-	45,000	-

Table 14d: Country/Key Issue: Basic Education - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	FFP
Lebanon	20,580	20,580	-	20,580	-
Morocco	3,500	3,500	-	3,500	-
West Bank and Gaza	9,500	9,500	-	9,500	-
Yemen	8,040	8,040	-	8,040	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,400	1,400	-	1,400	-
South and Central Asia	117,626	117,626	4,016	113,610	-
Afghanistan	62,000	62,000	-	62,000	-
Bangladesh	4,016	4,016	4,016	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-
Nepal	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-
Pakistan	35,000	35,000	-	35,000	-
Tajikistan	3,610	3,610	-	3,610	-
Western Hemisphere	53,984	53,984	43,984	10,000	-
Dominican Republic	3,696	3,696	3,696	-	-
El Salvador	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-
Guatemala	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-
Haiti	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-
Honduras	17,000	17,000	17,000	-	-
Nicaragua	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,117	1,117	1,117	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,671	4,671	4,671	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	71,275	71,275	71,275	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	450	450	450	-	-

Table 14e: Country/Key Issue: Higher Education - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	226,352	89,765	136,587
Africa	19,827	16,085	3,742
Ethiopia	1,000	1,000	-
Kenya	1,251	1,251	-
Liberia	1,314	-	1,314
Rwanda	1,000	1,000	-
South Africa	950	950	-
South Sudan	2,000	-	2,000
African Union	428	-	428
USAID Africa Regional	11,884	11,884	-
East Asia and Pacific	41,130	38,730	2,400
Indonesia	27,100	27,100	-
Philippines	9,130	9,130	-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,400	-	2,400
Europe and Eurasia	1,460	-	1,460
Bosnia and Herzegovina	60	-	60
Kosovo	1,000	-	1,000
Ukraine	400	-	400
Near East	54,400	-	54,400
Egypt	35,000	-	35,000
Lebanon	12,000	-	12,000
Morocco	1,900	-	1,900
West Bank and Gaza	4,500	-	4,500
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	-	1,000
South and Central Asia	73,035	-	73,035
Afghanistan	38,000	-	38,000
Kyrgyz Republic	500	-	500
Pakistan	33,000	-	33,000
Tajikistan	180	-	180
Turkmenistan	705	-	705

Table 14e: Country/Key Issue: Higher Education - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF
Central Asia Regional	650	-	650
Western Hemisphere	10,350	10,350	-
El Salvador	4,350	4,350	-
Guatemala	2,500	2,500	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,500	3,500	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,500	2,500	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	1,800	1,800	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	20,000	20,000	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,550	-	1,550
USAID Asia Regional	300	300	-

Table 14f: Country/Key Interest: Evaluation - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE	MRA	ESF	FFP
TOTAL	301,515	304,615	54,325	172,614	31,049	1,000	1,000	41,527	3,100
Africa	195,471	196,571	21,345	142,190	27,156	-	-	4,780	1,100
Angola	231	231	-	231	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	1,308	1,308	-	1,308	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	426	426	-	426	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	1,068	1,068	-	1,068	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	5,163	5,163	-	5,163	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,716	11,716	-	1,803	6,460	-	-	3,453	-
Ethiopia	13,380	13,480	2,700	6,720	3,960	-	-	-	100
Ghana	101	101	-	101	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	595	595	70	-	525	-	-	-	-
Kenya	20,769	20,769	-	20,769	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2,307	2,307	-	1,307	1,000	-	-	-	-
Malawi	6,671	6,671	850	3,171	2,650	-	-	-	-
Mali	2,000	3,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Mozambique	15,237	15,237	700	14,237	300	-	-	-	-
Namibia	701	701	-	701	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	26,808	26,808	3,800	18,208	4,800	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	4,116	4,116	1,400	2,516	200	-	-	-	-
Senegal	200	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	287	287	210	-	-	-	-	77	-
Somalia	1,250	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	-
South Africa	13,323	13,323	150	13,173	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	768	768	-	768	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	1,724	1,724	-	1,724	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	21,667	21,667	1,700	18,367	1,600	-	-	-	-
Uganda	15,225	15,225	1,150	14,075	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	16,523	16,523	1,165	12,937	2,421	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,417	3,417	-	3,417	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	3,750	3,750	3,000	-	750	-	-	-	-

Table 14f: Country/Key Interest: Evaluation - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE	MRA	ESF	FFP
USAID West Africa Regional	4,740	4,740	3,250	-	1,490	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	7,123	7,123	3,960	1,809	804	-	-	550	-
Burma	547	547	-	247	-	-	-	300	-
Cambodia	1,936	1,936	1,000	132	804	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2,129	2,129	2,120	9	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	140	140	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	105	105	-	105	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,095	2,095	700	1,145	-	-	-	250	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	171	171	-	171	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	4,759	4,759	-	409	-	-	-	4,350	-
Armenia	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-
Belarus	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	150	-
Georgia	900	900	-	-	-	-	-	900	-
Kosovo	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
Macedonia	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-
Moldova	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-
Serbia	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-
Ukraine	1,359	1,359	-	409	-	-	-	950	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	750	-
Near East	9,850	9,850	-	-	-	-	-	9,850	-
Egypt	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	-
Iraq	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Jordan	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-
Lebanon	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	150	-
Libya	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
Morocco	700	700	-	-	-	-	-	700	-
Tunisia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	400	-

Table 14f: Country/Key Interest: Evaluation - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE	MRA	ESF	FFP
South and Central Asia	9,565	9,565	300	830	2,335	-	-	6,100	-
Afghanistan	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	750	-
India	1,436	1,436	300	386	750	-	-	-	-
Nepal	4,135	4,135	-	-	1,585	-	-	2,550	-
Pakistan	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-
Central Asia Regional	444	444	-	444	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-
Western Hemisphere	27,164	27,164	7,851	5,043	754	1,000	-	12,516	-
Colombia	3,291	3,291	-	-	-	-	-	3,291	-
Dominican Republic	807	807	200	243	364	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	900	900	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	4,121	4,121	3,731	-	390	-	-	-	-
Haiti	5,731	5,731	-	4,131	-	-	-	1,600	-
Honduras	1,340	1,340	1,340	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Nicaragua	470	470	470	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	150	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	1,395	1,395	270	-	-	-	-	1,125	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	627	627	300	327	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	6,500	6,500	-	-	-	1,000	-	5,500	-
USAID Central America Regional	792	792	450	342	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	40	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	11,500	11,500	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	369	2,369	369	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	400	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	1,281	1,281	-	-	-	-	-	1,281	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14f: Country/Key Interest: Evaluation - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE	MRA	ESF	FFP
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	22,333	22,333	-	22,333	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-

Table 14g: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
TOTAL	1,307,786	1,337,198	262,651	330,734	79,855	198,156	377,150	23,925	10,300	15	25,000	29,412
Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Primary	248,929	248,929	61,284	55,662	3,985	41,268	80,590	5,640	500	-	-	-
Africa	62,725	62,725	7,714	48,030	3,681	2,300	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	28	28	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	9	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	48	48	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	110	110	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,067	5,067	-	5,000	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2,300	2,300	800	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	362	362	-	-	362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	10	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	13,266	13,266	-	13,180	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	850	850	-	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	2,023	2,023	1,500	-	523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	184	184	-	-	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	23,119	23,119	4,840	18,250	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	1,306	1,306	-	750	556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	1,035	1,035	-	-	35	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	125	125	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	1,219	1,219	-	500	719	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	257	257	-	-	257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	321	321	-	-	321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	209	209	-	-	209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	2,300	2,300	-	-	-	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	574	574	574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	489	489	350	-	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	356	356	300	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	83	83	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14g: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	424	424	-	-	24	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	400	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	24	24	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	65,090	65,090	-	4,500	-	34,000	26,590	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	28,000	28,000	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	7,550	7,550	-	-	-	-	7,550	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	10,290	10,290	-	-	-	-	10,290	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	750	750	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	7,500	7,500	-	4,500	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	57,608	57,608	3,500	550	58	-	53,000	-	500	-	-	-
Afghanistan	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	594	594	-	550	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	500	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	14	14	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	8,898	8,898	485	2,582	83	1,368	-	4,380	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,448	1,448	-	-	-	1,168	-	280	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	332	332	-	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2,250	2,250	-	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	23	23	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	485	485	485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	4,100	4,100	-	-	-	-	-	4,100	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	60	60	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	2,560	2,560	2,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	45,575	45,575	45,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14g: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,260	1,260	-	-	-	-	-	1,260	-	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	600	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary	901,587	930,999	189,273	265,081	33,249	126,119	280,845	6,920	100	-	-	29,412
Africa	404,639	432,901	117,031	189,337	30,522	11,584	56,165	-	-	-	-	28,262
Angola	11,830	11,830	-	11,582	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	15,000	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	79	79	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	1,250	1,250	-	1,000	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	429	429	-	-	429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	1,490	1,490	-	-	990	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19,904	19,904	-	4,500	604	-	14,800	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	28,691	40,541	24,241	4,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,850
Ghana	17,300	17,300	14,650	2,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	9,910	9,910	1,160	8,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	18,056	18,056	4,800	10,000	3,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	89	89	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	21,957	21,957	-	6,032	-	-	15,925	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	525	5,975	100	425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,450
Malawi	4,024	4,024	2,450	800	774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	17,100	17,100	6,100	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	2,590	2,590	500	-	2,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	31	31	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	27,607	27,607	14,050	11,900	1,657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	11,511	11,511	8,000	3,250	261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	24,400	24,400	5,400	19,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	3,780	3,780	2,500	-	-	1,280	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	19,440	19,440	-	-	-	-	19,440	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14g: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
South Africa	5,253	5,253	250	-	5,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	14,315	14,315	-	8,000	315	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2,824	2,824	-	-	-	2,824	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	1,127	1,127	-	-	1,127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	59,424	59,424	12,950	40,000	6,474	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	3,567	3,567	-	1,250	2,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	37,876	37,876	10,095	24,888	2,893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	10,215	21,177	-	2,100	1,885	6,230	-	-	-	-	-	10,962
USAID Africa Regional	1,100	1,100	1,000	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	500	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	6,945	6,945	4,785	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	42,265	42,265	20,812	9,410	1,249	10,544	-	250	-	-	-	-
Burma	11,750	11,750	-	1,800	-	9,900	-	50	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	5,162	5,162	2,750	1,910	502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	15,581	15,581	10,704	3,930	747	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Laos	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2,560	2,560	1,000	1,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,065	1,065	1,065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	1,423	1,423	1,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	144	144	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,880	2,880	2,370	210	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	13,993	13,993	-	400	213	9,320	3,790	170	100	-	-	-
Albania	400	400	-	-	-	350	-	50	-	-	-	-
Armenia	450	450	-	-	-	400	-	50	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	590	590	-	-	-	590	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	1,050	1,050	-	-	-	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,330	4,330	-	-	-	4,300	-	30	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	1,100	-	100	-	-	-
Kosovo	1,877	1,877	-	-	-	1,877	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	153	153	-	-	-	153	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14g: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Moldova	300	300	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	640	640	-	-	-	600	-	40	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	2,653	2,653	-	400	213	-	2,040	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	350	350	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	44,310	44,310	-	4,500	-	21,260	18,550	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	6,750	6,750	-	-	-	6,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	10,550	10,550	-	-	-	-	10,550	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	3,510	3,510	-	-	-	3,510	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	5,500	5,500	-	4,500	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	2,400	2,400	-	-	-	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	301,201	301,201	12,775	50,780	520	34,786	202,340	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	195,000	195,000	-	-	-	31,500	163,500	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	17,500	17,500	10,000	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	13,096	13,096	2,700	9,500	396	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	786	786	-	400	-	386	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	75	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	26,020	26,020	-	13,380	-	-	12,640	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	45,700	45,700	-	20,000	-	-	25,700	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	600	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	300	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	624	624	-	-	124	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	76,779	77,929	28,005	10,654	745	33,575	-	3,800	-	-	-	1,150
Colombia	6,525	6,525	-	-	-	6,525	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,904	1,904	450	1,454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	3,920	3,920	3,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	11,495	12,645	7,550	3,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150
Haiti	11,608	11,608	-	4,255	203	6,850	-	300	-	-	-	-

Table 14g: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Honduras	8,500	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	400	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1,650	1,650	1,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	250	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,100	5,100	2,000	-	-	2,600	-	500	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	19,500	19,500	-	-	-	16,500	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,027	2,027	1,485	-	542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,500	2,500	1,500	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	300	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,650	2,650	2,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,700	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	2,700	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,050	1,050	-	-	-	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender-Based Violence	157,270	157,270	12,094	9,991	42,621	30,769	15,715	11,365	9,700	15	25,000	-
Africa	61,517	61,517	1,900	6,543	38,044	200	13,215	-	1,600	15	-	-
Botswana	809	809	-	-	809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	110	110	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	412	412	-	-	412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7,295	7,295	-	2,000	495	-	3,800	-	1,000	-	-	-
Ethiopia	474	474	100	-	374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	363	363	-	-	363	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	300	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	3,679	3,679	-	-	3,679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	303	303	-	193	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,515	1,515	-	-	-	-	1,415	-	100	-	-	-

Table 14g: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Madagascar	150	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	1,138	1,138	-	150	988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	2,250	2,250	-	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,902	1,902	-	-	1,902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	121	121	-	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	7,421	7,421	-	-	7,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	1,012	1,012	300	250	457	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Senegal	1,250	1,250	500	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	5,110	5,110	500	-	4,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	8,260	8,260	-	-	260	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	616	616	-	-	616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	7,535	7,535	-	-	7,525	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Uganda	4,334	4,334	-	-	4,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2,475	2,475	-	-	2,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,183	1,183	-	-	983	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	500	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	7,495	7,495	2,754	751	1,507	2,183	-	300	-	-	-	-
Burma	650	650	-	-	-	550	-	100	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	381	381	50	279	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	3,712	3,712	2,654	-	858	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	597	597	-	-	597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,633	1,633	-	-	-	1,633	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	472	472	-	472	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	500	500	-	-	-	350	-	50	100	-	-	-
Armenia	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	350	350	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Near East	4,050	4,050	-	-	-	2,550	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,750	1,750	-	-	-	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	500	500	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14g: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	800	800	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	12,767	12,767	1,500	1,250	193	824	1,000	-	8,000	-	-	-
Afghanistan	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2,200	2,200	1,500	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	605	605	-	550	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	424	424	-	-	-	424	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	500	500	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	500	500	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	400	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	138	138	-	-	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	34,681	34,681	3,190	1,447	2,877	16,662	-	10,505	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2,517	2,517	-	-	-	1,862	-	655	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,017	1,017	-	687	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	2,330	2,330	2,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2,232	2,232	-	-	1,232	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	250	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	4,100	4,100	-	-	-	-	-	4,100	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	500	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	16,550	16,550	-	-	-	10,800	-	5,750	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,185	2,185	610	260	1,315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	2,750	2,750	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	510	510	-	-	-	-	-	510	-	-	-	-
Women, Peace and Security (WPS is a non-add to the Gender topline. WPS attributions are embedded within the above Gender categories)	133,590	133,590	17,325	1,500	-	47,405	52,490	11,120	3,700	50	-	-
Africa	37,669	37,669	11,175	1,500	-	4,374	20,520	-	100	-	-	-
Burundi	50	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	600	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14g: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Liberia	14,620	14,620	-	-	-	-	14,520	-	100	-	-	-
Mali	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	10,075	10,075	10,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	500	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	7,000	7,000	-	1,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2,824	2,824	-	-	-	2,824	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	6,345	6,345	1,000	-	-	5,345	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	5,345	5,345	-	-	-	5,345	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	5,435	5,435	-	-	-	5,150	25	160	100	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,180	5,180	-	-	-	5,150	-	30	-	-	-	-
Georgia	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Moldova	25	25	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-
Serbia	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
Near East	7,700	7,700	-	-	-	700	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	700	700	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	30,075	30,075	-	-	-	1,000	24,945	580	3,500	50	-	-
Afghanistan	14,000	14,000	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	350	350	-	-	-	250	-	100	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	550	550	-	-	-	350	-	200	-	-	-	-
Nepal	5,945	5,945	-	-	-	-	5,945	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	1,500	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	450	450	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	50	-	-
Tajikistan	180	180	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	38,886	38,886	3,000	-	-	25,836	-	10,050	-	-	-	-
Colombia	636	636	-	-	-	636	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	1,000	-	300	-	-	-	-
Honduras	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-

Table 14g: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	IMET	MRA	FFP
Venezuela	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	32,750	32,750	-	-	-	24,000	-	8,750	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,150	2,150	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	330	330	-	-	-	-	-	330	-	-	-	-
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 14h: Country/Key Issue: Family Planning and Reproductive Health - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	ESF	GHP-USAID	IO&P
TOTAL	620,000	41,000	544,000	35,000
Africa	321,900	-	321,900	-
Angola	2,000	-	2,000	-
Benin	3,000	-	3,000	-
Burundi	3,000	-	3,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20,350	-	20,350	-
Ethiopia	31,550	-	31,550	-
Ghana	13,000	-	13,000	-
Guinea	3,000	-	3,000	-
Kenya	26,000	-	26,000	-
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	15,000	-	15,000	-
South Sudan	8,000	-	8,000	-
Tanzania	26,400	-	26,400	-
Uganda	27,500	-	27,500	-
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	24,000	-	24,000	-
Cambodia	5,000	-	5,000	-
Philippines	18,000	-	18,000	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	-	1,000	-

Table 14h: Country/Key Issue: Family Planning and Reproductive Health - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	ESF	GHP-USAID	IO&P
Near East	33,500	30,000	3,500	-
Egypt	5,000	5,000	-	-
Jordan	25,000	25,000	-	-
Yemen	3,500	-	3,500	-
South and Central Asia	82,400	11,000	71,400	-
Afghanistan	11,000	11,000	-	-
Bangladesh	27,000	-	27,000	-
India	10,000	-	10,000	-
Nepal	14,400	-	14,400	-
Pakistan	20,000	-	20,000	-
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	-
GH - Global Health	99,900	-	99,900	-
GH - International Partnerships	2,800	-	2,800	-
IO - International Organizations	35,000	-	-	35,000
LAB - Global Development Lab	1,000	-	1,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	3,000	-	3,000	-

Table 14i: Country/Key Issue: HIV/AIDS - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	6,000,200	200	5,670,000	330,000
Africa	3,368,096	-	3,274,901	93,195
Angola	17,299	-	12,899	4,400
Botswana	40,804	-	40,804	-
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
Djibouti	1,800	-	300	1,500
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	-	350	3,150
Malawi	103,488	-	87,988	15,500
Mali	4,500	-	1,500	3,000
Mozambique	298,301	-	298,301	-
Namibia	38,513	-	38,513	-
Nigeria	356,652	-	356,652	-
Rwanda	57,559	-	57,559	-
Senegal	4,535	-	600	3,935
Sierra Leone	500	-	500	-
South Africa	246,550	-	246,550	-
South Sudan	21,800	-	19,790	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	-	-	3,600
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,600	-	-	3,600
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	-	-	3,000

Table 14i: Country/Key Issue: HIV/AIDS - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
East Asia and Pacific	98,877	-	75,627	23,250
Burma	10,000	-	9,000	1,000
Cambodia	12,122	-	5,122	7,000
China	1,500	-	1,500	-
Indonesia	10,000	-	2,250	7,750
Papua New Guinea	6,200	-	3,700	2,500
Vietnam	48,142	-	48,142	-
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
Central Asia Regional	15,294	-	14,294	1,000
Western Hemisphere	166,335	-	145,244	21,091
Brazil	300	-	300	-
Dominican Republic	15,113	-	9,363	5,750
Haiti	104,013	-	104,013	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	25,917	-	18,967	6,950
USAID Central America Regional	20,992	-	12,601	8,391
GH - Global Health	91,919	-	-	91,919
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	2,114,419	-	2,114,419	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	401,919	-	401,919	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,395,000	-	1,395,000	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	197,500	-	197,500	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	120,000	-	120,000	-

Table 14j: Country/Key Issue: Malaria - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	745,000
Africa	576,000
Angola	22,000
Benin	16,500
Burkina Faso	9,000
Burundi	9,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	50,000
Ethiopia	38,000
Ghana	28,000
Guinea	12,000
Kenya	35,000
Liberia	12,000
Madagascar	26,000
Malawi	22,000
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 Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,500
GH - Global Health	150,000

Table 14k: Country/Key Issue: Maternal and Child Health - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	ESF	GHP-USAID	IO&P	FFP
TOTAL	1,051,700	1,055,200	105,200	814,500	132,000	3,500
Africa	332,800	336,300	-	332,800	-	3,500
Benin	3,500	3,500	-	3,500	-	-
Burundi	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	40,000	40,000	-	40,000	-	-
Ethiopia	42,000	42,000	-	42,000	-	-
Ghana	12,000	12,000	-	12,000	-	-
Guinea	2,500	2,500	-	2,500	-	-
Kenya	16,000	16,000	-	16,000	-	-
Liberia	8,000	8,000	-	8,000	-	-
Madagascar	11,000	11,000	-	11,000	-	-
Malawi	14,500	16,000	-	14,500	-	1,500
Mali	16,500	18,500	-	16,500	-	2,000
Mozambique	17,000	17,000	-	17,000	-	-
Nigeria	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	-	-
Rwanda	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Senegal	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
South Sudan	18,000	18,000	-	18,000	-	-
Tanzania	16,000	16,000	-	16,000	-	-
Uganda	16,000	16,000	-	16,000	-	-
Zambia	13,300	13,300	-	13,300	-	-
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	33,500	33,500	-	33,500	-	-
Burma	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Cambodia	5,500	5,500	-	5,500	-	-
Indonesia	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	-	-
Philippines	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-

Table 14k: Country/Key Issue: Maternal and Child Health - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	ESF	GHP-USAID	IO&P	FFP
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Near East	33,500	33,500	28,000	5,500	-	-
Egypt	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Jordan	25,000	25,000	25,000	-	-	-
Yemen	5,500	5,500	-	5,500	-	-
South and Central Asia	138,700	138,700	77,200	61,500	-	-
Afghanistan	54,700	54,700	54,700	-	-	-
Bangladesh	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	-
India	11,500	11,500	-	11,500	-	-
Nepal	15,500	15,500	-	15,500	-	-
Pakistan	25,000	25,000	22,500	2,500	-	-
Tajikistan	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
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	-	-
GH - Global Health	81,200	81,200	-	81,200	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	275,000	275,000	-	275,000	-	-
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	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	2,250	2,250	-	2,250	-	-

Table 14I: Country/Key Issue: Nutrition - FY 2017

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF-OCO	ESF	GHP-State	GHP-USAID	FFP
TOTAL	168,443	256,085	9,900	36,000	500	13,543	108,500	87,642
Africa	81,187	142,829	-	-	-	13,187	68,000	61,642
Burkina Faso	0	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
Burundi	0	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	12,000
Cameroon	149	149	-	-	-	149	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	1,207	1,207	-	-	-	1,207	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,520	19,820	-	-	-	520	2,000	17,300
Ethiopia	10,144	15,144	-	-	-	644	9,500	5,000
Ghana	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	7,000	-
Kenya	4,860	4,860	-	-	-	860	4,000	-
Lesotho	330	330	-	-	-	330	-	-
Madagascar	0	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,000
Malawi	4,435	6,185	-	-	-	235	4,200	1,750
Mali	4,200	6,700	-	-	-	-	4,200	2,500
Mozambique	6,300	6,300	-	-	-	-	6,300	-
Namibia	100	100	-	-	-	100	-	-
Nigeria	5,568	5,568	-	-	-	3,068	2,500	-
Rwanda	3,525	3,525	-	-	-	525	3,000	-
Senegal	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	-	4,500	-
South Africa	124	124	-	-	-	124	-	-
Swaziland	650	650	-	-	-	650	-	-
Tanzania	10,115	10,115	-	-	-	2,115	8,000	-
Uganda	8,540	8,540	-	-	-	540	8,000	-
Zambia	5,450	5,450	-	-	-	1,850	3,600	-
Zimbabwe	270	8,362	-	-	-	270	-	8,092
USAID Sahel Regional Program	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	1,200	-
East Asia and Pacific	11,400	11,400	9,900	-	-	-	1,500	-
Cambodia	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500	-
Laos	9,900	9,900	9,900	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	3,500	3,500	-	3,000	500	-	-	-
Yemen	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	500	500	-	-	500	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	49,800	57,800	-	33,000	-	-	16,800	8,000

Table 14I: Country/Key Issue: Nutrition - FY 2017

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF-OCO	ESF	GHP-State	GHP-USAID	FFP
Afghanistan	33,000	33,000	-	33,000	-		-	-
Bangladesh	9,000	17,000	-	-	-		9,000	8,000
Nepal	6,800	6,800	-	-	-		6,800	-
Tajikistan	1,000	1,000	-	-	-		1,000	-
Western Hemisphere	6,056	9,056	-	-	-	356	5,700	3,000
Guatemala	3,500	6,500	-	-	-		3,500	3,000
Haiti	2,556	2,556	-	-	-	356	2,200	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	0	15,000	-	-	-		-	15,000
Global Health	14,500	14,500	-	-	-		14,500	-
International Partnerships	2,000	2,000	-	-	-		2,000	-

Table 14m: Country/Key Issue: Global Health Security - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>		GHP-USAID
TOTAL		72,500
GH - International Partnerships		72,500
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development		72,500

Table 14n: Country/Key Interest: Polio - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	ESF	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	51,660	2,000	49,660
Africa	17,660	-	17,660
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,500	-	3,500
Ethiopia	3,000	-	3,000
Mali	60	-	60
Nigeria	7,000	-	7,000
South Sudan	2,500	-	2,500
USAID Africa Regional	1,600	-	1,600
East Asia and Pacific	500	-	500
Indonesia	500	-	500
Near East	300	-	300
Yemen	300	-	300
South and Central Asia	8,200	2,000	6,200
Afghanistan	2,000	2,000	-
Bangladesh	700	-	700
India	3,000	-	3,000
Pakistan	2,500	-	2,500
GH - Global Health	25,000	-	25,000
Global Health - Core	25,000	-	25,000

Table 14o: Country/Key Interest: Tuberculosis - FY 2017

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	ESF-OCO	GHP-State	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	332,553	4,000	137,553	191,000
Africa	197,636	-	125,636	72,000
Angola	310	-	310	-
Botswana	4,147	-	4,147	-
Cameroon	534	-	534	-
Cote d'Ivoire	3,863	-	3,863	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	14,080	-	3,080	11,000
Ethiopia	16,493	-	5,493	11,000
Kenya	19,179	-	15,179	4,000
Lesotho	3,696	-	3,696	-
Malawi	7,170	-	5,670	1,500
Mozambique	11,479	-	6,479	5,000
Namibia	688	-	688	-
Nigeria	21,746	-	10,746	11,000
Rwanda	1,578	-	1,578	-
South Africa	36,344	-	26,844	9,500
South Sudan	1,702	-	202	1,500
Swaziland	1,599	-	1,599	-
Tanzania	12,647	-	8,647	4,000
Uganda	11,754	-	7,754	4,000
Zambia	19,855	-	15,855	4,000
Zimbabwe	7,272	-	3,272	4,000
USAID Africa Regional	1,500	-	-	1,500
East Asia and Pacific	36,463	-	2,463	34,000
Burma	6,093	-	93	6,000
Cambodia	5,256	-	256	5,000
Indonesia	11,476	-	476	11,000
Philippines	11,000	-	-	11,000

Table 14o: Country/Key Interest: Tuberculosis - FY 2017

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Total	ESF-OCO	GHP-State	GHP-USAID
Vietnam	1,426	-	1,426	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,212	-	212	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	6,216	-	1,616	4,600
Ukraine	5,216	-	1,616	3,600
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,000	-	-	1,000
South and Central Asia	32,960	4,000	1,710	27,250
Afghanistan	4,000	4,000	-	-
Bangladesh	11,000	-	-	11,000
India	7,205	-	1,205	6,000
Kyrgyz Republic	3,750	-	-	3,750
Tajikistan	3,500	-	-	3,500
Uzbekistan	3,000	-	-	3,000
Central Asia Regional	505	-	505	-
Western Hemisphere	6,128	-	6,128	-
Dominican Republic	773	-	773	-
Haiti	4,530	-	4,530	-
USAID Central America Regional	825	-	825	-
Global Health	36,650	-	-	36,650
International Partnerships	16,500	-	-	16,500

Table 14p: Country/Key Interest: Microenterprise - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	168,734	86,760	81,974
Africa	73,155	68,155	5,000
Ethiopia	18,505	18,505	-
Ghana	3,500	3,500	-
Kenya	6,000	6,000	-
Liberia	5,000	-	5,000
Mozambique	10,000	10,000	-
Nigeria	1,000	1,000	-
Rwanda	4,500	4,500	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-
Tanzania	12,400	12,400	-
Uganda	7,250	7,250	-
Zambia	3,000	3,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	3,750	3,000	750
Cambodia	3,000	3,000	-
China	750	-	750
Europe and Eurasia	4,474	-	4,474
Armenia	300	-	300
Azerbaijan	100	-	100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,000	-	1,000
Georgia	1,000	-	1,000
Kosovo	400	-	400
Ukraine	1,674	-	1,674
Near East	13,000	-	13,000
Egypt	5,000	-	5,000
Jordan	3,000	-	3,000
Lebanon	4,000	-	4,000
Tunisia	1,000	-	1,000
South and Central Asia	36,050	3,000	33,050
Afghanistan	18,000	-	18,000
Bangladesh	3,000	3,000	-
Kyrgyz Republic	4,000	-	4,000
Nepal	3,300	-	3,300
Pakistan	4,250	-	4,250
Tajikistan	3,000	-	3,000

Table 14p: Country/Key Interest: Microenterprise - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF
Central Asia Regional	500	-	500
Western Hemisphere	25,405	1,405	24,000
Colombia	6,000	-	6,000
Haiti	8,000	-	8,000
Honduras	150	150	-
Paraguay	1,255	1,255	-
Peru	10,000	-	10,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	4,200	4,200	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	7,000	7,000	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	800	-	800
Special Representatives	900	-	900
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	900	-	900

Table 14q: Country/Key Interest: Public Private Partnerships - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	305,360	129,324	81,825	70,311	23,900
Africa	108,591	32,100	200	69,391	6,900
Angola	875	-	-	375	500
Cameroon	991	-	-	991	-
Cote d'Ivoire	83	-	-	83	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	971	-	-	971	-
Djibouti	200	-	200	-	-
Ethiopia	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Ghana	6,700	6,000	-	-	700
Guinea	500	500	-	-	-
Kenya	6,505	4,105	-	2,400	-
Lesotho	7,575	-	-	7,575	-
Malawi	4,055	2,050	-	2,005	-
Mali	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	5,458	2,000	-	3,058	400
Namibia	3,900	-	-	3,900	-
Nigeria	6,425	800	-	3,375	2,250
Rwanda	3,000	2,000	-	-	1,000
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	500	500	-	-	-
South Africa	8,095	1,000	-	7,095	-
Swaziland	7,500	-	-	7,500	-
Tanzania	9,146	900	-	7,146	1,100
Uganda	7,930	-	-	6,980	950
Zambia	18,982	4,045	-	14,937	-
USAID Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	200	200	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	17,780	16,105	-	175	1,500
Cambodia	3,275	1,600	-	175	1,500
Indonesia	7,460	7,460	-	-	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,895	2,895	-	-	-

Table 14q: Country/Key Interest: Public Private Partnerships - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	150	150	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,742	-	2,742	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	-	100	-	-
Georgia	800	-	800	-	-
Ukraine	1,842	-	1,842	-	-
Near East	12,100	-	12,100	-	-
Lebanon	10,100	-	10,100	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	51,532	10,787	24,500	745	15,500
Bangladesh	8,250	3,750	-	-	4,500
India	21,507	6,837	3,000	670	11,000
Maldives	200	200	-	-	-
Pakistan	21,500	-	21,500	-	-
Central Asia Regional	75	-	-	75	-
Western Hemisphere	49,915	11,065	38,850	-	-
Colombia	10,600	-	10,600	-	-
Dominican Republic	400	400	-	-	-
El Salvador	5,765	5,765	-	-	-
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Haiti	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Honduras	400	400	-	-	-
Mexico	4,250	-	4,250	-	-
Paraguay	360	360	-	-	-
Peru	5,500	1,500	4,000	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	19,000	-	19,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	640	640	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	15,767	15,767	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	500	500	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	43,000	43,000	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,433	-	2,433	-	-
Special Representatives	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	1,000	-	1,000	-	-

Table 14r: Country/Key Interest: Relief to Development - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total without FFP	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-USAID	FFP
TOTAL	87,384	154,034	37,971	35,913	13,500	66,650
Africa	61,674	128,324	36,761	12,413	12,500	66,650
Ethiopia	13,261	71,911	13,261	-	-	58,650
Kenya	13,000	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Mali	17,000	25,000	7,500	-	9,500	8,000
Somalia	4,250	4,250	-	4,250	-	-
South Sudan	10,000	10,000	-	7,000	3,000	-
Sudan	1,163	1,163	-	1,163	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Near East	5,500	5,500	-	4,500	1,000	-
Lebanon	2,500	2,500	-	2,500	-	-
Yemen	3,000	3,000	-	2,000	1,000	-
South and Central Asia	19,000	19,000	-	19,000	-	-
Afghanistan	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Nepal	7,000	7,000	-	7,000	-	-
Pakistan	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,210	1,210	1,210	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,210	1,210	1,210	-	-	-

Table 14s: Country/Key Issue: Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR	PKO
TOTAL	66,515	15,275	7,000	6,000	18,140	20,100
Africa	38,475	15,275	7,000	4,000	12,200	-
Mali	2,941	2,941	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	1,584	1,584	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	23,200	-	7,000	4,000	12,200	-
USAID Africa Regional	750	750	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Near East	7,940	-	-	2,000	5,940	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	7,940	-	-	2,000	5,940	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	20,100	-	-	-	-	20,100

Table 14t: Country/Key Issue: Science, Technology & Innovation - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	FMF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE
TOTAL	704,178	515,452	94,300	1,500	22,333	68,333	2,260
Africa	121,255	74,523	3,987	-	-	42,745	-
Angola	4,459	-	-	-	-	4,459	-
Benin	300	-	-	-	-	300	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,150	-	-	-	-	1,150	-
Ethiopia	3,210	2,600	-	-	-	610	-
Ghana	13,100	11,900	-	-	-	1,200	-
Kenya	8,120	7,820	-	-	-	300	-
Liberia	3,691	-	3,691	-	-	-	-
Malawi	15,070	50	-	-	-	15,020	-
Mali	6,125	3,200	-	-	-	2,925	-
Mozambique	5,200	5,200	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	3,050	2,000	-	-	-	1,050	-
Senegal	7,400	6,000	-	-	-	1,400	-
South Africa	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	7,550	2,000	-	-	-	5,550	-
Zambia	13,796	7,640	-	-	-	6,156	-
Zimbabwe	421	-	296	-	-	125	-
USAID Africa Regional	9,700	7,750	-	-	-	1,950	-
USAID East Africa Regional	6,350	6,000	-	-	-	350	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	200	-	-	-	-	200	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	5,263	5,263	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	44,575	34,047	3,300	1,500	-	5,728	-
Burma	1,600	-	1,000	-	-	600	-
Cambodia	2,758	2,700	-	-	-	58	-
China	200	-	200	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	19,602	16,702	-	1,500	-	1,400	-
Laos	300	300	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14t: Country/Key Issue: Science, Technology & Innovation - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	FMF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE
Philippines	12,770	9,100	-	-	-	3,670	-
Thailand	495	495	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,300	300	2,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,550	4,450	100	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	8,160	-	8,100	-	-	-	60
Albania	310	-	250	-	-	-	60
Armenia	5,450	-	5,450	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	-	100	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	200	-	200	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	600	-	600	-	-	-	-
Near East	34,550	-	34,550	-	-	-	-
Egypt	7,250	-	7,250	-	-	-	-
Jordan	11,750	-	11,750	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	6,700	-	6,700	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	850	-	850	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	60,747	21,037	24,850	-	-	14,860	-
Afghanistan	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	17,100	14,000	-	-	-	3,100	-
India	20,837	6,837	3,000	-	-	11,000	-
Kazakhstan	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-
Maldives	200	200	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	4,060	-	3,300	-	-	760	-
Pakistan	3,050	-	3,050	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	34,020	21,590	12,430	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2,030	-	2,030	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	5,130	5,130	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14t: Country/Key Issue: Science, Technology & Innovation - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	FMF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE
Guatemala	3,100	3,100	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	4,700	-	4,700	-	-	-	-
Honduras	600	600	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	750	-	750	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	520	520	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	6,200	3,000	3,200	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,750	-	1,750	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,990	3,990	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	250	250	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	187,755	187,755	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	11,500	11,500	-	-	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	4,200	-	4,200	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	2,200
LAB - Global Development Lab	170,000	165,000	-	-	-	5,000	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,883	-	2,883	-	-	-	-
S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	22,333	-	-	-	22,333	-	-

Table 14u: Country/Key Interest: Trafficking in Persons - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE
TOTAL	48,747	7,250	13,118	28,379
Africa	1,390	200	1,190	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	190	-	190	-
Ghana	200	200	-	-
State Africa Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,010	4,210	500	300
Burma	700	-	500	200
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-
Laos	50	-	-	50
Philippines	600	600	-	-
Thailand	410	410	-	-
Timor-Leste	50	-	-	50
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,200	1,200	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,176	-	1,471	705
Azerbaijan	225	-	225	-
Belarus	221	-	221	-
Georgia	115	-	-	115
Moldova	325	-	25	300
Montenegro	90	-	-	90
Ukraine	1,200	-	1,000	200
Near East	1,647	-	1,647	-
Egypt	1,425	-	1,425	-
Lebanon	222	-	222	-
South and Central Asia	9,546	1,100	7,610	836
Afghanistan	5,000	-	5,000	-
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	-	-
Kazakhstan	350	-	250	100
Kyrgyz Republic	550	-	350	200
Nepal	1,500	-	1,500	-
Tajikistan	180	-	-	180
Turkmenistan	310	-	110	200

Table 14u: Country/Key Interest: Trafficking in Persons - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE
Uzbekistan	556	-	400	156
Western Hemisphere	6,690	990	700	5,000
Colombia	700	-	700	-
Guatemala	750	750	-	-
Mexico	1,000	-	-	1,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	4,000	-	-	4,000
USAID Central America Regional	240	240	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	750	750	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	815	-	-	815
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	-	-	20,723

Table 14v: Country/Key Interest: Water - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	255,565	96,119	134,201	8,043	17,202
Africa	63,765	37,520	12,315	7,230	6,700
Botswana	50	-	-	50	-
Cameroon	125	-	-	125	-
Cote d'Ivoire	225	-	-	225	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	100	-	-	100	-
Ethiopia	6,995	3,200	-	295	3,500
Ghana	3,412	3,412	-	-	-
Kenya	4,161	3,961	-	200	-
Lesotho	75	-	-	75	-
Liberia	5,070	-	5,070	-	-
Malawi	200	-	-	200	-
Mali	1,441	1,441	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,669	1,169	-	500	-
Namibia	50	-	-	50	-
Nigeria	4,295	3,858	-	437	-
Rwanda	873	-	-	173	700
Senegal	2,716	2,216	-	-	500
South Africa	150	-	-	150	-
South Sudan	7,245	-	7,245	-	-
Swaziland	150	-	-	150	-
Tanzania	3,992	2,992	-	1,000	-
Uganda	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Zambia	3,833	1,433	-	400	2,000
Zimbabwe	100	-	-	100	-
USAID Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,836	3,836	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	750	750	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	6,252	6,252	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	13,850	13,600	-	-	250
Cambodia	250	-	-	-	250

Table 14v: Country/Key Interest: Water - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Indonesia	9,100	9,100	-	-	-
Philippines	4,500	4,500	-	-	-
Near East	102,660	-	102,660	-	-
Jordan	23,000	-	23,000	-	-
Lebanon	32,160	-	32,160	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	40,000	-	40,000	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	900	-	900	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	6,600	-	6,600	-	-
South and Central Asia	23,355	1,955	13,500	-	7,900
Afghanistan	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Bangladesh	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
India	4,955	1,955	-	-	3,000
Nepal	3,900	-	2,000	-	1,900
Tajikistan	1,500	-	1,500	-	-
Western Hemisphere	13,165	5,000	5,000	813	2,352
Dominican Republic	352	-	-	-	352
Guatemala	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Haiti	7,813	-	5,000	813	2,000
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	19,332	19,332	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	18,712	18,712	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	726	-	726	-	-

Table 14w: Country/Key Issue: Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	IO&P	TI
TOTAL	2,720,315	446,843	1,824,594	415,378	18,500	15,000
Africa	343,172	109,794	199,878	33,500	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Burundi	2,011	-	2,011	-	-	-
Central African Republic	5,000	-	3,000	2,000	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	7,000	-	7,000	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	31,200	-	30,000	1,200	-	-
Ethiopia	4,134	4,134	-	-	-	-
Ghana	8,978	8,978	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2,320	2,320	-	-	-	-
Kenya	12,892	12,892	-	-	-	-
Liberia	33,986	-	30,486	3,500	-	-
Madagascar	1,110	1,110	-	-	-	-
Malawi	961	961	-	-	-	-
Mali	3,792	3,792	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,335	1,335	-	-	-	-
Niger	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	27,000	27,000	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2,561	1,000	1,561	-	-	-
Somalia	27,000	-	27,000	-	-	-
South Africa	2,962	2,962	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	55,000	-	55,000	-	-	-
Sudan	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	3,658	3,658	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2,150	2,150	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	14,000	-	14,000	-	-	-
African Union	1,760	-	960	800	-	-
State Africa Regional	49,860	-	23,860	26,000	-	-

Table 14w: Country/Key Issue: Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	IO&P	TI
USAID Africa Regional	10,788	10,788	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	5,714	5,714	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	148,808	97,125	40,633	11,050	-	-
Burma	29,855	-	29,455	400	-	-
Cambodia	17,750	16,250	1,500	-	-	-
China	800	-	-	800	-	-
Indonesia	38,650	35,500	-	3,150	-	-
Laos	1,300	1,000	-	300	-	-
Mongolia	500	-	-	500	-	-
Philippines	20,500	18,500	-	2,000	-	-
Thailand	4,715	3,765	-	950	-	-
Timor-Leste	5,310	4,610	-	700	-	-
Vietnam	15,250	13,500	-	1,750	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	10,178	-	9,678	500	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	232,292	-	212,975	19,317	-	-
Albania	7,200	-	6,000	1,200	-	-
Armenia	7,204	-	6,234	970	-	-
Azerbaijan	5,843	-	5,843	-	-	-
Belarus	7,147	-	7,147	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	18,138	-	16,190	1,948	-	-
Georgia	26,870	-	25,710	1,160	-	-
Kosovo	21,398	-	16,018	5,380	-	-
Macedonia	7,779	-	6,908	871	-	-
Moldova	17,217	-	15,657	1,560	-	-
Montenegro	1,078	-	-	1,078	-	-
Serbia	11,874	-	10,524	1,350	-	-
Ukraine	53,800	-	50,000	3,800	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	46,744	-	46,744	-	-	-
Near East	427,515	-	402,140	25,375	-	-

Table 14w: Country/Key Issue: Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	IO&P	TI
Egypt	17,000	-	15,000	2,000	-	-
Iraq	53,000	-	53,000	-	-	-
Jordan	35,000	-	35,000	-	-	-
Lebanon	20,640	-	18,640	2,000	-	-
Libya	15,000	-	14,000	1,000	-	-
Morocco	6,500	-	6,500	-	-	-
Syria	125,000	-	125,000	-	-	-
Tunisia	26,985	-	23,300	3,685	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	32,350	-	16,700	15,650	-	-
Yemen	10,100	-	9,600	500	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	50,000	-	50,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	30,000	-	30,000	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	540	-	-	540	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	5,400	-	5,400	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	777,443	8,000	655,828	113,615	-	-
Afghanistan	652,000	-	550,000	102,000	-	-
Bangladesh	8,600	8,000	-	600	-	-
Kazakhstan	3,094	-	3,094	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	15,897	-	14,897	1,000	-	-
Nepal	13,168	-	12,138	1,030	-	-
Pakistan	50,000	-	43,000	7,000	-	-
Sri Lanka	22,017	-	21,017	1,000	-	-
Tajikistan	5,110	-	4,780	330	-	-
Turkmenistan	1,309	-	1,309	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	2,403	-	1,748	655	-	-
Central Asia Regional	3,845	-	3,845	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	577,545	149,238	226,640	201,667	-	-
Colombia	72,340	-	30,840	41,500	-	-
Cuba	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	40,120	40,120	-	-	-	-

Table 14w: Country/Key Issue: Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance - FY 2017

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2017 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	IO&P	TI
Guatemala	42,355	42,355	-	-	-	-
Haiti	21,500	-	21,500	-	-	-
Honduras	35,500	35,500	-	-	-	-
Mexico	78,917	-	37,100	41,817	-	-
Nicaragua	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	4,061	4,061	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,500	-	5,500	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	230,050	-	111,700	118,350	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	13,802	13,802	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,400	2,400	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	49,347	34,347	-	-	-	15,000
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	75,000	-	75,000	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	47,000	47,000	-	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	6,500	-	6,500	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	10,854	-	-	10,854	-	-
IO - International Organizations	18,500	-	-	-	18,500	-
IO - Department of Political Affairs	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
IO - Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCOPIL)	200	-	-	-	200	-
IO - Internet Governance Forum (IGF)	200	-	-	-	200	-
IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-
IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	250	-	-	-	250	-
IO - UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,150	-	-	-	1,150	-
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	3,700	-	-	-	3,700	-
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-
IO - UNVFT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-
Special Representatives	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,339	1,339	-	-	-	-

Table 15a: USAID Operating Expenses - Summary, FY 2015 - FY 2017
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actuals ¹				FY 2016 Estimate				FY 2017 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	7,948	-	6,234	14,182	6,456	-	8,833	15,289	6,521	-	8,975	15,495
Office of Faith-Based Initiatives	297	-	-	297	-	-	-	304	307	-	-	307
Office of Civil Rights and Diversity	337	-	1,168	1,505	339	-	1,860	2,199	342	-	1,890	2,233
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	238	-	1,592	1,830	238	-	1,880	2,118	240	-	1,910	2,150
Office of Security	18,871	-	8,248	27,118	18,870	-	10,238	29,108	19,059	-	10,402	29,461
Office of General Counsel	470	-	8,110	8,580	479	-	9,628	10,107	484	-	9,782	10,266
Office of Legislative and Public Affairs	2,409	-	5,752	8,162	2,418	-	6,760	9,178	2,442	-	6,868	9,310
Global Development Lab	5,281	-	11,961	17,243	5,283	-	13,126	18,409	5,335	-	13,336	18,672
Office of Human Capital and Talent Management	624	-	16,680	17,304	628	-	18,977	19,605	634	-	19,280	19,914
Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs	7,373	-	6,530	13,903	6,067	-	8,391	14,458	6,128	-	8,525	14,653
Office of Budget and Resource Management	240	-	1,708	1,948	240	-	2,045	2,285	242	-	2,077	2,320
Bureau for Management	27,766	-	61,952	89,717	26,718	-	65,597	92,315	26,985	-	67,647	94,632
Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning	8,298	-	8,618	16,916	8,330	-	10,096	18,426	8,413	-	10,257	18,670
Bureau of Foreign Assistance	1,493	-	6,629	8,121	1,541	-	7,533	9,074	1,557	-	7,653	9,210
Bureau for Food Security	723	-	7,496	8,219	723	-	8,496	9,219	730	-	8,632	9,362
Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance	3,099	-	26,962	30,061	2,954	-	29,008	31,962	2,984	-	29,472	32,455
Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment	4,530	-	14,175	18,705	4,491	-	17,544	22,035	4,536	-	17,824	22,360
Bureau for Global Health	1,533	-	15,951	17,484	1,446	-	16,724	18,170	1,461	-	16,992	18,452
Bureau for Africa	1,585	-	18,580	20,165	1,121	-	19,510	20,631	1,132	-	19,822	20,954
Bureau for Asia	445	-	7,205	7,650	449	-	7,890	8,339	453	-	8,017	8,470
Bureau for Middle East	400	-	9,412	9,812	400	-	9,874	10,274	404	-	10,032	10,436
Bureau for Europe and Eurasia	344	-	6,391	6,735	309	-	7,743	8,051	312	-	7,866	8,178
Bureau for Latin America and Caribbean	467	-	7,273	7,740	223	-	7,622	7,845	225	-	7,744	7,969
Complement	-	-	45,111	45,111	-	-	28,930	28,930	-	-	29,393	29,393
Subtotal Washington	94,769	-	303,739	398,507	90,027	-	318,303	408,330	90,927	-	324,396	415,323
Africa Overseas	188,056	585	84,242	272,883	179,839	1,100	110,372	291,310	192,369	1,100	112,138	305,606
Asia Overseas	69,343	1,500	44,152	114,995	69,297	1,569	50,410	121,276	74,039	1,569	51,217	126,825
Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs Overseas	90,853	-	46,498	137,351	91,006	-	47,824	138,830	91,506	-	49,119	140,625
Afghanistan	71,829	-	34,803	106,632	72,006	-	36,000	108,006	72,006	-	36,000	108,006
Pakistan	19,025	-	11,695	30,720	19,000	-	11,824	30,824	19,500	-	13,119	32,619
Middle East Overseas (Excluding Iraq)	37,727	9,751	17,626	65,104	38,287	15,918	24,637	78,842	41,540	15,918	25,031	82,489
Iraq	14,540	-	1,342	15,883	12,000	-	1,750	13,750	10,500	-	1,750	12,250
Europe and Eurasia Overseas	30,383	-	14,112	44,495	34,676	-	17,394	52,070	37,095	-	17,672	54,767
Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	52,676	1,383	26,967	81,027	59,479	1,115	36,052	96,646	63,104	1,215	36,629	100,948
Policy, Planning, and Learning Overseas	1,839	-	571	2,409	2,323	-	1,218	3,541	2,429	-	1,237	3,666
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas	548	-	183	731	464	-	415	879	497	-	422	919
Reimbursement of Sales Proceeds	847	-	-	847	1,500	-	-	1,500	1,500	-	-	1,500
Subtotal Overseas	486,812	13,220	235,693	735,725	488,870	19,702	290,072	798,644	514,579	19,802	295,215	829,595
Information Technology Support	104,052	-	-	104,052	98,188	-	-	98,188	105,270	-	-	105,270
Rent and Other General Support	98,109	-	-	98,109	98,067	-	-	98,067	99,048	-	-	99,048
Staff Training	24,189	-	-	24,189	25,075	-	-	25,075	25,326	-	-	25,326
Personnel Support	20,650	-	-	20,650	20,650	-	-	20,650	20,857	-	-	20,857
ICASS	13,556	-	-	13,556	13,650	-	-	13,650	14,333	-	-	14,333
Employee Compensation Claims	5,000	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	5,000
U.S. Dispatch Agent Fees	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	50	50	-	-	50
Medical-Property-Tort Claims	621	-	-	621	620	-	-	620	620	-	-	620
All Other Centrally Funded	1,478	-	-	1,478	1,480	-	-	1,480	1,480	-	-	1,480
Subtotal Centrally Funded	267,654	-	-	267,654	262,780	-	-	262,780	271,983	-	-	271,983
Local Solutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overseas Capital Space Expansion	997	-	-	997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Requirements	850,232	13,220	539,432	1,402,883	841,677	19,702	608,375	1,469,754	877,489	19,802	619,611	1,516,902

Notes

1. FY 2015 actuals exclude Ebola obligations.

Table 15b: USAID Operating Expenses - Africa FY 2015 - FY 2017

(\$ in thousands)

Africa Overseas	FY 2015 Actuals				FY 2016 Estimate				FY 2017 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		
Angola	3,125	-	666	3,791	2,973	-	658	3,631	3,180	-	668	3,848
Benin	2,502	-	531	3,033	2,328	-	658	2,986	2,490	-	668	3,158
Botswana	675	-	222	897	420	-	329	749	449	-	334	783
Burkina Faso	1,204	-	283	1,487	1,096	-	658	1,754	1,172	-	668	1,840
Burundi	1,541	-	140	1,681	1,250	-	493	1,743	1,337	-	501	1,838
Cote d'Ivoire	2,211	-	562	2,773	1,719	-	987	2,706	1,839	-	1,003	2,842
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12,836	-	6,051	18,887	13,219	-	7,073	20,292	14,140	-	7,186	21,326
Djibouti	961	-	-	961	1,317	-	329	1,646	1,409	-	334	1,743
Ethiopia	8,090	-	5,103	13,193	13,979	-	6,744	20,723	14,953	-	6,852	21,805
Ghana	4,876	-	2,906	7,782	4,648	-	3,619	8,267	4,971	-	3,677	8,648
Guinea and Sierra Leone	4,996	-	1,106	6,102	4,697	-	2,303	7,000	5,024	-	2,339	7,363
Kenya	13,684	-	8,160	21,844	12,140	-	7,402	19,542	12,986	-	7,520	20,506
Liberia	9,804	-	4,426	14,230	9,607	-	4,770	14,377	10,276	-	4,846	15,122
Madagascar	2,657	-	889	3,546	2,529	-	1,316	3,845	2,705	-	1,337	4,042
Malawi	7,683	-	3,255	10,938	6,679	-	4,441	11,120	7,145	-	4,512	11,657
Mali	6,789	-	2,959	9,748	6,402	-	3,948	10,350	6,848	-	4,011	10,859
Mozambique	8,179	-	3,965	12,144	7,140	-	5,593	12,733	7,638	-	5,682	13,320
Namibia	1,134	-	627	1,761	1,126	-	658	1,784	1,205	-	668	1,873
Niger	1,545	-	318	1,863	1,280	-	658	1,938	1,369	-	668	2,037
Nigeria	12,350	-	3,876	16,226	12,139	-	6,086	18,225	12,985	-	6,183	19,168
Rwanda	4,612	-	2,531	7,143	4,608	-	4,112	8,720	4,929	-	4,178	9,107
Senegal	11,709	-	6,234	17,944	8,967	-	8,882	17,849	9,592	-	9,024	18,616
South Africa	14,229	-	6,117	20,346	12,185	-	9,047	21,232	13,034	-	9,192	22,226
Sudan	2,050	-	783	2,833	2,052	-	822	2,874	2,195	-	836	3,031
South Sudan	7,834	-	3,260	11,094	9,343	-	3,948	13,291	9,994	-	4,011	14,005
Tanzania	11,210	-	5,074	16,284	9,903	-	5,922	15,825	10,593	-	6,016	16,609
Uganda	8,951	505	4,128	13,583	8,275	1,000	6,086	15,361	8,852	1,000	6,183	16,035
West African Regional Program (WARP)	8,402	-	4,114	12,516	7,207	-	5,099	12,306	7,709	-	5,181	12,890
Zambia	5,247	80	2,902	8,230	4,694	100	3,619	8,413	5,021	100	3,677	8,798
Zimbabwe	6,967	-	3,054	10,021	5,917	-	4,112	10,028	6,329	-	4,183	10,511
Total Africa Overseas	188,056	585	84,242	272,883	179,839	1,100	110,372	291,310	192,369	1,100	112,138	305,606

Table 15c: USAID Operating Expenses - Asia
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actuals				FY 2016 Estimate				FY 2017 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	9,839		6,214	16,053	7,684	69	6,803	14,556	8,210	69	7,089	15,368
Burma	3,356		2,057	5,413	5,595	-	2,616	8,211	5,978	-	3,190	9,168
Cambodia	4,493		2,746	7,239	4,114	-	3,140	7,254	4,396	-	3,190	7,586
Central Asian Republics	10,672		5,385	16,057	9,250	-	5,756	15,006	9,250	-	5,671	14,921
East Timor	2,778		1,023	3,801	1,884	-	1,221	3,105	2,013	-	1,241	3,254
India	4,746		3,813	8,559	5,038	-	3,314	8,352	5,383	-	3,367	8,750
Indonesia	4,943	1,100	4,752	10,795	7,476	1,100	4,361	12,937	7,988	1,100	4,076	13,164
Kyrgyz Republic	1,039		546	1,585	1,075	-	1,047	2,122	1,149	-	1,063	2,212
Mongolia	556		13	569	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	6,275		3,345	9,620	5,214	-	4,186	9,400	5,571	-	4,253	9,824
Philippines	6,197	400	4,555	11,152	5,880	400	5,233	11,513	6,282	400	4,962	11,644
Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA)	10,415		6,918	17,333	12,153	-	9,594	21,747	12,275	-	9,215	21,490
Sri Lanka	1,674		937	2,611	1,064	-	698	1,762	2,478	-	1,595	4,073
Vietnam	2,359		1,848	4,207	2,870	-	2,441	5,311	3,066	-	2,305	5,371
Total Asia Overseas	69,343	1,500	44,152	114,995	69,297	1,569	50,410	121,276	74,039	1,569	51,217	126,825

Table 15d: USAID Operating Expenses - Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actuals				FY 2016 Estimate				FY 2017 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	71,829		34,803	106,632	72,006		36,000	108,006	72,006		36,000	108,006
Pakistan	19,025		11,695	30,720	19,000		11,824	30,824	19,500		13,119	32,619
Total OAPA Overseas	90,853	-	46,498	137,351	91,006	-	47,824	138,830	91,506	-	49,119	140,625

Table 15e: USAID Operating Expenses - Europe and Eurasia
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actuals				FY 2016 Estimate				FY 2017 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	1,176		569	1,745	1,287		512	1,799	1,377		520	1,897
Armenia	2,786		958	3,744	3,444		1,023	4,467	3,684		1,040	4,724
Azerbaijan	1,711		637	2,348	1,716		682	2,398	1,836		520	2,356
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,079		1,737	5,816	4,952		1,876	6,828	5,297		1,733	7,030
Georgia	5,274		2,394	7,668	5,368		3,581	8,949	5,742		3,638	9,380
Kosovo	4,735		2,074	6,809	5,640		2,217	7,857	6,033		2,426	8,459
Macedonia	1,131		312	1,443	1,134		512	1,646	1,213		520	1,733
Serbia and Montenegro	3,546		1,019	4,565	4,080		1,023	5,103	4,365		1,040	5,405
Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus	5,945		4,412	10,357	7,056		5,968	13,024	7,548		6,235	13,783
Total Europe and Eurasia Overseas	30,383	-	14,112	44,495	34,676	-	17,394	52,070	37,095	-	17,672	54,767

Table 15f: USAID Operating Expenses - Latin America and Caribbean
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actuals				FY 2016 Estimate				FY 2017 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												
Brazil	1,043		352	1,395	1,020		328	1,348	1,082		333	1,415
Caribbean Regional Program	1,609		637	2,246	1,400		819	2,219	1,485		832	2,317
Colombia	6,051		3,572	9,623	6,204		3,605	9,809	6,578		3,663	10,241
Dominican Republic	5,099		2,293	7,392	6,920		3,277	10,197	7,340		3,330	10,670
El Salvador	6,052	375	3,373	9,800	9,735		5,408	15,143	10,329		5,494	15,823
Guatemala	5,529		3,272	8,801	6,216	15	4,588	10,819	6,580	15	4,662	11,257
Haiti	9,346		4,650	13,996	9,994	-	6,227	16,221	10,602	-	6,327	16,929
Honduras	2,838	900	1,765	5,504	3,276	900	2,950	7,126	3,474	900	2,997	7,371
Jamaica	1,712	108	720	2,540	1,614	100	983	2,697	1,710	100	999	2,809
Mexico	2,524		1,622	4,146	2,256	-	1,966	4,222	2,400	-	1,998	4,398
Nicaragua	2,361		757	3,118	2,093	100	1,147	3,340	2,219	200	1,165	3,584
Paraguay	1,495		429	1,924	1,059	-	492	1,551	1,125	-	499	1,624
Peru	7,016		3,525	10,541	7,692	-	4,262	11,954	8,180	-	4,330	12,510
Total Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	52,676	1,383	26,967	81,027	59,479	1,115	36,052	96,646	63,104	1,215	36,629	100,948

Table 15g: USAID Operating Expenses - Middle East

	FY 2015 Actuals				FY 2016 Estimate				FY 2017 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)	5,954		508	6,462	8,681	-	4,689	13,370	9,966		4,765	14,732
Egypt	6,453	5,751	5,387	17,592	4,752	11,918	5,426	22,096	4,830	11,918	5,512	22,260
Iraq	14,540		1,342	15,883	12,000		1,750	13,750	10,500		1,750	12,250
Jordan ^(II)	5,056	4,000	4,954	14,010	6,977	4,000	6,064	17,041	8,080	4,000	6,161	18,241
Lebanon	2,022		722	2,744	2,484		798	3,282	2,695		811	3,506
Libya	394		-	394	-		-	-	-		-	-
Morocco	3,602		1,175	4,777	3,794		1,436	5,230	3,791		1,459	5,250
Tunisia	442		-	442	785		479	1,264	770		486	1,256
West Bank and Gaza	11,386		3,756	15,142	9,091		4,947	14,038	9,538		5,026	14,564
Yemen	2,418		1,124	3,542	1,723		798	2,521	1,869		811	2,680
Total Middle East Overseas	52,268	9,751	18,968	80,987	50,287	15,918	26,387	92,592	52,040	15,918	26,781	94,739

Notes

- I. In FYs 2016 and 2017, MERP includes seven positions for the Office of Support Operations and the following USDH bilateral staff: Yemen (3), Iraq (3), Lebanon (1) and Libya (2).
II. The Jordan level includes five (5) USDH positions in support of Syria operations in FYs 2015 - 2017.

Table 15h: USAID Operating Expenses - Policy, Planning and Learning

	FY 2015 Actuals				FY 2016 Estimate				FY 2017 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	344		-	344	433		203	636	522		206	728
China	488		243	731	867		406	1,272	866		413	1,279
France	490		203	693	398		203	601	398		206	604
Japan	307		125	432	420		203	623	436		206	642
Switzerland	210		-	210	206		203	409	208		206	414
Total Policy, Planning and Learning Overseas	1,839	-	571	2,409	2,323	-	1,218	3,541	2,429	-	1,237	3,666

Table 15i: USAID Operating Expenses - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance

	FY 2015 Actuals				FY 2016 Estimate				FY 2017 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	548		183	731	464		415	879	497		422	919
Total DCHA Overseas	548	-	183	731	464	-	415	879	497	-	422	919

Table 16a: USAID Workforce FY 2015 - FY 2017

Organization	September 30, 2015 Actuals						September 30, 2016 Estimate						September 30, 2017 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	47	-	-	47	-	47	66	-	-	66	-	66	66	-	-	66	-	66
Office of Civil Rights and Diversity	10	-	-	10	-	10	13	-	-	13	-	13	13	-	-	13	-	13
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	11	-	-	11	-	11	13	-	-	13	-	13	13	-	-	13	-	13
Office of Security	59	-	-	59	-	59	65	-	-	65	-	65	65	-	-	65	-	65
Office of General Counsel	47	-	-	47	1	47	53	-	-	53	1	53	53	-	-	53	1	53
Office of Legislative and Public Affairs	45	-	-	45	-	45	46	-	-	46	-	46	46	-	-	46	-	46
Global Development Lab	94	-	-	94	13	107	85	-	-	85	13	98	85	-	-	85	13	98
Office of Human Capital and Talent Management	132	-	-	132	2	134	142	-	-	142	2	144	142	-	-	142	2	144
Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs	56	-	-	56	23	79	49	-	-	49	23	72	49	-	-	49	23	72
Office of Budget and Resource Management	12	-	-	12	-	12	16	-	-	16	-	16	16	-	-	16	-	16
Bureau for Management	454	6	-	460	22	477	483	7	-	490	22	507	488	7	-	495	22	512
Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning	53	-	-	53	8	61	60	-	-	60	8	68	60	-	-	60	8	68
Bureau of Foreign Assistance	45	-	-	45	51	95	53	1	-	54	51	104	53	1	-	54	51	104
Bureau for Food Security	45	2	-	47	-	47	54	15	-	69	-	69	54	15	-	69	-	69
Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance	173	11	-	184	374	558	171	13	-	184	374	558	171	13	-	184	374	558
Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment	100	-	-	100	122	205	112	-	-	112	122	217	112	-	-	112	122	217
Bureau for Global Health	99	-	-	99	187	286	103	-	-	103	187	290	103	-	-	103	187	290
Bureau for Africa	125	-	-	125	52	177	117	-	-	117	52	169	117	-	-	117	52	169
Bureau for Asia	48	-	-	48	17	65	55	-	-	55	17	72	55	-	-	55	17	72
Bureau for Middle East	60	-	-	60	5	65	64	-	-	64	5	69	64	-	-	64	5	69
Bureau for Europe and Eurasia	34	-	-	34	10	44	48	-	-	48	10	58	48	-	-	48	10	58
Bureau for Latin America and Caribbean	53	1	-	54	18	72	51	1	-	52	18	70	51	1	-	52	18	70
Complement	166	-	-	166	7	173	88	3	-	91	7	98	83	3	-	86	7	93
Subtotal Washington	1,968	20	-	1,988	912	2,876	2,007	40	-	2,047	912	2,935	2,007	40	-	2,047	912	2,935
Overseas Workforce																		
Africa Overseas	532	30	747	1,309	1,232	2,541	671	30	716	1,417	1,232	2,649	671	30	716	1,417	1,232	2,649
Asia Overseas	269	5	306	580	572	1,152	289	5	374	668	572	1,240	289	5	374	668	572	1,240
Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs Overseas	175	3	149	327	291	618	147	2	183	332	291	623	152	3	189	344	291	635
Middle East Overseas	107	16	250	373	150	523	162	20	254	436	138	574	162	20	254	436	138	574
Europe and Eurasia Overseas	79	5	191	275	199	474	102	5	191	298	199	497	102	5	191	298	199	497
Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	163	7	261	431	381	812	220	7	261	488	381	869	220	7	261	488	381	869
Policy, Planning, and Learning Overseas	3	-	1	4	-	4	6	-	1	7	-	7	6	-	1	7	-	7
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas	-	1	-	1	119	120	2	4	-	6	116	122	2	4	-	6	116	122
Subtotal Overseas	1,328	67	1,905	3,300	2,944	6,244	1,599	73	1,980	3,652	2,929	6,581	1,604	74	1,986	3,664	2,929	6,593
Talent Management																		
Total Washington and Overseas	3,296	87	1,905	5,288	3,832	9,120	3,606	113	1,980	5,699	3,817	9,516	3,611	114	1,986	5,711	3,817	9,528
Lapse Rate	(160)	-	-	(160)	-	(160)	(160)	-	-	(160)	-	(160)	(160)	-	-	(160)	-	(160)
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(61)	-	-	(61)	(237)	(298)	(30)	-	-	(30)	(248)	(278)	(30)	-	-	(30)	(248)	(278)

Notes

I. USDHs funded with PEPFAR, Development Credit Authority, and Conflict Stabilization Operations are reported as program workforce.

II. FY 2015 actuals exclude Ebola funded staff.

Table 16b: USAID Overseas Workforce - Africa FY 2015 - FY 2017

Africa Overseas	September 30, 2015 Actuals						September 30, 2016 Estimate						September 30, 2017 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	-	7	11	13	24	4	-	8	12	13	25	4	-	8	12	13	25
Benin	3	-	12	15	16	31	4	-	13	17	16	33	4	-	13	17	16	33
Botswana	2	-	-	2	5	7	2	-	-	2	5	7	2	-	-	2	5	7
Burkina Faso	3	-	2	5	3	8	4	-	-	4	3	7	4	-	-	4	3	7
Burundi	1	-	-	1	8	9	3	-	-	3	8	11	3	-	-	3	8	11
Cote d'Ivoire	4	1	11	16	12	28	6	1	5	12	12	24	6	1	5	12	12	24
Democratic Republic of the Congo	37	2	25	64	47	111	43	2	23	68	47	115	43	2	23	68	47	115
Djibouti	-	2	-	2	4	6	2	2	2	6	4	10	2	2	2	6	4	10
Ethiopia	31	-	40	71	100	171	41	-	37	78	100	178	41	-	37	78	100	178
Ghana	18	-	14	32	34	66	22	-	11	33	34	67	22	-	11	33	34	67
Guinea and Sierra Leone	8	1	16	25	16	41	14	1	16	31	16	47	14	1	16	31	16	47
Kenya	44	6	84	134	123	257	45	6	91	142	123	265	45	6	91	142	123	265
Liberia	24	2	16	42	41	83	29	2	17	48	41	89	29	2	17	48	41	89
Madagascar	7	-	23	30	22	52	8	-	21	29	22	51	8	-	21	29	22	51
Malawi	22	1	50	73	70	143	27	1	44	72	70	142	27	1	44	72	70	142
Mali	19	1	19	39	50	89	24	1	20	45	50	95	24	1	20	45	50	95
Mozambique	27	-	32	59	102	161	34	-	31	65	102	167	34	-	31	65	102	167
Namibia	4	-	3	7	23	30	4	-	3	7	23	30	4	-	3	7	23	30
Niger	3	-	-	3	6	9	4	-	-	4	6	10	4	-	-	4	6	10
Nigeria	27	1	34	62	80	142	37	1	35	73	80	153	37	1	35	73	80	153
Rwanda	19	-	17	36	40	76	25	-	18	43	40	83	25	-	18	43	40	83
Senegal	36	4	29	69	45	114	54	4	27	85	45	130	54	4	27	85	45	130
South Africa	42	4	83	129	80	209	55	4	79	138	80	218	55	4	79	138	80	218
Sudan	3	1	13	17	7	24	5	2	-	7	7	14	5	2	-	7	7	14
South Sudan	23	2	68	93	14	107	24	1	73	98	14	112	24	1	73	98	14	112
Tanzania	29	-	28	57	65	122	36	-	23	59	65	124	36	-	23	59	65	124
Uganda	28	-	23	51	71	122	37	-	24	61	71	132	37	-	24	61	71	132
West Africa Regional Program (WARP)	26	1	55	82	39	121	31	1	50	82	39	121	31	1	50	82	39	121
Zambia	20	-	17	37	61	98	22	-	17	39	61	100	22	-	17	39	61	100
Zimbabwe	18	1	26	45	35	80	25	1	28	54	35	89	25	1	28	54	35	89
Africa Workforce Total	532	30	747	1,309	1,232	2,541	671	30	716	1,417	1,232	2,649	671	30	716	1,417	1,232	2,649
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(3)	-		(3)	(21)	(24)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(21)	(26)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(21)	(23)

Table 16c: USAID Overseas Workforce - Asia FY 2015 - FY 2017

Asia Overseas	September 30, 2015 Actuals						September 30, 2016 Estimate						September 30, 2017 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	-	26	62	84	146	39	-	27	66	84	150	40	-	27	67	84	151
Burma	13	1	2	16	22	38	15	1	2	18	22	40	18	1	2	21	22	43
Cambodia	17	-	14	31	36	67	18	-	14	32	36	68	18	-	14	32	36	68
Central Asian Republics	35	-	50	85	67	152	33	-	117	150	67	217	32	-	117	149	67	216
East Timor	5	-	8	13	12	25	7	-	10	17	12	29	7	-	10	17	12	29
India	25	1	36	62	38	100	19	1	33	53	38	91	19	1	33	53	38	91
Indonesia	23	-	42	65	70	135	25	-	39	64	70	134	23	-	39	62	70	132
Kyrgyz Republic	4	-	4	8	19	27	6	-	4	10	19	29	6	-	4	10	19	29
Mongolia	-	-	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nepal	19	-	21	40	55	95	24	-	21	45	55	100	24	-	21	45	55	100
Philippines	30	-	39	69	59	128	30	-	41	71	59	130	28	-	41	69	59	128
Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA)	43	3	43	89	52	141	55	3	46	104	52	156	52	3	46	101	52	153
Sri Lanka	5	-	12	17	14	31	4	-	13	17	14	31	9	-	13	22	14	36
Vietnam	14	-	7	21	43	64	14	-	7	21	43	64	13	-	7	20	43	63
Asia Workforce Total	269	5	306	580	572	1,152	289	5	374	668	572	1,240	289	5	374	668	572	1,240
Of which Limited Term Appointments	-	-	-	-	(9)	(9)	-	-	-	-	(9)	(9)	-	-	-	-	(9)	(9)

Table 16d: USAID Overseas Workforce - Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs (OAPA) FY 2015 - FY 2017

Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs Overseas	September 30, 2015 Actuals						September 30, 2016 Estimate						September 30, 2017 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	116	-	81	197	171	368	95	2	103	200	171	371	95	2	110	207	171	378
Pakistan	59	3	68	130	120	250	52	-	80	132	120	252	57	1	79	137	120	257
OAPA Workforce Total	175	3	149	327	291	618	147	2	183	332	291	623	152	3	189	344	291	635
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(26)	-	-	(26)	(2)	(28)	(18)	-	-	(18)	(2)	(20)	(18)	-	-	(18)	(2)	(20)

Table 16e: USAID Overseas Workforce - Europe and Eurasia FY 2015 - FY 2017

Europe and Eurasia Overseas	September 30, 2015 Actuals						September 30, 2016 Estimate						September 30, 2017 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	4	1	7	12	8	20	3	1	7	11	8	19	3	1	7	11	8	19
Armenia	4	1	18	23	17	40	6	1	18	25	17	42	6	1	18	25	17	42
Azerbaijan	4	-	6	10	11	21	4	-	6	10	11	21	3	-	6	9	11	20
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10	2	23	35	19	54	11	2	23	36	19	55	10	2	23	35	19	54
Georgia	13	-	29	42	31	73	21	-	29	50	31	81	21	-	29	50	31	81
Kosovo	11	1	44	56	31	87	13	1	44	58	31	89	14	1	44	59	31	90
Macedonia	2	-	6	8	17	25	3	-	6	9	17	26	3	-	6	9	17	26
Serbia & Montenegro	5	-	20	25	15	40	6	-	20	26	15	41	6	-	20	26	15	41
Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus	26	-	38	64	50	114	35	-	38	73	50	123	36	-	38	74	50	124
Europe and Eurasia Workforce Total	79	5	191	275	199	474	102	5	191	298	199	497	102	5	191	298	199	497
Of which Limited Term Appointments	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)

Table 16f: USAID Overseas Workforce - Latin America and Caribbean FY 2015 - FY 2017

Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	September 30, 2015 Actuals						September 30, 2016 Estimate						September 30, 2017 Request					
	OE Funded					Prog	OE Funded					Prog	OE Funded					Prog
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE	Grand Total		USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE	Grand Total		USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE	Grand Total	
Brazil	2	-	3	5	5	10	2	-	3	5	5	10	2	-	3	5	5	10
Caribbean Regional Program	4	1	1	6	14	20	5	1	1	7	14	21	5	1	1	7	14	21
Colombia	16	2	17	35	41	76	22	2	17	41	41	82	22	2	17	41	41	82
Dominican Republic	14	1	31	46	22	68	20	1	31	52	22	74	20	1	31	52	22	74
El Salvador	22	3	67	92	4	96	33	3	67	103	4	107	33	3	67	103	4	107
Guatemala	20	-	28	48	51	99	28	-	28	56	51	107	28	-	28	56	51	107
Haiti	27	-	17	44	106	150	38	-	17	55	106	161	38	-	17	55	106	161
Honduras	11	-	29	40	46	86	18	-	29	47	46	93	18	-	29	47	46	93
Jamaica	5	-	7	12	16	28	6	-	7	13	16	29	6	-	7	13	16	29
Mexico	13	-	6	19	12	31	12	-	6	18	12	30	12	-	6	18	12	30
Nicaragua	3	-	13	16	10	26	7	-	13	20	10	30	7	-	13	20	10	30
Paraguay	2	-	7	9	8	17	3	-	7	10	8	18	3	-	7	10	8	18
Peru	24	-	35	59	46	105	26	-	35	61	46	107	26	-	35	61	46	107
Latin America and Caribbean Workforce Total	163	7	261	431	381	812	220	7	261	488	381	869	220	7	261	488	381	869
Of which Limited Term Appointments	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)

Table 16g: USAID Overseas Workforce - Middle East FY 2015 - FY 2017

Middle East	September 30, 2015 Actuals						September 30, 2016 Estimate						September 30, 2017 Request					
	OE Funded					Prog	OE Funded					Prog	OE Funded					Prog
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE	Grand Total		USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE	Grand Total		USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE	Grand Total	
Middle East Regional Platform (MERP) ⁽ⁱ⁾	12	-	-	12	-	12	31	-	-	31	1	32	31	-	-	31	1	32
Egypt	30	5	129	164	-	164	34	5	129	168	-	168	34	5	129	168	-	168
Iraq ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	7	5	14	26	-	26	6	9	18	33	-	33	6	9	18	33	-	33
Jordan ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	28	2	36	66	50	116	38	2	36	76	32	108	38	2	36	76	32	108
Lebanon	4	-	8	12	13	25	5	-	8	13	10	23	5	-	8	13	10	23
Morocco	6	1	16	23	12	35	9	1	16	26	11	37	9	1	16	26	11	37
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	2	5	3	-	-	3	2	5
West Bank and Gaza	18	2	42	62	67	129	31	2	42	75	73	148	31	2	42	75	73	148
Yemen	2	1	5	8	8	16	5	1	5	11	9	20	5	1	5	11	9	20
Middle East Workforce Total	107	16	250	373	150	523	162	20	254	436	138	574	162	20	254	436	138	574
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(2)	-	-	(2)	(1)	(3)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(1)	(3)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(1)	(3)

Notes

- I. In FYs 2016 and 2017, MERP includes seven positions for the Office of Support Operations and the following USDH bilateral staff:
Yemen (3), Iraq (3), Lebanon (1) and Libya (2).
- II. The Jordan level includes five (5) USDH positions in support of Syria operations in FYs 2015 - 2017.

Table 16h: USAID Overseas Workforce - Policy, Planning & Learning FY 2015 - FY 2017

Policy, Planning, and Learning	September 30, 2015 Actuals						September 30, 2016 Estimate						September 30, 2017 Request					
	OE Funded					Prog	OE Funded					Prog	OE Funded					Prog
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE	Grand Total		USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE	Grand Total		USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE	Grand Total	
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	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1
PPL Workforce Total	3	-	1	4	-	4	6	-	1	7	-	7	6	-	1	7	-	7
Of which Limited Term Appointments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16i: USAID Workforce - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance - Overseas FY 2015 - FY 2017

Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas Staff	September 30, 2015 Actuals						September 30, 2016 Estimate						September 30, 2017 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		
Burma	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	7	7
Colombia	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	6
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	6
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Honduras	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Italy	-	1	-	1	4	5	2	4	-	6	1	7	2	4	-	6	1	7
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Jordan	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Iraq	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kenya (Formerly East Africa)	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	11	11
Liberia	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA)	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	9	9
Senegal	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	19	19
Serbia	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
South Africa	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5
Sudan	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	12	12
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	25	25
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
DCHA Workforce Total	-	1	-	1	119	120	2	4	-	6	116	122	2	4	-	6	116	122
Of which Limited Term Appointments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 17: USAID Overseas Administrative Support Trust Fund Obligations

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual		FY 2016 Estimate		FY 2017 Request	
	Trust Funds	Exchange Rate	Trust Funds	Exchange Rate	Trust Funds	Exchange Rate
Africa (AFR)						
Uganda	550	3,400	1,000	3,400	1,000	3,400
Zambia	80	8.2	100	6	100	6
Total AFR	630		1,100		1,100	
Asia						
Bangladesh	-	-	69	79	69	79
Indonesia	1,100	12,757	1,100	12,757	1,100	12,757
Philippines	400	42	400	45	400	45
Total Asia	1,500		1,569		1,569	
Latin America and Caribbean (LAC)						
El Salvador	375	9	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	8	15	8	15	8
Honduras	900	22	900	22	900	22
Jamaica	108	111	100	111	100	111
Nicaragua	-	-	100	27	200	27
Total LAC	1,383		1,115		1,215	
Middle East (ME)						
Egypt	5,751	8	11,918	7	11,918	7
Jordan	4,000	1	4,000	1	4,000	1
Total ME	9,751		15,918		15,918	
Worldwide Overseas Summary	13,264		19,702		19,802	

Table 18: USAID Operating Expenses by Object Class Code

(\$000)

Category	FY 2015 Actuals	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
11.1 Personnel compensation, full-time permanent			
U.S. Direct Hire	371,427	418,897	426,634
Foreign National Direct Hire	1,272	1,018	814
Subtotal 11.1	372,699	419,915	427,448
11.3 Personnel compensation, other than full-time permanent	-		
U.S. Direct Hire	4,077	4,598	4,683
FSN/TCN/PSC	66,093	67,415	72,694
U.S. PSC	11,478	12,052	12,414
Subtotal 11.3	81,648	84,065	89,790
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-		
USDH Compensation	46,219	52,126	53,089
FNDH Compensation	1,712	1,284	963
US/FN PSC Compensation	602	542	547
Subtotal 11.5	53,261	53,952	54,599
11.8 Special personal services payments	-		
U.S. Citizens	194	198	201
Personnel Details/Interns	165	169	171
Subtotal 11.8	359	366	372
12.1 Personnel benefits	-		
US Direct Hire	149,280	164,640	168,017
Retirement	90,165	101,689	103,567
Health and Life	27,544	31,064	31,638
Educational Allowances	14,917	15,066	15,503
All Other USDH Benefits	16,654	16,821	17,309
FN Direct Hire/PSC	4,919	5,018	5,163
USPSC Benefits	3,109	3,264	3,359
Subtotal 12.1	157,308	172,922	176,538
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	-		
Foreign Service Nationals	1,323	1,336	1,375
Subtotal 13.0	1,323	1,336	1,375

Table 18: USAID Operating Expenses by Object Class Code

(\$000)

Category	FY 2015 Actuals	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	-		
Mandatory/Statutory Travel	31,048	31,359	32,268
Training Travel	11,039	11,149	11,472
Post Assignment	4,254	4,297	4,421
Assignment to Washington Travel	725	732	753
Home Leave Travel	4,236	4,278	4,403
R & R Travel	7,765	7,843	8,070
All Other	3,030	3,060	3,149
Operational Travel	44,329	44,772	46,071
Subtotal 21.0	75,377	76,131	78,339
22.0 Transportation of things	-		
Post Assignment Freight	21,117	21,328	21,947
Home Leave Freight	3,318	3,351	3,449
Shipment of Furniture and Equipment	831	839	864
Other Transportation of Things	535	540	556
Subtotal 22.0	25,801	26,059	26,815
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	-		
Rental Payments to GSA	65,214	65,866	66,525
Subtotal 23.1	65,214	65,866	66,525
23.2 Rental payments to others			
Rental Payments to Others	48,006	48,966	49,398
Subtotal 23.2	48,006	48,966	49,398
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges			
Office/Residential Utilities	7,571	7,647	7,869
Communications Cost	17,161	17,333	17,835
Other Miscellaneous Communications Costs	2,339	2,362	2,431
Subtotal 23.3	27,071	27,342	28,135
24.0 Printing and reproduction			
Printing and reproduction	1,290	1,302	1,340
Subtotal 24.0	1,290	1,302	1,340

Table 18: USAID Operating Expenses by Object Class Code

(\$000)

Category	FY 2015 Actuals	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
25.1 Advisory and assistance services			
Advisory and assistance services	136,446	132,353	133,021
Subtotal 25.1	136,446	132,353	133,021
25.2 Other Services	-		
Training	317	320	323
IT Systems Design/Analysis/Maintenance	-	-	
Other IT Support Costs	568	573	579
Office/Residential Security Guards	21,263	21,476	22,476
Other Miscellaneous Services	29,887	27,887	28,695
Subtotal 25.2	52,034	50,256	52,074
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts			
All Other	218,291	224,839	237,439
Subtotal 25.3	218,291	224,839	237,439
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities			
Operation and maintenance of facilities	9,844	9,647	9,927
Subtotal 25.4	9,844	9,647	9,927
25.5 Research and development contracts			
Research and development contracts	78	-	-
Subtotal 25.5	78	-	-
25.6 Medical Care			
Medical care	927	927	927
Subtotal 25.6	927	927	927
25.7 Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods			
Information Technology (IT) Systems	8,902	7,902	10,902
Storage of Effects	1,523	1,538	1,554
Office/Residential Furniture/Equip.	4,369	4,412	4,540
Other Miscellaneous	180	182	184
Subtotal 25.7	14,974	14,034	17,180
25.8 Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			
Subsistence /Support of Persons	-	-	-

Table 18: USAID Operating Expenses by Object Class Code
(\$000)

Category	FY 2015 Actuals	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Subtotal 25.8	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	-		
Supplies and materials	9,321	9,414	9,687
Subtotal 26.0	9,321	9,414	9,687
31.0 Equipment	-		
Office/Residential Furniture & Equipment	10,173	10,275	10,573
Vehicles	3,982	3,942	4,057
IT Hardware and Software	28,252	28,535	34,035
Subtotal 31.0	42,408	42,752	48,664
32.0 Lands and structures	-		
Lands and structures	1,394	1,000	1,000
Subtotal 32.0	1,394	1,000	1,000
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	-		
Grants, subsidies and contributions	7,105	5,642	5,642
Subtotal 41.0	7,105	5,642	5,642
42.0 Claims and indemnities	-		
Claims and indemnities	658	621	621
Subtotal 42.0	658	621	621
43.0 Interest and Dividends	-		
Interest and Dividends	-	-	-
Subtotal 43.0	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-		
Refunds	45	45	45
Subtotal 44.0	45	45	45
Total Costs	1,402,883	1,469,754	1,516,902

Table 19: Transition Initiatives – Funds appropriated for FY 2015 (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 prior to and immediately after the October 2015 presidential elections.	Start: 9/2011 Exit: 4/2016	TI: 6,619	2,000 EPP
Mali	Supporting the national-level peace process while restoring a sense of normalcy in strategic areas in the North and countering violent extremism through inclusion of marginalized communities.	Start: 5/2013 Exit: 4/2016	TI: 245 TI-OCO: 2,507	0
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: 2,478 TI-OCO:1,514	0
Nigeria	Diminishing the conditions that allow Boko Haram to exist and flourish.	Start: 9/2014 Exit: 9/2018	TI: 2,514 TI-OCO: 1,985	1,000 ESF 5,000 CCF 3,860 DA 751 DFID
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: 1/2016	TI: 451	21,533 ESF
ASIA				
Afghanistan	Strengthening resiliency of Afghan communities by increasing cohesion within and between communities, supporting peaceful and legitimate governance processes and outcomes, and countering violent extremism.	Start: 7/2009 Exit: 3/2016	TI: 604	3,000 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:3,063	4,500 ESF
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: 165	46,510 ESF
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: 5,412 TI-OCO: 3,398	2,900 ESF
LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN				
Honduras	Supporting civil society engagement and the strengthening of alliances between communities and government institutions to reduce violence.	Start: 7/2012 Exit: 8/2016	TI: 1,288	9,600 ESF
Colombia	Enhancing Colombian readiness to implement rapid response programming during the critical 36-month period after peace accords are signed with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas.	Start:7/2015 Exit: 7/2018	TI: 5,999	6,000 ESF
MIDDLE EAST				
Lebanon	Strengthening resilience in Lebanese communities to more effectively cope with destabilizing factors of the Syrian crisis.	Start: 10/2007 Exit: 9/2017	TI: 3,232 TI-OCO: 4,334	2,000 ESF 5,000 CCF

Table 19: Transition Initiatives – Funds appropriated for FY 2015 (U.S. Dollars)				
Country	Description	Dates	Est. Budget (\$000)	
			TI	Non-TI
Libya	Strengthening foundations for sustainable peace by strengthening civil society and fostering social trust between and within communities.	Start: 7/2011	TI: 188	0
		Exit: 8/2017	TI-OCO: 3,013	
Syria	Supporting Syrians who are building inclusive, accountable and responsive institutions that address community needs.	Start: 1/2013	TI: 829	14,800 ESF
		Exit: 8/2018	TI-OCO: 1,420	20,420 IDA
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	TI: 59	0
		Exit: 3/2016	TI-OCO: 1,825	
MULTI-COUNTRY PROGRAM SUPPORT <i>(Costs not attributed to a single country program)</i>			TI: 5,821	
Washington, DC Program Support for Worldwide Programs			TI: 12,051	
TI No-Year funds adjustment*			-4,025	
TOTAL FUNDS: FY15 TI: 47,000 FY15 TI-OCO: 20,000 Non-TI: 148,875				
A Macedonia program was also begun at the very end of FY 2015.				
*This adjustment includes: 1) funds from prior fiscal year; 2) funds used in next fiscal year; and 3) collections, recoveries, and reimbursements.				
FY2015: TI/TI-OCO allocations based on \$67 million appropriation. Non-TI funding totals \$148.875 million.				

Table 20: Food for Peace Title II

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2015 Actual			FY 2016 Estimate			FY 2017 Request		
	Total Actual	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total Estimate	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total Request	Emergency	Non-Emergency
TOTAL	1,466,000	1,140,563	325,436	1,716,000	1,429,100	286,900	1,350,000	1,069,000	281,000
Africa	1,275,712	990,399	272,525	237,900	-	237,900	205,000	-	205,000
Burkina Faso	11,126	5,847	5,278	8,000	-	8,000	8,000	-	8,000
Burundi	23,760	11,116	12,644	7,000	-	7,000	12,000	-	12,000
Cameroon	18,301	18,301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	29,264	29,264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	61,554	61,270	284	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	505	505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	72,849	48,808	24,041	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000
Djibouti	3,155	3,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	384	384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	241,516	82,940	158,577	116,000	-	116,000	100,000	-	100,000
Kenya	71,113	71,113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	13,822	8,922	4,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	8,378	-	8,378	18,400	-	18,400	18,000	-	18,000
Malawi	28,252	21,252	7,000	9,000	-	9,000	7,000	-	7,000
Mali	30,677	21,677	9,000	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	-	10,000
Mauritania	6,635	6,635	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	51,415	42,337	9,078	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2,669	2,669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	4,900	-	4,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	73,781	73,781	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	318,189	318,189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	124,413	124,413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	3,121	3,121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	22,453	16,282	6,171	7,500	-	7,500	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	38,493	16,219	22,274	22,000	-	22,000	20,000	-	20,000
West Africa Regional	12,789	12,789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 20: Food for Peace Title II

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2015 Actual			FY 2016 Estimate			FY 2017 Request		
	Total Actual	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total Estimate	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total Request	Emergency	Non-Emergency
Near East	62,620	62,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	55,010	55,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank Gaza	5,668	5,668	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	1,942	1,942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	104,332	73,008	31,324	36,000	-	36,000	36,000	-	36,000
Afghanistan	53,731	53,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	31,324	-	31,324	36,000	-	36,000	36,000	-	36,000
Nepal	4,277	4,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	20,975	8,424	12,551	13,000	-	13,000	5,000	-	5,000
Central America Regional	1,589	1,589	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	6,835	6,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	5,914	-	5,914	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000
Haiti	6,637	-	6,637	8,000	-	8,000	-	-	-
Projected New Non-Emergency Programs				-		-	35,000	-	35,000
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	222,300	6,113	9,037	1,429,100	1,429,100	-	1,069,000	1,069,000	-
DCHA/FFP - Contingency 1/	-	-	-	1,172,000	1,172,000	-	1,069,000	1,069,000	-
Technical and Operational Performance Support	-	-	9,037	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Food Relief Partnership	10,900	10,900		9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Farmer-to-Farmer	15,000	15,000		15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
Program Operations, Monitoring, and Support	196,400	196,400		-	-	-	-	-	-
Funding adjustments 2/		(216,187)		233,100	233,100		-	-	-

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).